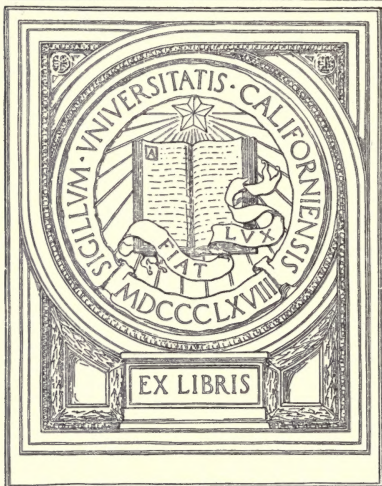


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AT LOS ANGELES



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14.

HISTORY

SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNT

OF THAT GARRISON

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS

BY

JOHN DRINKWATER

CAPTAIN IN THE LATE REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS

THIRD EDITION CORRECTED

WITH A CORRECTION TABLE

BY THE AUTHOR

1804

W. C. L. H.

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A
HISTORY
OF THE LATE
SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

WITH A
DESCRIPTION AND ACCOUNT
OF THAT GARRISON,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS.

BY
JOHN DRINKWATER,
CAPTAIN IN THE LATE SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OR,
ROYAL MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED;
WITH A COPIOUS TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOLATILE FERRUM
SPARGITUR, ARVA NOVA NEPTUNIA CÆDE RUBESCUNT.
VIRG.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR MESSRS. COLLES, WHITE, BYRNE,
M'KENZIE, AND MOORE.

M,DCC,LXXXVI.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

HISTORY

OF THE LATE

BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

WITH A

DESCRIPTION AND ACCOUNT

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FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS

TO

JOHN DRYDEN.

BY

THE BISHOP, CORRECTED.

WITH A LIST OF CONTENTS.

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T H E K I N G.

SIR,

W H E N I solicited the honor of being permitted to place under Your Majesty's protection the following Work, I was not impressed with the idea, that the excellence of the composition, but that the importance of the subject, might in some degree entitle it to that distinction. The History of an Event which reflects so much lustre on Your Majesty's Arms, could not, I apprehended, however feeble the execution, so

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properly appear under any other
auspices.

That Your Majesty may never be
less faithfully served, nor less success-
ful against the Enemies of your
Crown and People, is the sincere and
fervent wish of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

much obliged and most devoted

Subject and Servant,

John Drinkwater.

P R E F A C E.

THE following History (as I have presumed to call it) is compiled from observations daily noted down upon the Spot, for my own satisfaction and improvement; assisted by the information and remarks of several respectable Characters, who also were Eye-witnesses of the transactions therein recorded.

Disappointed in my expectations of seeing this subject undertaken by an abler Pen, nothing less than a conviction that an accurate detail of this extraordinary Siege might be useful, both in a military and historical view, could have induced me, at this late period, to publish.

In the prosecution of this design, one principal difficulty has occurred. The work is addressed to two classes of Readers: those whose principal object in the perusal of it was entertainment, I apprehended, might find the relation too minute and circumstantial; and that, from the insertion of many particulars, which those of the Military Profession would greatly blame an author for presuming to curtail, or omit.

With the former, it is hoped that the necessary connexion of some Events (which at first may appear trivial) with the great business of the History, will be some apology; and I have endeavoured to diversify the narrative, by such Anecdotes and Observations as will occasionally relieve or awaken the attention. To the latter I shall not attempt any apology. The late Siege of Gibraltar afforded many instances of very singular exertions in the Art of Attack and Defence, the minutiae of which cannot be without their utility to those Officers who make a science of their profession; and they must be sensible, that without pointed exactness, this Design could not have been accomplished.—In short, it must be remembered, that the History of this Siege is not that of a *Month*, or of a *Year*, but that it embraces a period of near **FOUR YEARS**, exhibiting a series of operations perhaps unparalleled.

TO MAJOR VALLOTTON, the Governor's First Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. HOLLOWAY, Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Engineer, I have particular pleasure in this opportunity of returning thanks for the favour of many kind communications; also to other Officers of Rank, whose names I have not their permission to insert. I must also acknowledge having derived considerable assistance, in the two introductory Chapters, from the History of the Herculean Straits.—Great additions have however been introduced; and I flatter myself

upon the whole, that those Chapters will not prove an unacceptable part of the Work, since they will render it as complete a **GENERAL HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR** as most Readers will require.

ADVERTISEMENT

To the Second Edition.

IT was my wish to render this Work as complete, at the first, as my abilities and information would permit: I omitted therefore no material circumstance, which, previous to the publication, came within my knowledge. Some improvements, however, have since occurred; and, though the omission of them in the former edition, by no means affects the general object of the History, I thought it my duty to insert them in this.

I am chiefly indebted to the candid criticism of some respectable Friends, for whatever corrections in the style there may be in the present Volume; nor could I, without disrespect to them, and indeed to my Readers in general, neglect an opportunity of rendering the narrative more perfect and agreeable.

The kind reception with which this attempt has been favoured by the Public, was, I must confess, beyond my most sanguine expectation. It is in compliance with their judgment, that I have been tempted to venture upon a Second Edition. I send it forth, however, with all that diffidence which a consciousness of my own powers ought to inspire; and, however flattering such success may be to a young Author, I trust, I shall not be found so ignorant of myself, as to be unreasonably elated, or attribute to my own merits what I am certain is rather to be ascribed to the interesting nature of the subject.

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H I S T O R Y

OF THE LATE

SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER I.

General history of Gibraltar, since it was first noticed.—Fortified under the Saracen empire.—Reduction of the fortress by Ferdinand, of Castile.—Retaken by the Moors.—Finally recovered by the Christians.—Taken by the English.—Besieged by the Spaniards in 1705; afterwards in 1727.—Succession of Governors to the present time.

GIBRALTAR is situated in Andalusia, the most southern province of Spain. The Rock is seven miles in circumference, forming a promontory three miles long; and is joined to the continent by an isthmus of low sand:

B

the southern extremity lies in $36^{\circ} 2' 30''$ N. lat. and in $5^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. from the meridian of London.

Historians, from very early periods, have noticed Gibraltar, or *Mons Calpe*, by a well-known mythological fiction, denominating it, and *Mons Abyla*, on the opposite coast of Africa, the *Pillars of Hercules*. It does not however appear that the hill was ever inhabited by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, or Romans, who in the first ages of navigation visited the bay, and built cities in its neighbourhood; or that it ever engaged the attention of those intrepid and successful Barbarians who so violently subverted the Roman empire, and established a new government in Spain. The period when it began to be remarkable for the natural strength of situation, seems well ascertained to be in the beginning of the eighth century when the Saracens (then become a powerful nation in the east, and along the coast of Africa) invaded Spain, and soon after made themselves masters of the whole country.

The Gothic kingdom, which had existed in Spain for 300 years, was, previous to the invasion of the Saracens, distracted with intestine divisions: the nation in general were become effeminate, totally neglecting the military discipline of their ancestors: and their monarch Roderic, a profligate prince, not a little accelerated their ruin, by ravishing the daughter of Count Julian, a nobleman of great wealth and influence, and governor of Ceuta, in

Africa. Count Julian, to avenge the dishonour done to his family, combined with other discontented chiefs, who had long complained, and were ripe for a revolt. The tyrant was however too powerful for whatever opposition they alone could raise; the Count therefore secretly retired with his family into Africa, and acquainting Moufa (the Saracen governor of the western provinces) with the divided state of the empire, promised, if he would attempt to dethrone Roderic, to assist him with his own interest, and that of his friends.

Moufa, cautious and prudent, communicated the project to his sovereign the Caliph Al Walid Ebn Abdalmalic, who agreed to try the practicability of it, and to inspect more accurately the state of affairs, by sending over a small detachment. One hundred horse, and four hundred foot, were accordingly embarked in the year 711, under the command of Tarif Ebn Zarca, attended by Count Julian, and other Gothic noblemen: this small force soon passed the Herculean Straits, and landed on the coast near the present town of Algeziras, where finding no opposition, and the country almost defenceless, the Saracen general ravaged the neighbouring towns, and returned laden with spoils, to report the success of his first expedition.

Moufa, elated with the flattering prospect, the following year assembled an army of 12,000 men, and Tarif was appointed to the chief command. Having supplied himself with provisions and stores, Tarif once more

embarked on the rapid Strait, and landed on the isthmus between *Mons Calpe* and the continent. The object of this invasion being of a more serious nature than that of the former, he determined to secure an intercourse with Africa, by establishing a post on the coast: and, preferring the strong natural situation of *Mons Calpe*, gave orders to erect a castle on the face of the hill, which might answer the original purpose, and also cover his retreat, in case he should be unfortunate in his future operations. The superior part of this once magnificent pile at present remains; and, from an inscription discovered over the principal gate, before it was pulled down, the period of its being finished is ascertained to be about the year 725.

Tarif, leaving a garrison at the foot of *Mons Calpe* (which was now called by the Saracens, in compliment to their general, *Gibel-Tarif*, or the mountain of Tarif, and thence GIBRALTAR) marched into the country, and surprised many towns, amongst which was Hetraclea, or Carteia, situated on the coast of the bay, about four miles distant from *Gibel-Tarif*.

King Roderic, receiving intelligence of Tarif's approach, assembled a numerous body of troops to oppose his progress. Both armies met, after several skirmishes, near Xeres, in Andalusia, and a bloody conflict ensued. The victory was for a long time doubtful; but the Gothic army being raw and undisciplined, and part disaffected and joining the Saracens, Tarif

at length prevailed, and by this victory was left in possession of the whole kingdom.

The Goths, or Spaniards as we will now call them, were driven by the rapid conquests of the invaders into the provinces of Asturias, Biscay, &c. where, like the ancient Britons, they maintained a strenuous and respectable opposition. By degrees they re-assumed their former discipline and valour, while their conquerors declined into luxury and effeminacy: they made several excursions from the mountains, recovering, after many obstinate actions, great part of the northern provinces. This success encouraged them to attempt the total rejection of the Arabic yoke. Measures were concerted among the chiefs, to act with union and with vigour. The Infidels were attacked and routed in successive engagements; and the kingdoms of Asturias, Galicia, Leon, Navarre, and Castile, erected under different monarchs.

Gibraltar, during these transactions, increased in importance, though not in an equal degree with the neighbouring city of Algeziras, which had been built, posterior to Gibraltar, on the opposite shore of the bay, and was then become a fortress of great magnificence and strength. This celebrated city seems totally to have obscured Gibraltar in the histories of those times, since very trifling mention is made of the latter, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when we learn, that Ferdinand, king of Castile, in the course of

HISTORY OF THE LATE

his conquests, first took it (with a small detachment) from the Infidels.

Gibraltar could not at this period be very strong, as it fell so easy a prey to the Christians, whose army had been, and at the time was employed in the siege of Algeziras. It does not however appear that Ferdinand was equally successful in his operations against that city; for we find, in the year 1316, the Moors of Grenada applying to the Emperor of Fez for succour: and to facilitate their reception, Algeziras, and other cities on the coast, were put into the hands of the Africans. We may therefore conclude, that Ferdinand was obliged to withdraw from before Algeziras, and that he afterwards directed his force against the Infidels in a more vulnerable part, which induced them to apply for the assistance just mentioned.

Gibraltar continued in the possession of the Spaniards till 1333, when Abomelique, son of the Emperor of Fez, was dispatched with further assistance to the Moorish king of Grenada, and landing at Algeziras, immediately laid siege to Gibraltar, whilst the Grenadians were making diversions elsewhere. Alonzo XI. was then on the throne of Castile; and intelligence was immediately sent to inform him of the descent of the Africans. He was, however, prevented from marching to its relief by a rebellion in his kingdom, and by the approach of Mahomet, king of Grenada, towards his frontiers. Abomelique commenced his attack on the castle with great judgement

and bravery, and Vasco Perez de Meyra defended it with equal obstinacy; but Perez having embezzled the money which was advanced to victual the garrison, the troops and inhabitants suffered great distress; and no prospect of relief offering, he was compelled, after five months siege, to surrender.

Alonzo having quelled the rebellion, and obliged Mahomet to retire, was then marching to his assistance, and was advanced within a short distance of the place, when he was informed of the capitulation. He was resolved, nevertheless, to attempt its recovery before the Moors could victual and repair it; he accordingly proceeded on his route, and encamped before the town five days after it had surrendered. Alonzo parted his army into three divisions; the main body occupied the isthmus, the second he sent by boats to the red sands, and the third climbed up the north of the hill above the town. Several serious attacks had been made on the castle, when Mahomet, king of Grenada, joining Abomelique's forces, their combined army encamped in the rear of the Spaniards, extending across the isthmus from the bay to the Mediterranean. This position hemmed in the besiegers, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication with the country. Alonzo, though thus critically situated, still maintained the siege; but at length, driven to great difficulties for want of provisions, and hearing that some of his disaffected subjects, taking advantage of his

absence, were again in arms, he hearkened to an accommodation, and was permitted to retire with his army.

To be thus disgracefully compelled to raise the siege, did not agree with the ambitious and impatient temper of Alonzo: he secretly meditated a new attack, whenever an opportunity should occur; and this intention was not a little strengthened by his success in the year 1343, when Algeziras was taken, after a most memorable siege. In 1349, the tumults and civil wars in Africa afforded him the opportunity he waited for: great preparations were therefore made for his expedition, which was not esteemed of inferior consequence to the preceding siege of Algeziras, as the Moors, since the loss of that city, had paid great attention to the completion of the works, and to the rendering of the place considerably stronger, by additional fortifications: the garrison was also numerous and well provided, and of their choicest troops.

Alonzo encamped before Gibraltar in the beginning of 1349, and immediately laid waste the delightful groves, gardens, and houses of pleasure, which were erected in its neighbourhood. The siege was commenced with great bravery; and though the camp of the Castilians was much harassed by the flying squadrons of Grenadian horse, yet the castle, in the course of several months, was almost reduced to a capitulation. At this critical period, a pestilential disorder swept away numbers of the besiegers, and, among

the rest, Alonzo, who died, much lamented; on the 26th of March, 1350; and the Spaniards immediately afterwards raised the siege.

The descendants of Abomelique continued in quiet possession of Gibraltar till 1410, when Jusaf III, king of Grenada, availing himself of the intestine divisions which prevailed among the African Moors, took possession of the place. The inhabitants however, not relishing the government of their new masters, the following year unanimously revolted against the Grenadian Alcaide, drove him with his garrison out of the town, and wrote to the emperor of Morocco, to be taken again under his protection. The emperor dispatched his brother Sayd, with 1000 horse and 2000 foot, to their assistance. The king of Grenada, being informed that Sayd had garrisoned the castle, marched with an army, and sending his fleet round to the bay, appeared before the place in 1411. Sayd advanced to meet him, but, being worsted in several skirmishes, was obliged to retreat within the castle, and being closely besieged, and reduced to great distress for want of provisions, was at last compelled to submit.

In 1435, Henry de Guzman Count de Niebla formed a design of attacking Gibraltar by land and sea; but, imprudently skirmishing with the garrison, from his gallies, before his son John de Guzman arrived with the land-forces, he was defeated, and forced to a pre-

capitate retreat; in which confusion he himself lost his life, and many of his followers were killed and drowned.

In 1642, a civil war breaking out in Grenada, great part of the garrison of Gibraltar was withdrawn, to assist one of the competitors for the crown: the governor of Tarifa had intelligence of this by a Moor, who had left the town, and embraced the Christian faith. An army was accordingly assembled from the neighbouring garrisons, and Gibraltar was besieged. The inhabitants defended it with great resolution; but fresh troops joining the besiegers, the garrison surrendered to John de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia (son of the unfortunate Count de Niebla) who, hearing that the place was reduced to great distress, hastened to the camp, and arrived just in time to be present when the Moors capitulated. From this period it has remained in the hands of Christians, after having been in the possession of the Mahometans 748 years. The news of this conquest was so acceptable to Henry IV, of Castile and Leon, that he added it to his royal titles, and gave it for arms, *Gules*, a castle, with a key pendent to the gate, *or*, (alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean); which arms have ever since been continued. Pedro de Porras was appointed governor; but the succeeding year King Henry made a journey to Gibraltar, and superseded him, giving the command to Don

Bertrand de la Cueva, Count Lederma, who placed the trust in the hands of Stephano Villacreces: the Duke de Medina Sidonia, however, afterward recovered, and enjoyed it, till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, when it was annexed to the crown, in 1502.

In the year 1540, Piali Hamet, one of Barbarossa's captains, surprised and pillaged Gibraltar, making prisoners many of the principal inhabitants; but being met on his return by some gallies from Sicily, the Corsairs were all killed, or taken, and the prisoners redeemed.

In the reign of Charles V. the fortifications of the town were modernised, and several additions made by Daniel Speckel, the Emperor's engineer; after which the garrison was thought to be impregnable.—From this time there appears a chasm in the history of the garrison till the year 1704, when Gibraltar was wrested (most probably for ever) from the dominion of Spain, by the English, under Sir George Rooke. This Admiral had been sent into the Mediterranean, with a strong fleet, in the spring of 1704, to assist Charles archduke of Austria in obtaining the crown of Spain; but, his instructions being limited, nothing of importance was done. Sensible of the reflexions that would fall on him, for being inactive with so powerful a fleet, he held a council of war, on the 17th of July, 1704, near Tetuan, where several schemes were proposed, particularly a second attack upon

Cadiz, which however was found impracticable for want of a sufficient body of land-forces. At length it was resolved to make a sudden and vigorous attempt on Gibraltar.

The 21st of the same month, the fleet arrived in the bay; and 1800 men, English and Dutch, commanded by the Prince of Hesse D'Armstadt, were landed on the isthmus. The Prince then summoned the garrison; but the governor refusing to surrender, preparations were made for the attack. By day-break on the 23d, the ships appointed to cannonade the town, under Admirals Byng and Vanderdussen, with those that were destined to batter the new mole, commanded by Captain Hicks, were at their several stations. The Admiral made the signal to begin the cannonade, which was performed with great vivacity and effect, so that the enemy, in five or six hours, were driven from their guns, especially from the new mole-head. The Admiral considering, that by gaining that fortification the town might sooner be reduced, ordered Captain Whitaker, with the armed boats, to possess himself of it; but Captains Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the mole, pushed ashore with their pinnaces, before the rest came up; whereupon the Spaniards sprung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, killed 2 lieutenants and 40 men, and wounded 60. The assailants nevertheless kept possession of the work, and being joined by Captain Whitaker, advanced and took a

small bastion *, half-way between the mole and the town. The Marquis de Salines, who was governor, being again summoned, thought proper to capitulate: hostages were therefore exchanged, and the Prince of Hesse, on the 24th, took possession of the gates.

Notwithstanding the works were very strong, mounting 100 pieces of ordnance, well appointed with ammunition and stores; yet the garrison, at most, consisted only of 150 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. The Marquis marched out with all the honours of war, and the Spaniards who chose to remain were allowed the same privileges they had enjoyed under King Charles II. The loss of the English in this attack was, 2 lieutenants, 1 master, 57 sailors, killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 boatswain, 207 sailors, wounded.

The Prince of Hesse remained governor, and as many men as could well be spared from the fleet, were left as a garrison. Sir George afterwards sailed for Tetuan, to wood and water. This being performed, he steered up the Mediterranean, and on the 13th of August, off Malaga, engaged the French fleet, under the command of Count de Toulouse. The action was long and warm; but many of the English ships, having expended a great quantity of ammunition in taking Gibraltar, were soon obliged to quit the line; which gave the enemy a decided superiority. The engagement ended in a drawn battle; and Sir

* The present eight-gun battery.

George returned to Gibraltar, where he stayed eight days to refit; and then supplying the Prince with what men and provisions he could spare, sailed thence on the 4th of September, N. S. on his way home, leaving 18 men of war, under the command of Sir John Leake, at Lisbon, to be in readiness to succour the garrison, if there should be occasion.

The courts of Madrid and Paris were greatly concerned at the loss of so important a fortress as Gibraltar; and, considering its recovery of the last consequence to the cause, the Marquis de Villadarias, a grandee of Spain, was ordered to besiege, and endeavour to retake it. The Prince, apprised of their intentions, and being further informed that they were to be assisted by a naval force from Toulon, sent advice to Sir John Leake, requesting assistance and supplies. Sir John prepared for this duty; but in the mean time a fleet of French ships arrived, and landed six battalions, which joined the Spanish army. After disembarking their reinforcements, the French squadron proceeded to the westward, leaving only six frigates in the bay.

On the 11th of October, the Marquis opened his trenches against the town, and soon after Sir John arrived with 20 sail of English and Dutch ships: hearing, however, that the enemy were preparing to attack him with a superior force, he thought it most eligible immediately to return and refit, that he might be in a better condition to supply and assist the garrison, in a second expedition,

for which he had very prudently directed preparations to be made at Lisbon in his absence. The 25th Sir John again put to sea; and on the 29th unexpectedly entering the bay, surprised three frigates, a fire-ship, two English prizes, a tartan, and a store-ship. He then landed the reinforcements, and supplied the garrison with six months provisions and ammunition, at the same time detaching on shore a body of 500 sailors to assist in repairing the breaches which had been made by the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Admiral was very opportune and critical; for that very night the Marquis had resolved to attack the place by sea and land at five different points; for which purpose he had assembled 200 boats from Cadiz, &c.

Though disappointed in their designs, the Spaniards still entertained hopes of taking the fortress; and supposing the troops would be less on their guard while the fleet was in the bay, they formed the desperate scheme of surprising the garrison, though the British Admiral was before the town. The 31st of October, 500 volunteers took the sacrament, never to return till they had taken Gibraltar. This forlorn party was conducted by a goat-herd to the south-side of the rock, near the cave-guard (at that time called the pass of locust-trees.) Fortune, in the beginning, so far favoured the enterprise, that they mounted the rock, and lodged themselves unperceived the first night in St. Michael's cave; the succeeding night they scaled Charles the Vth's

wall; surprised and massacred the guard at Middle-hill, where afterwards, by ropes and ladders, they got up several hundreds of the party who had been ordered to sustain them; but being discovered, a strong detachment of grenadiers marched up immediately from the town, and attacked them with such spirit, that 160 of them were killed, or driven over the precipice, and a colonel and 30 officers, with the remainder, taken prisoners. These brave, but unfortunate adventurers, were to have been supported by a body of French troops, and some feints were to have been made below to engage the attention of the garrison; but the commanding officers disagreeing, they were left to their fortune.

Sir John Leake was not idle whilst he remained in the bay, but was continually alarming the enemy on their coasts. The 22d of November he had information, by one of his cruisers, that a strong squadron was sitting out at Cadiz, which would be soon ready for sea; and receiving further intelligence, that a convoy, fitted out from Lisbon, for the relief of Gibraltar, was on their way, he prepared to join them off Lagos, in order to protect them past Cadiz; but was confined within the Straits by a westerly wind. The Prince, in the mean time, redoubled his exertions to prevent the enemy's designs, who flattered themselves, that on the arrival of their fleet from Cadiz, Sir John would be obliged to retire, and the garrison surrender to their united attacks. Their fire was con-

tinued with additional vivacity, many cannon in the place were dismounted, and the works were materially injured in different parts.

Affairs were in this situation, when part of the long-wished-for succours arrived on the 7th of September; and two days following, the remainder came in with near 2000 men, with proportionable ammunition and provisions. They sailed from Lisbon under convoy of four frigates, and thought themselves safe on discovering, off Cape Spartel, a fleet of men of war, under English and Dutch colours: expecting to meet Sir John, with the combined fleet, at the entrance of the Straits, they endeavoured to join them, but fortunately were becalmed; they then hoisted out their boats to tow the ships, when, perceiving the men of war extend themselves in form of a half-moon, in order to surround them, they began to suspect some deception, and accordingly made a private signal, which totally frustrated the enemy's measures, who were thereby discovered, and, striking their false colours, endeavoured to fall upon the transports; but these latter, being lighter vessels, escaped by their oars, and, night coming on, steered for the bay, with the loss only of two transports. It was now thought no longer necessary to detain the fleet in the bay, or on the coast; especially when Monsieur Pointis was so near, with a superior force. Sir John accordingly arrived at Lisbon the latter end of the year.

The Spanish General being reinforced with a considerable body of infantry, on the 11th of January 1705, made an attack with 60 grenadiers on the works at the extremity of the King's lines; but, two officers, and several others being killed, the rest retreated. This repulse did not, however, discourage him; for early the succeeding day, the attack was renewed by 5 or 600 grenadiers, French and Walons, supported by 1000 Spaniards, under Lieut. Gen. Tuy. Their disposition was to storm a breach which had been made in the Round tower, at the extremity of the King's lines, and another in the intrenchment on the hill. The retrenchment which covered the latter breach, with part of the intrenchment joining the precipice of the rock, was defended at night by a captain, three subalterns, and 90 men; but it was customary for the captain to withdraw, with two subalterns, and 60 men, at day-break. The Round tower was defended by 180 men, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The Marquis, by deserters from the garrison, had obtained intelligence of the strength of these posts, and concerted his attack accordingly. The detachment for the upper breach, mounted the rock at dead of night, and concealed themselves in the clefts till the captain had withdrawn. They then advanced to the point of the intrenchment, and, throwing grenades on the subaltern and his party, obliged them to retreat. At the same time 300 men stormed the Round tower,

where Lieut. Col. Barr made a vigorous defence, though the enemy, having passed the breach above, annoyed him on the flank with great stones and grenades: observing, however, the Spaniards marching down to cut off his retreat from the town, he retired, and by getting over the parapet of the King's lines, descended into the covert way, where the English guards were posted. By this time the garrison was alarmed; all their regiments assembled at their proper posts; and Captain Fisher endeavoured to stop the progress of the enemy with 17 men, but was repulsed, and himself taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Moncal, at last, with 4 or 500 men, charged them with such bravery, that they were repulsed, and the tower was retaken after it had been in their possession upwards of an hour. Soon after this attack, six companies of Dutch troops, and 200 English soldiers, were received by the garrison, with provisions and stores.

The Spaniards and French were still obstinately bent on the recovery of Gibraltar. The Marquis de Villadarias was superseded by the Marshal Tessé, a French general; and Monsieur Pointis was directed to co-operate with the Marshal, in blocking up the port with his fleet. The Marshal joined the army with four fresh battalions, besides eight companies which had been sent before. The ordnance, which from constant use had been greatly injured, were totally exchanged; and

the works, as they then stood, were put in the best repair.

The English ministry had been informed of the enemy's new arrangements; and, sensible of the importance of Gibraltar, ordered a reinforcement under Sir Thomas Dilkes, and Sir John Hardy, to join Admiral Sir John Leake at Lisbon. The junction being effected, and his own fleet refitted, Sir John, on the 6th of March, sailed with 28 English, 4 Dutch, and 8 Portuguese men of war, having on board two battalions. Happily for the besieged, the incessant rains about this period had retarded the Marshal's operations, and greatly distressed Monsieur Pointis, eight of whose ships were forced from their anchors by the strong westerly wind, and obliged, on the 9th, to drive aloft. Thus were they situated when the British Admiral entered the Straits, and about half past five, on the morning of the 10th, was almost abreast of Cabrita Point. The few remaining ships of the French fleet on his approach put to sea; and Sir John, discovering five sail making out of the bay, and a gun fired at them from the garrison, concluded that the town was safe, and immediately gave chase. Three French ships of the line were taken, and the Admiral's ship, and another, run ashore and burnt. Sir John afterwards looked into Malaga, where the ships that had been driven from the harbour had taken shelter; but, hearing the report of the guns, they had made the best of their way to Toulon. Sir

John, finding the pursuit of them in vain, returned to Gibraltar, which was now so well supplied, that Marshal Teflé withdrew his troops from the trenches, and formed a blockade; drawing an intrenchment across the isthmus, to prevent the garrison from ravaging the country.

In the course of this siege, the enemy did not lose fewer than 10,000 men, including those who died of sickness, &c. The garrison lost about 400.

The Prince of Hesse remained in the place while the batteries were repaired: he made also some additions to the fortifications, and left the garrison much stronger than it was before the siege. The Prince then joined the Arch-duke Charles at Lisbon, where the combined fleet of England and Holland were assembled, to support that Prince in obtaining the crown of Spain.

As the Arch-duke was resolved to try his fortune with the Earl of Peterborough, in Valencia and Catalonia, the Prince of Hesse was sent back to Gibraltar, to prepare part of the garrison to embark, and soon after was followed by the fleet; upon whose arrival, the Arch-duke was received by the garrison as lawful sovereign of Spain. Having taken on board the English guards, and three old regiments, leaving only two new battalions in the town (as there was no danger to be apprehended from the enemy), they proceeded, on the 5th of August for Valencia. His Majesty then appointed Major-general Ramos,

who had been present during the siege, governor of Gibraltar; and sent with him about 400 men for its greater security. General Ramos afterwards resigned his government, and was succeeded by Colonel Roger Elliot; during whose government, Gibraltar was made a free port, by a special order from her Majesty, Queen Anne.

The following was the Governor's manifesto on the occasion.

“ By the Hon. Roger Elliot, Colonel of one of her Majesty's regiments of foot, and Governor of the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

“ Whereas her Majesty of Great Britain, &c. hath been graciously pleased, by her warrant to me, dated 19th February last, to confirm her former declarations for the freedom of this port, and to regulate and command me, not to permit any duty or imposition whatsoever to be laid or received for any ship or vessel, or for any goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions, imported or exported out of this port; but that the same be free and open for all ships and vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, and provisions: These are to make known and publish her said Majesty's royal will and pleasure: and all persons concerned are hereby strictly required to take notice thereof, not presuming to demand or receive any duty or imposition whatsoever for any ship or vessel, or for any goods, wares,

merchandise, or provisions, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

“ Given at Gibraltar, April 1706.”

Colonel Congreve was governor before 1714. He was succeeded by Colonel Cotton. In 1720 Gibraltar seems to have been threatened by the Spaniards. Ceuta, a Spanish fortress in Barbary, had then been besieged many years by the Moors; and a formidable force, commanded by the Marquis de Leda, was assembled in Gibraltar bay, under pretence of relieving it, but with a secret intention of first surprising Gibraltar; for which purpose they had procured scaling-ladders, &c. &c. This armament was not fitted out so secretly, but the British ministry had timely notice; and, suspecting some finesse, dispatched orders to Colonel Kane, governor of Minorca, immediately to embark a part of his garrison, and repair to Gibraltar, under convoy of the fleet in the Mediterranean. On his arrival he found Gibraltar in a very critical situation; the garrison consisting of only three weak battalions, commanded by Major Hetherington, who, except Major Batteroux, was the only field-officer in the place. Many officers were absent, only fourteen days provisions in the stores, and many Spaniards in the town, with a fleet before its walls. Such was the feeble posture of affairs when he opportunely arrived with 500 men, provisions, and ammunition. The British commodore acted afterwards in so spirited a manner, that the Marquis de Leda was obliged to sail for

Cueta, though he continued of opinion that the garrison might have been taken by a general assault.

This scheme proving abortive, Gibraltar remained unmolested till the latter end of the year 1726, when the Spaniards, who had kept a watchful eye on the garrison, assembled an army in the neighbourhood of Algeziras. The 20th of January following, they encamped on the plain below St. Roque, and began to erect a battery on the beach to protect their camp. Admiral Hopson was then at anchor in the bay, with a very formidable fleet; but, as he had not received any intelligence of hostilities having commenced between the courts of Great Britain and Madrid, he was with reluctance compelled to overlook the transporting of provisions, artillery, and ammunition, from Algeziras, where they had formed their dépôts, to the camp. Brigadier Kane, who had been a second time ordered from Minorca to Gibraltar, lay also under similar embarrassments with the Admiral. The operations of the enemy, however, tending towards a direct attack upon the garrison, he thought it prudent to order the Spaniards out of the town, and forbid their gallies anchoring under his guns.

It must be understood that Gibraltar had undergone considerable alterations since the siege of 1705: several works had been erected on the heights above the lines, called Willis's batteries; the Prince's lines were extended to the extremity of the rock; and an inundation

was formed out of the morafs which was in front of the grand battery.

The Count de las Torres commanded the Spanish forces, amounting to near 20,000 men; and soon after his camp was formed, he advanced within reach of the garrison. The Brigadier thereupon dispatched a parley, to desire, "That he would withdraw from
" the range of his guns, otherwise he should
" do his utmost to force him." The Count answered, "That, as the garrison could com-
" mand no more than they had power to
" maintain, he should obey his Catholic Ma-
" jesty's orders, and encroach as far as he was
" able." The Brigadier still waved commencing hostilities, till the Spaniards, by their proceedings, should oblige him, in defence of his command.

In the beginning of February, Brigadier Clayton, the lieutenant-governor, arrived with reinforcements, on board Sir Charles Wager's fleet, and a council of war was immediately summoned, but the result was a determination not to fire upon the Spaniards. The 10th of February, the enemy brought materials for batteries, to the old wind-mill, on the neutral ground; upon which the Lieutenant-governor again collected the sense of the Admirals and Field-officers; when in the second council it was unanimously agreed, that the Spanish General had made open war, in encroaching so far on the liberties of the garrison. This being their opinion, Brigadier Clayton sent a parley to the Count, to know

the reason of his breaking ground: to which the Count replied, "that he was on his master's ground, and was not answerable to any other person for his conduct." As this answer in some measure indicated the hostile intentions of the Spaniards, the Lieutenant-governor, in the evening, withdrew the out-guard, and, the succeeding day in the afternoon, opened the Old Mole, and Willis's, on their workmen. They persisted, nevertheless, in carrying on the work; and at night a large party marched down to the Devil's tower, where they immediately broke ground, and began a communication with their other work. This party were greatly annoyed in marching to their post, but were soon under cover of the rock, where the guns could not be depressed to bear upon them.

Numbers of the enemy deserted to the garrison, by whom, on the 17th, the Lieutenant-governor was informed that they were constructing a mine, in a cave under Willis's, with an intention, if possible, to blow up that battery. The engineers, on this intelligence, reconnoitred the cave; which, after some difficulty, they discovered, with a sentry at the entrance; and a party was immediately stationed to annoy the communication with musquetry. On the morning of the 22d, the Count opened on the garrison, with 17 pieces of cannon, besides mortars. The day following, Brigadier Kane left the garrison, to detach a reinforcement from Minorca. In the mean time Sir Charles Wager and Admiral

Hopson, with the fleet under their command, were constantly distressing the enemy, by intercepting their homeward-bound ships; and the prizes which were brought into the bay greatly benefited the besieged. The 3d of March, the enemy opened a new battery of 22 guns on the Old Mole, and town; and on the 8th, another of 15 guns, bearing also upon the Old Mole, which, it seems, proved a troublesome battery to the western flank of their approaches.

The Lieutenant-governor continued a constant and well-directed fire from all the batteries that bore upon their works: but the ordnance in general, being old, were daily bursting on the batteries; by which accidents the garrison experienced more casualties than from all the fire of the enemy. The 27th, Col. Middleton's regiment arrived, also six companies and a half of Col. Hay's, with two engineers, a captain of artillery, and several bombardiers, gunners, and matrosses; with 140 recruits for the other regiments.

The Admirals, the 2d of April, formed the design of bombarding Algeziras, whence the enemy were constantly supplied with various articles of ammunition; but the ships, after getting under way, were becalmed, and obliged to come to anchor; after which the navy never gave themselves any further concern about annoying them in that quarter. On the 10th, Colonel Cosby arrived in the Solebay, with 500 men, from Minorca; and two days following, the Admirals failed to the

westward, leaving Commodore Davies, with six men of war and the sloops, behind. Sir Charles did not return during the siege. The 16th, the Lieutenant-governor ordered two serjeants, with ten men each, to advance from the spur-guard, under the rock, and along the causeway, and alarm the enemy in the trenches; giving them directions to retire when they found their guards sufficiently alarmed, when he intended to salute them with grape, &c. from Willis's, and the lines. These orders were executed, and the enemy instantly beat to arms; but the bombardier appointed to give the signal to the batteries, firing too soon, the enemy saw through the design, and retired without any considerable loss.

Lord Portmore, the governor, arrived, the 21st, with a battalion of guards, and another of the line; also Colonel Watson, of the artillery, with several noblemen as volunteers. The 26th, the Count opened a new battery, against Willis's, and the extremity of Prince's lines. Their batteries now mounted 60 cannon, besides mortars. In the beginning of May, the garrison had intelligence that the enemy designed an assault: precautions were accordingly taken, and the guns on the lower defences loaded with grape. The Spaniards added still to their approaches, and raised various communications from and to their advanced batteries. Towards the 16th and 20th, their firing abated; but their engineers proceeded in advancing their

trenches. On the 31st, a vessel arrived with 375 barrels of powder from Lisbon. June the 3d, the Solebay came in, with a supply of 980 barrels of powder, and 500 thirteen-inch shells, from Mahon. The firing continued till the 12th, when, about ten at night, Colonel Fitzgerald of the Irish brigade, beat a parley, and, being admitted into the garrison, delivered letters to Lord Portmore, from the Dutch minister at the court of Madrid, with a copy of the preliminaries of a general peace; whereupon a suspension of arms took place, and all hostilities ceased on both sides.

The garrison lost, in the whole, about 300 killed and wounded; and 70 cannon, with 30 mortars, burst during the siege. The enemy's casualties could never be ascertained. In killed, wounded, &c. it was computed they lost near 3000 men.

When Lord Portmore and the Count agreed to a cessation, the Spaniards of course were compelled to forsake the mine under Willis's: their parties, however, taking possession of it a second time, his Lordship considered it as a breach of the articles of cessation, and represented it accordingly. The Count afterwards withdrew: the works were dismantled and levelled, and the troops retreated to their different cantonments.

The Spaniards during this siege never made the least attempt to cut off the communication by sea; so that the garrison was regularly supplied with provisions and fascines

from Barbary and had a regular correspondence with England.

In 1729, the Parliament of Great-Britain addressed his Majesty King George II, to take effectual care, in the treaty then pending, to preserve his undoubted right to Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca. Overtures had been made by his Majesty George I, to restore the former to Spain, if the Parliament would have consented to such restitution; but the Minister, finding an opposition, declined the business. In 1730, Lieutenant-general Sabine was governor of Gibraltar. The Spaniards in his government erected the forts and lines across the isthmus, about a mile from the garrison: these effectually prevent any communication with the country, and, as we have experienced, are of considerable advantage in case of a siege. The western fort, called St. Philip's, entirely commands the best anchorage on the side of the bay next the garrison. General Columbine succeeded General Sabine, and he was succeeded by General Hargrave.

General Bland was appointed governor in 1749, and a general relief of troops took place. The establishment at that period was, four battalions of infantry, and a company of artillery. Lord George Beauclerk, and the Hon. General Herbert, were severally commandants in the absence of General Bland; and in 1753 General Fowkes was deputed governor. Lord Tyrawly succeeded him, in whose absence the Earl of Panmure

was commandant. Earl Home was afterwards governor, and died there in 1761. During the government of this nobleman, about the year 1760, an incident occurred, which, as it alarmed the garrison very much at that time, is deserving of notice. Two British regiments had been a very considerable time on that station, and, from the continuance of the war, saw little prospect of being relieved. Amongst these a conspiracy was formed, by some disaffected persons, to surprise, plunder, and massacre the officers, and in short, all whom they judged to be averse to their designs. After securing the money which was intended for the payment of the troops, they meant to purchase for themselves a secure retreat, by surrendering this so much wished-for fortress into the hands of Spain. The numbers who joined the conspirators were not fewer than 730. An accidental quarrel, in a wine-house, defeated this dangerous project, and produced a discovery. Reed, a private in the seventh regiment, was executed on the grand parade, as the ringleader; and ten others were condemned. After the death of Lord Home, Colonel Tovey and General Parflow were each commandants, till the Hon. General Cornwallis was appointed governor. During this general's absence from the garrison, Colonel Irwin was commandant; and on General Cornwallis leaving Gibraltar a second time, Major General Boyd, lieutenant-governor, commanded. In this General's government, the garrison was con-

siderably strengthened with three new bastions on the sea-line, and additional improvements at the southward.

In 1776, the RIGHT HON. GENERAL GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT was appointed Governor of that important fortress, and joined his command in 1777.

CHAPTER II.

Descriptions of the Rock, with the fortifications and town of Gibraltar.—Remains of Moorish architecture.—Natural Curiosities.—Climate.—Vegetation.—Fish; and whence supplied with cattle, &c.—Military establishment.—Description of the Bay.—Algeziras.—Some accounts of the ancient city of Carteia.—St. Roque.—Conclusive remarks.

AS the History which is to be the subject of the following pages, will be more in detail than the preceding narrative, it may on some accounts be necessary, and cannot on any, I flatter myself, be disagreeable, to present the reader with a short description of this celebrated Rock, and the fortifications which have been erected for its defence.

The Promontory, or rock, at the foot of which stands the town, is upwards of 1300 feet in height; projecting into the sea several miles from the continent, to which it is connected by an isthmus of low sand. This appearance makes it not improbable that *Mons Calpe* has, in former ages, been totally surrounded by the sea. The north front of the peninsula, which presents itself to the main land, is of various heights. The breadth of the isthmus, at the foot of the rock, is about 900 yards; but it grows considerably wider

towards the country. Across this Isthmus, (which, with Gibraltar and the opposite coast, forms the bay) the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line at about a mile's distance from the garrison, extending 1700 yards, and embracing both shores: a fort of masonry is erected at each extremity, mounting 23 or 24 guns each: they are of different constructions, and are called St. Philip and St. Barbara. The former of these forts commands the best and the usual anchoring-place of our shipping and small craft, and, by forming a cross-fire with fort St. Barbara on the neutral ground, prevents all communication between the garrison and the country.

The Rock, as I have mentioned before, is upwards of 1300 feet perpendicular, above the level of the sea; and is separated by a ridge from north to south, dividing it into two unequal parts. The western front or division is a gradual slope, interspersed with precipices; but the opposite side, looking to the Mediterranean, and the north front, facing the Spanish lines, are both naturally very steep, and totally inaccessible. It is this peculiar circumstance, which forms the chief strength of Gibraltar.

The town is built at the foot of the north-west face of the hill, and is fortified in an irregular manner. The communication with it from the isthmus, is by a long narrow causeway, (serving as a dam to an inundation) which is defended by a curtain, with two bastions, mounting 26 pieces of cannon, a dry ditch, covered way, and glacis well

mined. These, with the causeway, are warmly flanked by the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines : works cut in the rock with immense labour, and scarped to be almost inaccessible. Above the lines are the batteries at Willis's, and others at different heights, until they crown the summit of the rock, where several batteries are erected for cannon and mortars. These batteries, the lowest of which is upwards of 400 feet above the neutral ground, mount between 50 and 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, and entirely command the isthmus below. Exclusive of what are here mentioned, additional works of a singular nature were projected in 1782, and partly executed the year following, which, when finished, will render Gibraltar (almost) impregnable in that quarter. The Old mole, to the west of the grand battery, forms also a very formidable flank, and, with the lines, a cross-fire on the causeway and neutral ground. This battery has been found so great an annoyance to the besiegers, that, by way of distinction, it has long been known under the appellation of the Devil's tongue. Indeed, the ordnance in the lines upon the Grand battery, and the Old mole, all together exhibit so formidable an appearance to a spectator on the causeway, that the entrance into the garrison is called by the Spaniards, the *Mouth of fire*.

From the Grand battery, along the sea-line, looking towards the bay, the town is defended by the North, Montague's, Prince of Orange's, KING's, and South bastions ; the

line-wall or curtains between which, mount many cannon and mortars. Montague's, Prince of Orange's, and King's bastions have been erected lately. The latter is a very complete piece of fortification, commanding the bay from New to Old mole heads, and mounting twelve thirty-two pounders, and four ten-inch howitzers in front, ten guns and howitzers on its flanks, and has casemates for 800 men, with kitchens and ovens for cooking. Montague's is much smaller, mounts only 12 pieces of cannon, but has a casemate for 200 men, communicating with the Old mole. In 1782 the engineers began a cavalier upon this bastion for two guns; but it was not finished till after the grand attack in September. Another work of this nature was likewise erected in the beginning of the blockade, for five guns, on the north bastion of the Grand battery. The town on the sea-line is not less protected by natural defences, than by fortifications. A shoal of sharp rocks extends along the front far into the bay, and prevents ships of large burthen from approaching very near the walls.

From the South bastion (which is considerably higher than the rest of the works, in order to protect the town from the eminences on the red sands) a curtain extends up the face of the hill, and concludes, at an inaccessible precipice, the works of the town. In this curtain is the South port gate, before which, and the south bastion is a dry ditch, with a

covered way and glacis. At the east end, on the declivity of the hill, above the gate, is a large flat bastion, connected with the curtain, and mounting 13 guns, bearing on the bay, &c. This work is covered by a demi-bastion that joins the precipice. Above the precipice, an old Moorish wall is continued to the ridge of the rock; in the front of which a curtain with loop-holes, and redans (built in the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and called after his name) extends to the top, effectually cutting off all communication in that quarter. Between the Moorish and Charles the Vth's walls, is the signal-house; whence the guard, on a serene and clear day, have almost an unbounded view of the Mediterranean, and can just observe a part of the Atlantic ocean over the Spanish mountains. Signals formerly were made at this post, on the appearance of top-sail vessels from east to west; but soon after the commencement of the late war, we discovered that the Spanish cruisers were more frequently informed of the approach of our friends by our signals, than by their own. The signals were therefore discontinued.

The above comprehends a general description of the fortifications of the town, avoiding too minute a detail of each work. I shall therefore proceed in describing, in the same general manner, the works to the southward.

From the South bastion a line-wall is continued along the beach to the New mole

where an irregular fort is erected, mounting 26 guns. This line-wall is divided by a small bastion of eight guns; and in its rear is a retired work, called the Princess of Wales's lines; in which are several strong batteries for the sea. Near the South bastion, though without the town, is a wharf called Ragged Staff, where the supplies for the garrison are usually landed, being convenient from its vicinity to the victualling-office and stores. The communication to this quay, is by spiral wooden stairs, and a draw-bridge opening into the covert-way; in front of which is a small work of masonry, mounting two guns. At the foot of the stairs is the basin, where shipping take in water. Two tanks are also appropriated to this purpose, near the Eight-gun bastion, having a connexion with the grand aqueduct.

In the New mole there is depth of water sufficient for a ship of the line to lie along-side the wharf, and heave down. At the mole-head is a circular battery for heavy metal, joined to the New-mole fort by a strong wall, fraised; having a banquet for musquetry, with two embrasures opening towards the bay. This mole, with the old mole at Waterport, were built for the accommodation of trading-vessels: the former however is generally occupied by men of war; and the latter, not having more than six feet at low water, only admits small craft to the wharfs: merchantmen of large burthen are obliged therefore to anchor about half or three quarters of a mile

from Waterport, in seven or eight fathoms. But in time of war this anchorage is commanded by the Spanish forts: they are consequently, in case of a rupture with Spain, under the necessity of removing to the southward of the New mole, where the ground is so rocky and foul, that they are often in imminent danger during the strong southerly winds. From the New-mole fort, to the north end of Rosia bay, the rock is difficult of access; nevertheless a parapet is continued, and batteries are erected, as situations dictate. The works at Rosia are strong, and act as flanks to each other. They are close along the beach, which is low, and have a retired battery of eight guns in their rear.

The rock continues to ascend from the south point of Rosia Bay, by Parson's Lodge (behind which, upon an eminence, is a new battery, *en barbet*, on traversing carriages) to Camp-guard, and Buena Vista; so called from the beautiful prospect of the bay, and neighbouring kingdoms of Barbary and Spain, which is there presented to a spectator. A line-wall is raised, notwithstanding the rock being inaccessible, with cannon at different distances. At Buena Vista there are several guns *en barbet*, which have great command; and the hill towards Europa is slightly fortified, which gives it the appearance, at a distance, of an old castle repaired. The rock then descends by the Devil's Bowling-green, so named from the irregularity of its surface, to Little Bay. At this post, which is

totally surrounded with precipices, there is a barbet battery, flanking the works to the New mole : thence the rock continues naturally steep for a considerable distance, when the line-wall and batteries recommence, and extend in an irregular manner to Europa Point, the southern extremity of the garrison, though not the southern point of Europe. The rock from this point is regularly perpendicular to Europa advance, where a few batteries, and a post at the Cave-guard, terminate the works. The fortifications along the sea-line at Europa do not however constitute the principal strength of that part of the garrison. The retired and inaccessible lines of Windmill Hill have great command, and being situated within musquet-shot of the sea, are very formidable, and of great consequence in that quarter.

The preceding description, it is hoped, will be sufficiently explanatory, though the scale of the garrison-plan, for obvious reasons, is very minute, will yet point out the improvements that have been made within these few years. The new bastions on the sea-line were planned, and executed, by and under the direction of the present Chief Engineer, Major-general Green. Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. laid the foundation-stone of the King's bastion, in the absence of General Cornwallis, the governor. The garrison also underwent considerable alterations whilst he commanded : Wind-

mill Hill was fortified, and other changes were effected at the southward. The improvements on the northern front were carried on under the direction of Sir George Augustus Eliott, K. B. since he was appointed to the government. The communication, or gallery leading to St. George's Hall, above Farringdon's battery; Queen's-line battery, and communication; two works of the same nature, which under the Queen's battery, Willis's, and in the rock above Prince of Hesse's bastion; are all so singularly contrived, and of so formidable a nature, that all *direct* attacks by land, henceforward, may be considered as quixotism and insanity.

Before the interior part of the place is described, it will not be improper to conclude the description of its outer works, by inserting an abstract of the guns, howitzers, and mortars mounted upon the different batteries. The original, from which this was copied, was taken in the beginning of March, 1783.

	Cannon.								Mortars.				Howitzers.				
Nature of Ordnance,	{	Prs.	24					4	{	Inch			5½	{	In.		
		32	8	18	12	9	6	8		13	10	8	4½		10	8	5½
		26						3				4					
Serviceable Ordnance, <i>mounted.</i>	{	77	122	104	70	16	25	38		29	1	6	34		19	9	
Field Artillery,						4		6	8								4
Serviceable Ordnance, <i>dismounted.</i>	{		27	9				15			2	7	31				
		77	149	113	74	16	31	61		29	3	13	65		19	9	4

Total serviceable in the garrison, 663 pieces of artillery.

The Town is built on a bed of red sand, similar to those eminences without South port, which originally extended from Land port to the foot of the ascent to the south barracks. The buildings, before the town was destroyed in the late siege, were composed of different materials, principally of *tapia**; though, since the English have been in possession of Gibraltar, many have been built of the rock-stone, plastered, and painted on the outside, to break the powerful rays of the sun, which otherwise would be too glaring, and prejudicial to the eyes. The modern houses were in general covered with tiles; but the flat terraced roofs remained in those erected by the Spaniards, and in some, the mirandas or towers, whence the inhabitants, without removing from home, had a beautiful and extensive prospect of the neighbouring coasts.

Of the buildings that are most deserving notice, the old Moorish castle is the most conspicuous. This antique structure is situated on the north-west side of the hill, and originally consisted of a triple wall, the outer inclosure descending to the water's edge: but the lower parts have long since been removed, and the grand battery and water-port fortifications erected on their ruins; and the first, or upper wall, would long ago have shared the same fate, had it not been found of service in covering the town from the isthmus, in case

* A cement consisting of mortar made of sand, lime, and small pebbles, which being well tempered, and wrought together in a frame, acquires great strength and solidity.

of a siege. The walls standing at present form an oblong square, ascending the hill, at the upper angle of which is the principal tower, where the Governor or Alcaide formerly resided. The ruins of a Moorish mosque, or place of worship, can be traced within the walls; as also a neat morisque court, and reservoir for water: but the latter cannot, without great difficulty, be discovered by a stranger. A large tower on the south-east wall has long been converted into a magazine for powder; and in different places quarters were fitted up, before the late siege, for officers and two companies of soldiers. This castle was erected, as I have mentioned before, by the Saracens or Moors, on their first invading Spain; and the present venerable remains are incontestable proofs of its magnificence, whilst it continued in their possession.

The other principal buildings are the Convent, or Governor's quarters; the Lieutenant-Governor's house, which is a modern structure; the Admiralty-house, formerly a monastery of white friars; the soldiers barracks, Victualling-office, and Store-house. Besides these, there are the Spanish church, the Atarafana, or galley-house, and some other buildings, formerly of note, but now in ruins from the fire of the Spaniards during the late siege.

At the southward, are the South Barracks and the Navy Hospital. The former a stately building, delightfully situated, with a parade in front, and two pavilions detached; the

whole capable of quartering 1200 men, and officers proportionate. The latter a capacious pile, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended: it has an area in the centre, with piazzas and a gallery above, by which the sick may enjoy the sun, or shade, as they think proper: there are apartments for 1000 men, with pavilions at each wing for the accommodation and convenience of the surgeons and their attendants. This hospital was originally erected for the navy, in case a British fleet should be stationed in the Mediterranean; but, on the Spaniards bombarding the town in 1781, the Governor removed into it the sick of the garrison. At some distance, in the front of the barracks, are two powder-magazines, in which the supplies from England are usually deposited, before they are distributed to the other magazines. These last conclude the chief, I might say almost the only buildings remaining on the rock after the late siege; and their preservation was owing to their being kept in constant repair by workmen purposely appointed for that duty.

Besides the remains of Moorish architecture which have already been mentioned, the following have been esteemed not unworthy of notice: Within the town we find the Galley-house, and part of the Spanish church; also the Bomb-house, adjoining the line-wall: and at the southward, ruins of Moorish buildings are discernible on Wind-mill hill, and at Europa. The former are situated on an eminence, but no antiquarian can determine

to what use they were appropriated : some are of opinion they were burying-vaults for persons of rank ; others suppose them a prison, whilst, in the garrison, the whole is generally known by the name of the Inquisition. At Europa, opposite the guard-house, may be traced the remains of a building erected by the Moors, but used by the Spaniards as a chapel, and called Nuestra Senora del Europa. Along the water's edge, without the fortification, are also several ruins of Moorish walls ; and towards Europa advance is a Moorish bath, called by the garrison, the Nuns-well. It is sunk eight feet deep in the rock, is 72 feet long, and 42 feet broad, and, to preserve the water, has an arched roof, supported by pillars. To the left of this bath is a cave, under Wind-mill hill, known by the name of Beefsteak-cave ; which was a common residence for many of the inhabitants, during the late siege.

The hill abounds in cavities, that serve as receptacles for the rain. None, however, is so singular and worthy of notice as St. George's cave, on the side of the hill, in a line with the south barracks, about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. At the entrance are the remains of a strong wall. The mouth is only five feet wide ; but on descending a slope of earth, it widens considerably ; and, with the assistance of torches, the openings of several smaller caves are discovered. The outer cave is about 200 feet long, and 90 broad. The top appears to be supported by pillars of vast

magnitude, formed by the perpetual droppings of petrifying water, the whole bearing great resemblance to the inside of a gloomy Gothic cathedral.

The several gradations in the progress of these petrifications are easily discovered. In some may be observed small capitals, descending from the roof, whilst proportionable bases rise underneath: others again are formed of very small diameter; and a third class, immensely large, seem to support the roof of this wonderful cavern. Few strangers visit Gibraltar but are conducted to view this cave; and numbers, with the assistance of ropes and torches, have attempted to explore the depth; but, after descending about 500 feet, they have been obliged to return, by the gross vapours which issued from beneath. It was in this cave that the Spaniards concealed themselves in the siege of 1727, when a party of them, unperceived, got into the garrison, at the Cave-guard, near Europa advance, but afterwards failed in their enterprise.

There are several other caves on different parts of the hill, in which the water possesses the same petrifying qualities. One under Middle-hill, called Pocoroca, was fitted up, previous to the bombardment, for the Governor's reception; but was afterwards converted into a powder-magazine, being very convenient for the batteries on the heights.

Amongst the natural curiosities of Gibraltar, the petrified bones, found in the cavities of the rocks, have greatly attracted the attention

of the curious. These bones are not found in one particular part, but have been discovered in various places at a considerable distance from each other. From the rocks near Rosia-bay, (without the line-wall) great quantities of this curious petrification have been collected, and sent home for the inspection of naturalists. Some of the bones are of large diameter; and, being broken with the rock, the marrow is easily to be distinguished. Colonel James, in his description of Gibraltar, mentions an entire human skeleton being discovered in the solid rock, at the Prince's lines; but the miner blew it to pieces: and in the beginning of the late blockade, a party of miners, forming a cave at Upper All's-well, in the lines, produced several bones that were petrified to the rock, and appeared to have belonged to a large bird: being present at the time, I procured several fragments; but in the bombardment of 1781, they were destroyed with other similar curiosities.

The hill is remarkable for the number of apes about its summit, which are said not to be found in any other part of Spain. They breed in inaccessible places, and frequently appear in large droves, with their young on their backs, on the western face of the hill. It is imagined they were originally brought from Barbary by the Moors, as a similar species inhabit *Mons Abyla*, which, on that account, is generally called Ape's-hill. Red-legged partridges are often found in coveys:

woodcocks and teal are sometimes seen ; and wild-rabbits are caught about Europa and Windmill-hill. The garrison-orders forbid officers to shoot on the western-side of the rock ; parties however often go in boats round Europa-point to kill wild pigeons, which are numerous in the caves.

Eagles and vultures annually visit Gibraltar from Barbary, in their way to the interior parts of Spain. The former breed in the craggy parts of the rock, and, with the hawk, are often seen towering round its summit. Moschetoes are exceedingly troublesome towards the close of summer ; and locusts are sometimes found. The scorpion, centipes, and other venomous reptiles, abound amongst the rocks and old buildings ; and the harmless green lizard, and snake, are frequently caught by the soldiers, who, after drawing their teeth, treat them with every mark of fondness.

With regard to the climate of Gibraltar, the inhabitants breathe a temperate and wholesome air, for most part of the year. The summer months of June, July, and August, are excessively warm, with a perpetual serene and clear sky : the heat is however allayed, in a great measure, by a constant refreshing breeze from the sea, which usually sets in about ten in the forenoon, continuing till almost sun-set ; and, from its invigorating and agreeable coolness, is emphatically called the Doctor. The cold in winter is not so excessive as in the neighbouring parts of the

country. Snow falls but seldom, and ice is a rarity: yet the Grenadian mountains in Spain, and the lofty mountains in Africa, have snow lying on them for several months. Heavy rains, high winds, and most tremendous thunder, with dreadfully-vivid lightning, are the attendants on December and January. The rain then pours down in torrents from the hill, and, descending with great rapidity, often choaks up the drains with large stones and rubbish, and sometimes does great injury to the works; but these storms never are of long duration: the sky soon clears up; the heavy clouds disperse; the chearing sun appears, and sufficiently compensates for the horrors of the preceding night. It is during this season that the water that serves the garrison for the ensuing summer, is collected. The aqueduct, which conducts it to the fountain in the centre of the town, is extremely well executed; and was constructed by a Jesuit, when the Spaniards were in possession of Gibraltar. It is erected against the bank of sand, without South port, beginning to the Southward of the eight-gun bastion, and, collecting the rain-water that filters through the sand, conducts it to the South port, and thence to the Fountain. The water, thus strained and purified, is remarkably clear and wholesome.

The appearance of the rock is barren and forbidding; as few trees or shrubs, excepting palmettos, are to be seen on the face of the hill: yet it is not entirely destitute of vege-

tation; wild herbs, of different kinds, spring up in the interstices of the rocks, when the periodical rains set in, and afford some trifling nourishment to the bullocks, sheep, and goats, that browse upon the hill. The first rains generally fall in September, or October, and continue at intervals to refresh the garrison till April or May. When they cease, and the powerful rays of the sun have withered the little verdure that appeared on the hill, nothing offers to the eye but sharp uncouth rocks, and dried palmetto bushes. The soil collected in the low ground is however extremely rich and fertile, producing variety of fruits and vegetables. Colonel James, in his elaborate history of Gibraltar, enumerates no less than 300 different herbs, which are to be found on various parts of the rock. Gibraltar consequently must be an excellent field of amusement to a botanist.

The garrison, before the blockade of 1779, was chiefly supplied with roots and garden-stuff from the gardens on the neutral ground, which, being on a flat, could almost constantly (even in summer) be kept in a state of vegetation. The proprietors of these gardens were obliged totally to relinquish them when the Spaniards erected their advanced works: from that period General Eliot encouraged cultivation within his own limits, by every possible indulgence. Many plots at the southward were inclosed with walls, the ground cleared of stones and rubbish, and soil collected from other parts: so that with

affiduity and perseverance, after some times the produce, during the winter season, was so increased as to be almost equal to the consumption; and probably, in the space of a few years, the garrison may be totally independent, in this article, of any assistance from the neighbourhood.

Gibraltar, by being nearly surrounded by the sea, is exceedingly well supplied with fish; the John-doree, turbot, soal, salmon, hake, rock-cod, mullet, and ranger, with great variety of less note, are caught along the Spanish shore, and in different parts of the bay. Mackarel are also taken in vast numbers during the season, and shell-fish are sometimes brought from the neighbouring parts.—The Moors, in times of peace, supply the garrison with ox-beef, mutton, veal, and poultry, on moderate terms; and from Spain they procure pork, which is remarkable for its sweetness and flavour. Fruits of all kinds, such as melons, oranges, green figs, grapes, pomegranates, &c. are brought in abundance from Barbary and Portugal: and the best wines are drank at very reasonable prices.

The present military establishment* of Gibraltar consists of six companies of artillery, eight regiments of the line, and a company of artificers, commanded by engineers; composing an army of near 4000 men, officers included. Before the late bombardment, the

* 1st of January, 1785.

troops were quartered in the barracks at the southward, and in quarters fitted up out of the old Spanish buildings in town. The officers were distributed in the same manner; but in case of reinforcements, and that government quarters were not sufficient for their accommodation, billet-money was allowed in proportion to rank, and the officers hired lodgings from the inhabitants.

The regiments, on their arrival in the garrison, are entitled to salt provisions from the stores, for the following proportion. One ration in each serjeant, corporal, drummer, and private, consisting of 7 lb. of bread, delivered twice a week, beef 2 lb. 8 oz. pork 1 lb. butter 10 oz. pease half a gallon, and groats 3 pints: every commissioned and warrant officer, under a Captain, receives two rations, a Captain three, a Major and Lieutenant-Colonel four, a Colonel six. In times of profound peace, officers generally receive a compensation in money for their provisions, or dispose of them to the Jews, of whom there are great numbers in the garrison, and who are always ready to purchase, or take them in barter. The troops are paid in currency, which, let the exchange of the garrison be above or below *par*, never varies to the non-commissioned and privates. A serjeant receives weekly, as full garrison-pay, one dollar, six reals, equal to nine-pence sterling, *per diem*; a corporal, and drummer, one dollar, one real, and five quartils, in sterling about six-pence *per diem*; and a private, seven reals,

or four-pence half-penny sterling, *per diem*. Officers receive their subsistence according to the currency: thirty-six pence *per* dollar is *par*. During the late bombardment, the exchange, for a considerable time, was as high as forty-two pence, by which those gentlemen who were under the necessity of drawing for their pay, lost six-pence in every three shillings; and it seldom was lower than forty pence whilst the siege continued. The coins current in Gibraltar, are those used in Spain. All accounts are kept in dollars, reals, and quartils: the two former, like the pound sterling, are imaginary; the latter is a copper coin.

The Bay of Gibraltar, formed by the headlands of Cabrita and Europa Points, is commodious, and seems intended by nature to command the Straits: there are opportunities, however, when a fleet may pass unobserved by the garrison; for such is the impenetrable thickness of the mists, which usually prevail during the easterly winds, that many ships have baffled the vigilance of the cruisers, and gone through unnoticed: the south-westerly winds, particularly at the equinox, are also often attended with such thick and rainy weather, that vessels have passed through and got into the Bay without being seen.

Since Gibraltar has been in the possession of the English, the Spaniards have erected, in different parts of the Bay, several batteries and forts for the protection of their small craft in war, and to prevent their coast from

being annoyed. At Cabrita, which is a bold rocky point, are a barbet-battery and watch-tower, whence, during the blockade, signals of flags by day, and lights at night, were made to inform the Spanish cruisers at Algeziras, &c. of the approach of any vessel towards the Bay. These watch-towers are distributed at short distances, along the coast for a considerable extent, to alarm the country, in case of a visit from the Algerines, or when any other extraordinary circumstance happens. To the northward of Cabrita are two others, with a fort at the northernmost tower, which is called San Garcia : the point on which the latter are erected, project with a long reef of dangerous shoals and rocks, considerably into the bay. The town and island of Algeziras, with their batteries, then appear in view.

Algeziras lies opposite to Gibraltar, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the Bay ; and, since the late siege, has greatly increased in consequence and wealth. The town was built and fortified by the Saracens about the year 714, two years after their establishment at Gibraltar. It is remarkable for being the place where those invaders first disembarked, when they so rapidly overturned the Gothic empire in Spain ; and, as well as Gibraltar, was erected to preserve a communication with Africa. Whilst the Moors maintained their conquests, it consequently became a city of great importance and strength. We find, during the successive wars which took place between the

Moors and the Spaniards, Algeziras was frequently besieged by the kings of Castile; and, when Gibraltar so easily fell into the hands of the Christians in 1310, this city resisted all their efforts. At length after a most obstinate siege in 1344, Algeziras was compelled to surrender to the victorious arms of Alonzo XI. The siege continued 20 months, and most of the potentates in Europe interested themselves in the event, by sending succours to the Christian besiegers. The English, under the Duke of Lancaster, the Earls of Derby, Leicester, Salisbury, and Lincoln, particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and conduct during this memorable contest. It is worthy of remark, that cannon are said to have been first made use of in this siege, by the Moors against the assailants; and the English profiting by the knowledge gained on this occasion, afterwards used them at the glorious battle of Cressy. The Spaniards continued masters of the town till 1369, when the Moors of Grenada surprised the city; but being unable to retain it, they demolished the works, and carried away the inhabitants captives.

Whilst the Moors kept possession of Gibraltar, which was now in its turn become a city of importance, the Spaniards never attempted to rebuild Algeziras; and still less did they esteem it an object worthy their attention, after Gibraltar fell into their hands. The town, therefore, remained in ruins and desolate, excepting a few fishermen's huts, till

the Spaniards, in the beginning of the present century, thought proper, after the cession of Gibraltar to Great Britain, to re-people and secure it by a few batteries towards the sea, which also might occasionally protect their cruisers in time of war. Since that period, from the constant intercourse and trade between it and Gibraltar, Algeziras is become a town of some consequence and wealth; and, as a late writer has justly expressed, "like a phoenix has risen out of its own ashes, after being for ages in ruins."

The New town is built to the Northward of the old city, (whose venerable ruins still remain) and is defended to the southward by a battery of nine or ten guns, erected on an island some distance from the shore. To the northward of the town is another battery of six guns, and a little farther, on an eminence, one of 22, which was raised by Admiral Barcelo, when he was apprehensive of an attack from Sir George Rodney, in 1780. Between the island and the town, small craft find tolerable shelter; but ships of war, or of large burthen, anchor to the northward. The lands round the town are of late much cultivated, and with the shipping, form, in the spring, a pleasantly-variegated and beautiful prospect from Gibraltar. A detachment or regiment of infantry is constantly on duty, who, with those of the Spanish lines and neighbourhood, are under the command of the Commandant at St. Roque.

To the northward of Algeziras are the rivers Palmones and Guadaranque: the former is the broader and deeper of the two, and was the principal retreat of the Spanish gun and mortar boats, when they wanted repairs, after bombarding the garrison. Admiral Barcelo in this river also prepared the fire-ships he sent over in June 1780.

On the east banks of the Guadaranque, near Rocadillo Point, where there is a small fort and tower, are the venerable ruins of the once famous city of CARTEIA. This celebrated place, scarcely a stone of which is now left to inform posterity where it stood, is reported to have been built by the Phenicians, in the first ages of navigation, when those adventurers visited the extreme parts of the then known world. Historians mention it under the names of Carteia, Heraclia, and Calpe Carteia. When the Carthaginians became a powerful nation, and aimed at the sovereignty of Spain, Carteia maintained its independence for some time, till Hannibal, according to Livy, stormed the city, and demolished most of its works. When Scipio obliged the Carthaginians to quit Spain, Carteia was a place of little importance: but the Romans finding it a convenient station for their navy, the city was increased with a Roman colony, and once more began to rise into splendor and magnificence. After the memorable battle of Munda, Cneius Pompey fled to Carteia, but, being pursued, was obliged to leave it precipitately. As the Roman Em-

pire declined, so did Carteia; and probably, soon after the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, it became almost desolate and waste. On the invasion of Spain by the Saracens, that nation undoubtedly dismantled the buildings of this famous city for materials to erect Gibraltar and Algeziras. The remains of a quay are still visible, with some few ruins of public buildings apparently Roman; and the country peasants, in tilling the ground, often find various antique coins, which curious antiquarians have not thought unworthy of a place in their cabinets.

Half-way between the Guadarranque and the garrison, is another fort and tower, called Point Mala, or Negro Point, to the northward of which is the inland village of St. Roque. This is a small insignificant town, though delightfully situated, at about five miles distance from Gibraltar. It was built by the Spaniards, in the beginning of the present century, when the garrison of Gibraltar surrendered to Sir George Rooke. The Spanish commandant of the lines generally makes it his residence: and during the late siege, under the Duc de Crillon, the Comte d'Artois, and the Duc de Bourbon, had apartments in the town. Previous to the war of 1779, it was often frequented by the officers from Gibraltar; and in the spring and summer seasons, British families resided there for several months, some for the benefit of their health, others for pleasure. The combined army, during the late siege, encamped on the plains

below St. Roque, and landed all their ordnance and military stores, a little to the westward of Point Mala, near the Orange-grove.

I cannot help remarking in this place, that, among the evils of the late siege, the garrison have to regret the interruption of that friendly intercourse, which before subsisted between them and the neighbourhood, and which is now prohibited by the Spanish government. When the communication was free and unlimited (except in point of introducing a contraband traffic into Spain) the strictest intimacy subsisted between the British military, and the Spaniards resident in the adjacent villages. Parties were reciprocally visiting each other, and the officers constantly making excursions into the country. These excursions, with others to the coast of Barbary, (which in the season superabounds with various species of game) were pleasing relaxations from the duties of the garrison, and rendered Gibraltar as eligible a station as any to which a soldier could be ordered.

On the whole—Whether we consider Gibraltar as commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean, and consequently as capable of controuling the commerce of the Europeans with the Levant; or whether we consider it as almost impregnable by nature, and consequently as most susceptible of the improvements of art; its situation is, perhaps, more singular and curious than that of any fortress in the world. These circumstances, and the

degree of consequence which it confers on its possessor, in the opinion of the Barbary states, have not failed to excite the attention, and alarm the interests, of most maritime nations in Europe; and, with the multitude at least, it has always been an object of political importance. Politicians, however, there have been, of no inferior rank, who have thought very differently of its value and utility. On this delicate subject I will frankly confess my inability to decide. I shall therefore, without further apology, leave these speculations to men of more leisure and experience; and proceed to matters better adapted to my capacity and information.

CHAPTER III.

Commencement of the war in 1779, between Great Britain and Spain.—State of the garrison of Gibraltar at that period.—Ambiguous conduct of the Spaniards.—Enemy encamp before the garrison.—Form a blockade.—Many inhabitants leave the place.—Motions of the enemy.—Erect additional batteries in their lines.—Fired upon from the garrison.—Continue their operations.—Loss of the Peace and Plenty privateer.—Provisions extremely scarce in the garrison.—Spirited behaviour of the Buck cutter privateer.—Description of the Straits.—Fidelity of a Moor.—Great distress in the garrison.—Relieved by some fortunate occurrences.—Arrival of Sir George Rodney, and the British fleet.—Tetuan.—Anecdote of Prince William-Henry.—Ceuta.—Departure of the fleet.

ALTHOUGH the Spaniards had been thrice defeated in their attempts to recover Gibraltar, they continued to view that garrison with a jealous eye, determined, if we may judge from their late conduct, to seize the first eligible opportunity of wresting it, if possible, from the dominion of Great-Britain.

The war of 1762 was too unexpected on the part of Spain, and conducted with too great success by the British Minister, to admit of such an enterprise as the siege of Gibraltar. The period was not however far distant, when the contest between Great Britain and her colonies seemed to promise as favourable an opportunity as their warmest wishes could have anticipated; particularly, when in addition to the civil war, they found hostilities taking place between Great Britain and France. The close of the year 1777, when the news of the convention of Saratoga first arrived in Europe, was the period which they embraced, to introduce themselves into the dispute. Hostilities had then been carried on for near six months between Great Britain and France: Spain therefore judged the opportunity favourable to offer her mediation, proposing such an arrangement as she must be assured would not be agreeable to the principal belligerent powers. Great Britain had no sooner refused her acquiescence, than the Court of Madrid espoused the part of France; and, on the 16th of June, 1779, the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis d'Almodovar, presented to the Court of London his hostile manifesto.

The principal design of the Court of Madrid, in entering into this war, was evidently the recovery of Gibraltar. Before any reply was given by the British Ministry to their proposals for a pacification, overtures had been privately made to the Emperor of Morocco, to

farm his ports at Tetuan, Tangier, and Larache ; by which means Gibraltar might be cut off from its principal supplies. This conduct seemed to argue a confidence that her terms in the mediation would be refused ; and the considerable dépôts of military stores, which were collected in her arsenals, undoubtedly pointed out, that the siege of that garrison was her first and immediate object. On the 21st of June, 1779, the communication between Spain and Gibraltar was closed, by an order from Madrid.

Two days previous to this event, General ELIOTT, the governor, accompanied by many field-officers of the garrison, paid a visit to General Mendoza, the commandant of the Spanish lines, to congratulate him on his promotion. Their reception at St. Roque was far from agreeable ; and it was remarked that the Spanish General appeared embarrassed during their stay, which might proceed from his knowledge of what was to follow. The visit was short, and the governor had scarcely returned to the garrison, when Mr. Logie, his Majesty's consul in Barbary, arrived from Tangier in a Swedish frigate, with certain intelligence of the intended rupture between Great Britain and Spain. Mr. Logie's information proceeded from a Swedish brig, which on her passage to Tangier had fallen in with the French fleet, of about 28 sail of the line, off Cape Finisterre, when the master being ordered on board the Admiral, M. d'Orvilliers, he learned that they had been cruising for

some time in that latitude, expecting the junction of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. From the amicable assurances held out by the Spaniards, we could not persuade ourselves in the garrison that a rupture was so near; but the mail from the garrison being refused on the 21st of June, and being acquainted at the same time that the intercourse between Gibraltar and the neighbourhood was no longer to be permitted, we had sufficient confirmation of Mr. Logie's intelligence. We afterwards learned, that the courier, who brought from Madrid the order to shut up the communication, had been detained by accidents on the road; otherwise it was not impossible that he might have arrived during General Eliott's visit at St. Roque.

As the fortress of Gibraltar after this event became a little world of itself, it may not be unacceptable, to commence the History of the Siege with a state of the troops in garrison at that period, and the commanding officers of the different corps.

General G. A. ELLIOT, Governor.

Lieutenant-General R. BOYD, Lieutenant-Governor.

Major-General DE LA MOTTE, commanding the Hanoverian Brigade.

						Rank	
							File
Artillery		25	0	17	15	428	{ Col. Godwin, Commandant of Artillery.
12th Regiment		26	3	29	22	519	L. C. Trigge.
39th		25	4	29	22	506	L. G. Boyd, M. Keller.
56th		23	4	30	22	508	Major Fancourt.
58th		25	3	29	22	526	L. C. Cochrane.
74th, or R. M. V.		29	4	47	22	944	L. C. Gleditsanes.
Hanoverians.	{ Hardenberg's	16	13	42	14	367	L. C. Hugo.
	{ Reden's	15	12	42	14	361	L. C. Dachenhausen
	{ De La Motte's	17	16	42	14	367	{ M. G. De La Motte, L. C. Selippergill.
Engineers with a	{	8	0	6	2	106	C. Green, Chief Engin.
Company of Artificers							

 Total 209 59 313 169 4632

Making an army of 5382 men.

On the communication being closed, a council of war was immediately summoned, to advise concerning the measures to be pursued on the occasion. Preparations had been privately made for the defence of the garrison, when intelligence was first received of the probability of a war: the objects therefore at this time to be considered were, how to procure constant supplies of provisions from Barbary, and in what manner the correspondence between England and Gibraltar was to be conducted. Mr. Logie's presence in Barbary was very essential to both these points: he consequently returned to Tangier on the 22d, having concerted with the Governor proper signals, by which he might communicate intelligence across the Straits. Admiral Duff also, on the 22d, removed the men of war under his command from their usual anchorage, off Waterport (where they

were liable to be annoyed by the enemy's forts), to the southward, off the new mole. His force at that time consisted of the Panther, of 60 guns, Capt. Harvey, on board of which was the flag; three frigates, two of which were on a cruise; and a sloop of war.

It is natural to suppose that the garrison were not a little alarmed at this unexpected procedure of the Spaniards. The northern guards were reinforced, and the piquets cautioned to be alert, in case of alarm. Land-port barriers were shut; and an artillery officer ordered to Willis's batteries, to observe the movements of the *Enemy*, and protect the Devil's-tower guard, which was ordered to be very circumspect and vigilant.

Whilst the friendly intercourse subsisted between the garrison and the neighbourhood, several British families and officers had permission to reside at St. Roque, Los Varios, and other small villages a few miles distant; but immediately on the communication being closed, General Mendoza sent them peremptory orders to remove; and the time limited for their departure was so short, that some of them were obliged to leave most of their effects behind. Those officers whose curiosity had led them into the interior parts of the country, were positively refused liberty to return to the garrison; they were therefore conducted to Cadiz, and had passports granted them to leave the kingdom by other routes. Col. Ross and Capt. Vignoles, of the 39th, with Capt. Lefanue, of the 56th, neverthe-

less contrived to join their corps, by assuming disguises, and risking the passage in a row-boat from Faro (a port in Portugal) to Gibraltar: others also attempted, but unfortunately were taken in their voyage.

The Childers sloop of war, on the 24th, brought in two prizes from the West, one of which (an American) Capt. Peacock captured in the midst of the Spanish fleet, then at sea. The conduct of the Spaniards on this occasion was extremely ambiguous. Every circumstance that fell under our immediate observation, convinced us that they now intended hostilities against Great-Britain; and from Mr. Logie's intelligence we had every cause to think, that this fleet was out to join the French Admiral. Their permitting our cruisers, therefore, to capture a friend, (as they might then call the Americans) under the protection of their fleet, we must either consider as a finesse, or suppose that they had not received orders to act offensively.—The Childers left two of our frigates watching the motions of the Spanish fleet. It was somewhat singular, that a Mr. Suassé (an American Major, who had been prisoner in the garrison a little time before, along with others of his countrymen, but had made his escape) and two deserters from Gibraltar, should be recognised through their disguises, on board the American prize: the Major was remanded to his old confinement, in the Navy-hospital, and the latter were punished according to their deserts.

Though the motions of the enemy did not indicate any immediate design of attacking the garrison, and the closing of the communication might be only in consequence of hostilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain; yet our intelligence, and their late deceitful conduct, gave us great reason to suppose that they intended some attempt on Gibraltar. Dépôts of earth, &c. were therefore collected, in various places; empty hogheads and casks were brought from the inhabitants, for the purpose of filling them with earth, to strengthen and repair the fortifications; and other precautions were taken for the defence of the place. On the other hand, the enemy employed what troops they had then on duty, in the lines and neighbourhood, in drawing down cannon from St. Roque, &c. to *animate* the forts, (in which few ordnance were mounted during the peace) and in arranging matters to strengthen and support their posts.

In the beginning of July, the Enterprize frigate Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. returned with a fleet of small craft, laden with live stock and fruit, from Tangier; in consequence of which fourteen days fresh provisions were issued to the troops. The engineers continued preparing materials in their departments, towards completing the works of the garrison; for which purpose strong parties from the line were granted them daily, under the command of overseers. About 300 Jews and Genoese were also employed in

levelling heaps of sand, near the gardens, on the neutral ground, in order that, if the enemy should approach, they might not receive any protection and cover from our lower batteries. The picquets of the garrison were ready, on the Grand parade, to support these parties in case they had been molested; but though they were at work within half musket-shot of the enemy's advanced guards in the Miquelet-huts, yet not the least attempt was made to disturb them.

The 3d of July, a detachment of about 180 men from the British line was ordered to join the artillery, to be taught the practice of the great guns. The artillery in garrison were only five companies; a number not adequate to the different duties in case of a siege: this reinforcement was therefore added, and proved afterwards of great service in that department. Three English sailors came in an open boat, on the 4th, from Cadiz, and brought intelligence that an embargo was laid on all English vessels in that port. In the evening we observed the Spaniards relieve the guards in their lines.

The Spaniards, in time of peace, always stationed a regiment of cavalry at St. Roque, with another regiment, or detachment of infantry, at Algeziras; parties from which did duty at their lines; and no additional body of troops, or ships of war, had yet appeared near the garrison. On the 5th, however, in the afternoon, a Spanish squadron of two seventy-fours, five frigates, and other vessels, to the

number of eleven, hove in sight from the west, and lay to some time off the garrison. Whilst they remained in this situation, the Governor thought it prudent to make some new disposition of the ordnance at the southward, and to caution the regiments in the South-barracks, the 12th, and 72d, to be alert. The Captain of Europa guard, who before usually joined at retreat-beating, was also ordered to his command. In the afternoon, three privateer cutters arrived from the westward. A schooner, under Portuguese colours, stood across from the enemy to reconnoitre the first that came in, and on her return was fired upon from Europa batteries, which was the first hostile shot from the garrison. The enemy's squadron in the evening drove to the eastward; and at night the Enterprise frigate arrived from Tetuan with Mr. Logie, the consul. In the interval of this gentleman's departure from the garrison, a ship of the Emperor's had arrived at Gibraltar to be repaired; but Admiral Duff being backward in granting the stores, the Governor thought proper to send for Mr. Logie to explain to the Admiral the necessity there was of complying with the Emperor's request. To refuse such trifling assistance at that important time, he considered, might be productive of serious consequences to the garrison. The Enterprise frigate accordingly sailed to Tetuan to bring over the consul. About sun-set, the evening of the 5th, the frigate left Tetuan to return, and was disco-

vered by the enemy's squadron, part of which immediately gave chase. Sir Thomas, however, from his superior knowledge of the tides, escaped, though the wind was contrary. When he arrived within view of the garrison, not making the concerted night-signals, for fear of being discovered by the pursuers, the officer at Europa saluted him with several shot; but fortunately they did not take effect.

The following day, the 6th of July, a packet was received from England, by way of Lisbon and Faro, informing the Governor, that hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and Spain. A proclamation in consequence was published in the evening, for capturing all Spanish vessels, &c. and letters of marque were granted for that purpose to the privateers in the bay. Early on the morning of the 8th, a soldier of Reden's deserted from the Devil's-tower guard, and some time afterwards was followed by a serjeant of the 39th, who was one of the overseers attending the inhabitants employed beyond the Gardens. In the evening, General Mendoza, with several officers, advanced from the lines, as far as the Micquelet-huts, and, after reconnoitring about an hour, returned.

The Spanish commodore continued cruising in our neighbourhood till the 8th, when he stood, under an easy sail, for the westward. Before they quitted the Mediterranean, they brought-to a Portuguese schooner, bound from Tetuan to the garrison, and made very ear-

nest enquiries concerning the state of our provisions. The 9th, the American prisoners were distributed amongst the privateers; and the following day, in company with the Childers sloop of war, they brought in four small prizes.

Admiral Duff having received intelligence that a large fleet of small vessels was to sail from Malaga, with wine and provisions for the Spanish grand fleet, the Childers was ordered, on the 11th, to cruise to the eastward, and give information, by signal, when they appeared, with the strength of their convoy. Whilst she was on the look-out, her boat gave chase to a settee, and was fired at from Fort St. Barbara, which was the first hostile shot from the enemy. About eleven o'clock, the signals were made of the expected Spanish convoy being in sight, and soon after of their force. Our Admiral, however, only cautioned the navy to be ready, and went in person to Windmill-hill to reconnoitre. About four in the afternoon, the convoy, consisting of about sixty sail of different burthens, under charge of five xebèques, from twenty to thirty guns each, were abreast of Europa point. The privateers, which had accompanied the Childers in the morning, were then towing in a prize taken from the midst of their fleet; and they, as well as the Childers, kept up a smart running fire on the Spanish commodore; which was seconded at the same time from the garrison-batteries at Europa point and Europa advance. The

Panther, (the Admiral's ship, with the flag on board) and the Enterprize, were still at anchor; but at sun-set Sir Thomas Rich had permission to slip, and the Panther soon after got under way. On the appearance of the frigate, the enemy were confused, and instantly steered for Ceuta. The Childers and privateers pursued, followed by the frigate, and soon after by the Panther. Night was now advancing apace, and in a short time we lost sight of the ships. A few broadsides, now and then, gave us hopes that our friends had come up with them; and we could not help flattering ourselves, from the inferior force of the convoy, that day-light would exhibit the majority of them in our possession. In the morning, however, we discovered the Admiral, standing towards the bay with five or six small prizes, and not one other of the enemy in sight: whence we concluded that they had worked back to their own coast, or escaped through the Straits in the night, whilst our ships were off Ceuta. We afterwards learned, that the squadron which appeared on the 5th, was sent to convoy this valuable fleet past Gibraltar, lest the British Admiral should intercept them, and prevent their grand fleet from receiving these much-wanted supplies; but the convoy being by some unforeseen delays detained, the Spanish commodore quitted the station on the 8th.

Two line-of-battle ships were observed cruising behind the rock on the 13th, and at night they went into Ceuta. The 16th, the

enemy blocked up the *port* with a squadron of men of war, consisting of two seventy-fours, two frigates, five xebèques, and a number of gallies, half-gallies, and armed settees: they anchored in the bay, off Algiziras, and being judiciously arranged, and keeping a vigilant look-out, the garrison became closely blockaded. This was the first motion of the enemy, that discovered any direct intentions of distressing, or attacking Gibraltar. At night, Waterport guard was reinforced with a Captain and ten privates. Till the 18th of this month, nothing material occurred, when a small convoy of settees, &c. arrived at the Orange-grove, laden with military stores, which the enemy began soon afterwards to disembark.

Mr. Logie having prevailed on the Admiral to grant the stores necessary for repairing the Emperor's ship, and his presence in Barbary being absolutely necessary, as well to procure provisions, as to conduct the correspondence between Great Britain and the garrison; he returned on the 19th, on board a Moorish row-galley, which had arrived from the Emperor with dispatches relative to the ship under repair. The galley was interrupted in her return, by the enemy's cruisers, and detained from seven in the morning till five in the afternoon, when she was permitted to proceed to Tangier. During the embargo, Mr. Logie was concealed in a small skuttle, down the run of the galley, having previously made up the Governor's dispatches, and con-

certed signals, in a loaf, which was entrusted to a Moor, to be delivered at Mr. Logie's house in Tangier, in case he himself should be discovered, with an order for the Moor to receive a gratuity, if he delivered it safe.

Early in the morning of the 20th, a Portuguese boat arrived with fowls and charcoal from Tangier. Another, attempting to come in, was taken by a half-galley, and carried to Algeziras. Sixty pounds of fresh beef were delivered, the same day, to each regiment, for the use of the officers: the artillery and engineers received in proportion, and the navy were included in the distribution. The following day, orders were issued for the troops to mount guard with their hair unpowdered; a circumstance trifling in appearance, but which our situation afterwards proved to be of great importance, and which evinced our Governor's great attention and prudent foresight in the distribution of the stores.

So superior a naval force as the enemy now had in our neighbourhood, alarmed Admiral Duff, who was apprehensive that they would make some attempt on the King's ships. Signals were therefore agreed upon between the fleet and the garrison, that, in case the enemy should make an attack in the night, the latter might afford the ships every assistance and protection. Three lights in a triangle were fixed upon by the navy, to distinguish them from the enemy. The 22d, the navy manned their boats, and captured a settee, within a short distance of the Enemy's

rebeques: she proved of little value, but the exploit reflected great credit on the party employed. The same day arrived a boat, with cattle, &c. from Tangier. In the course of the 22d, several officers, attended by a party of men, were observed tracing out ground on the plain below St. Roque, apparently for a camp; and it was remarked, that the Micquelets in the advanced huts on the neutral ground, were relieved by regular troops. These Micquelets were of the same description with our revenue-officers and were stationed to prevent the smuggling of tobacco from the garrison into Spain.

A Portuguese boat, with letters, arrived early in the morning of the 24th; also a schooner, with charcoal and fruit from Tangier. Between 2 and 300 men landed the same day, at the Orange-grove, with an intention, as we conjectured, of taking charge of the stores, which the enemy were disembarking there. The 25th, they pitched a tent on the plain, for the working party employed in clearing the ground. I should have mentioned, that on the 12th an Hanoverian soldier deserted, and this day two of the same brigade followed his example. The enemy, the 26th, began to form a camp on the plain below St. Roque, about half a mile from Point Mala, and three miles from the garrison. Fifty tents were pitched, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry soon after took possession. The same day the Illerim, a Swedish frigate, which had been in the Bay

some weeks before, arrived, though opposed by the enemy. The Swedish captain politely brought-to on their firing a gun; but being told he must not anchor under the walls of the garrison, he resumed his course, telling them he must go to Gibraltar, and they should not prevent him. Some shots were exchanged, but none took place.

The Spanish camp being daily reinforced with additional regiments of cavalry and infantry, and large parties being still employed in landing ordnance and military stores at Point Mala, the Governor thought proper, on the 29th to establish the following staff officers; namely, Captains Vallotton, of the 56th regiment,—Patterfon, of the artillery,—Forch, of the 12th regiment, and Eveleigh, of the engineers, to be Aide-de-camps to himself, as Commander in Chief; Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Buckeridge, of the 39th regiment, Aide-de-camps to Lieutenant-general Boyd; Lieutenant Weinzey, of the Hanoverian brigade, Aide-de-camp to Major-general De La Motte; Major Hardy, of the 56th regiment, Quarter-Master General; Captain Horsburgh, of the 39th regiment, who was Town-Major, Adjutant-General; Captain Burke, of the 58th regiment, Town-Major; and Lieutenant S. Wood, of the 56th regiment, Assistant Town-Major. At the same time all the horses, except those belonging to field and staff officers, were ordered to be turned out of the garrison, unless the owners, on inspection, had 1000 lb. of

feed for each horse; and, to enforce the latter order by example, the Governor directed that one of his own horses should be shot.

In the afternoon of the 30th, one of the enemy's xebeques manned her yards, and fired a salute. Immediately after we observed she hoisted a flag at the mizen top-mast head, instead of a broad pendant; from which ceremony we concluded that the naval commandant had been promoted, or that he was superseded by an admiral.

In the beginning of August, the corps in garrison were ordered to give in returns of their best marksmen, and also of those men who had ever been employed in making fascines. Those officers unmarried, or without families, who drew double rations for two commissions, were ordered at the same time to draw rations only for one commission. Two Dutchmen came in, the 2d, unperceived by the enemy's cruisers, laden with rice and dried fruits: the rice, and a part of the fruit, the Governor purchased, for the use of the troops. The enemy's camp by this time was considerably increased, and we numbered 26 cannon behind the fort at Point Mala.

A Venetian arrived on the 5th, though fired at by the enemy. She (with the Dutchmen) remained no longer than was necessary to take on board some of the inhabitants, who, apprehensive that the garrison would be besieged, thought it eligible to seek an asylum in time. Indeed about this time scarcely a boat or vessel left the port without being

crowded with Jews or Genofe, who preferred a residence in Barbary, or Portugal, to remaining in Gibraltar, where the necessities of life became every day more scarce. Early on the 6th, came in a Portuguese schooner, from Tangier, with 44 bullocks, 27 sheep, and a few fowls; and two days following, another arrived with onions, fruit, and eggs: the latter brought letters for the Governor, but no news from England. From this day, nothing material occurred till the 10th, when the enemy's cruisers captured a boat belonging to the garrison.

As affairs began to wear a more serious aspect, a general activity reigned throughout the garrison, promoted not a little by the example of the Governor, who was usually present when the workmen paraded at dawn of day. The engineers were busily employed in putting the works at Willis's in the best repair, and in erecting new batteries on the heights of the North front. A considerable extent of ground above the Town was cleared and levelled, to encamp the different regiments, in case the enemy should fire upon the Town. Parties were likewise detached to collect shrubs, &c. from the face of the hill, for fascines; and the artillery were daily engaged in compleating the expence magazines with powder, ranging the different ordnance, and preparing every thing for immediate use in their department. The navy were not less diligent. A new battery for 22 guns was begun in the Navy yard, as a re-

source in case the enemy's operations should make it necessary to lay up the ships; and the stores were removed from the New mole to the Navy hospital.

Towards the middle of August, the motions of the enemy were no longer mysterious; every succeeding day confirmed us in the opinion, that their object was to distress the garrison as much as possible. The blockade became more strict and severe, their army was in force before the place, and their present plan seemed to be to reduce Gibraltar by famine. Our stock of provisions, they concluded, was small; and their squadron under Admiral Barcelo, who commanded in the bay, could prevent succours being thrown in by neutral vessels; whilst their grand fleet, united with that of France, would be superior to any which Great-Britain could equip, in her then critical situation. This scheme, every circumstance considered, was specious; had not the garrison fortunately received a supply of provisions, &c. in April, 1779, the troops undoubtedly would have been reduced to the greatest distress, and might probably have been in imminent danger, before the Ministry could dispatch a fleet to their relief. The situation of the garrison was becoming every day more interesting: only forty head of cattle were now in the place; and from the vigilance of the enemy, there was little prospect of constant supplies from Barbary: two bullocks were ordered, therefore, to be killed daily for the use of the sick. The inhabi-

tants had been warned in time to provide against the calamities which now impended : the standing orders of the garrison specified, that every inhabitant, even in time of peace, should have in store six months provisions ; yet by far the greater number had neglected this precaution. These unfortunate people, as they could not expect to be supplied from the garrison stores, were compelled, in general, to seek subsistence by quitting the place : some, however, were induced to weather out the storm, by the property they had in the garrison, which was probably their all, and which they could not remove with themselves. Those of this description, on application, obtained leave to erect wooden huts and sheds at the southward, above the Navy hospital, whither they removed their principal papers, &c. that they might be secure from the annoyance of the enemy, in case the town should be bombarded.

Fifteen or sixteen covered carts, on the 15th, arrived at the enemy's camp, and unloaded timber, planks, &c. at their laboratory-tents. They continued landing stores on the beach, which employed a great number of carts to convey them to their dépôts : and at night we generally observed a number of lights, and frequently heard a noise like that of men employed on some laborious duty : this might proceed from dragging cannon, as we observed, on the 17th, they had *animated* all the embrasures in fort St. Philip.

EARLY on the 17th, the enemy attempted to cut out a polacre, which was anchored off the Old mole; but retired on a gun being fired at them from the garrison. The small craft, after this circumstance, removed to the New mole, as the men of war had done some time before. The 18th, in the morning, two parties of workmen came from the camp, and were employed at Forts St. Philip and St. Barbara: covered carts continued constantly going from Point Mala to the laboratory-tents, supposed to be laden with shot. The following morning, a Spaniard came in an open boat to Waterport, with onions and fruit, having a pass for Ceuta: he was examined by the quarter-master general, and allowed to sell his cargo, and purchase tobacco, but was not permitted to land: at night he was ordered to return, which he did about eight o'clock. He informed us the camp consisted of between 5 and 6000 men, which were to be immediately completed to fifteen thousand. The 20th, the enemy formed a new camp, to the left of the stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair: we imagined it to be intended for the Catalonian troops, as they are usually encamped separate from the rest of the Spanish forces. The same day, our marksmen were embodied into a company of two non-commissioned officers, and 64 men: and the command was given to Lieutenant Burleigh, of the 39th regiment.

The enemy, on the 21st, had more men than usual employed in making fascines: they likewise were very busy in piling shot, and had a party at work in the covert-way of Fort St. Philip. A number of carts daily brought shot (as we imagined) to the lines, particularly to Fort St. Barbara. The 23d, the corps of engineers were formed into three divisions, and several officers of the line appointed to join them as assistant engineers and overseers. The same day some experiments were made with *red-hot shot*: this practice was continued on the 25th, when some carcasses were also thrown, and much approved. The 27th, we observed a fascine-work begun upon the glacis, north of Fort St. Philip, which afterwards proved to be a mortar-battery. A great number of carts continued to be employed in the enemy's camp, and vast quantities of stores were constantly landing beyond Point Mala. In the course of the 30th, the Childers, and an armed schooner, attempted to cut off two half-gallies becalmed in the Bay; but the enemy's xebèques, getting under way, obliged them to desist. At night upwards of 80 covered carts came down to the enemy's lines.

From the time the enemy first appeared encamped before the garrison, troops had been continually joining them from all quarters. Their camp consisted of two lines, (independent of the Catalonians) extending from Point Mala, in an oblique direction, into the country, towards the Queen of

Spain's chair. The streets were in a direction nearly parallel to the bottom of the Bay. The guards in their lines and advanced posts were, as the camp increased, proportionably reinforced; but no act of hostility had yet taken place in that quarter, though the Governor continued the garrison-guard at the Devil's tower. The forts were repaired, and put in the best order of defence. Laboratory-tents for the artillery were pitched in front of their camp, and magazines erected for military stores, which were frequently brought by fleets of small craft, convoyed by men of war from Cadiz, Malaga, and other ports in the neighbourhood.

On the 5th of September, a soldier of Hardenberg's deserted from a working party employed in scarping the rock, under the lines. He was fired upon from Willis's, but got off. Besides the party engaged in rendering the lines inaccessible, our engineers were daily strengthening them with palisades, &c. Traverses were also erected along the covered way, grand battery, and line-wall above Waterport, where a strong boom of masts was laid, from Old-mole head, to the foot of Landport glacis. About this time the regiments began to practise grenade exercise. The day on which the Hanoverian deserted, a Moorish galley came over from Algeziras, where she had been detained ten days. The crew reported that the Spanish camp was very sickly. It is supposed this vessel came to order home the ship which had been some

time repairing in the New mole, as the following day both of them left the garrison for Tangier: a xebeque however speaking them off Cabritta Point, the Moors were conducted to the Spanish Admiral.

The enemy's workmen in the lines appeared at this time to be about 500. They were principally engaged in filling up with sand the north part of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, completing the mortar-battery before mentioned, and raising the crest of the glacis of their lines in different places. From the noise often heard during the night, and the number of lights seen, we judged that they worked without intermission. Two waggons, drawn each by twelve mules or horses, arrived at the lines on the 8th, which we conjectured brought fixed ammunition. The 11th, we observed that they had begun several fascine works on the crest of their lines, apparently for mortar-batteries; and had raised several traverses for the protection of their guard-houses. Waggons and carts continued bringing fascines and other materials to the lines from the camp. The same day, a row-boat, fitted out by the Jews, brought in a Dutch dogger laden with wheat; a very valuable supply in our situation.

The operations of the enemy now began to engage our attention. They had been permitted to pass and repass unmolested for some time; but the governor did not think it prudent to allow them to proceed any longer with impunity. A council of war was con-

sequently summoned on the 11th, to confer on the measures to be pursued. The council consisted of the following officers: the Governor; the Lieutenant-governor; Vice-admiral Duff; Major-general De la Motte; Colonels, Ross, Green, and Godwin; with Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. In the evening it was reported that their opinion was, not to open on the enemy, whilst they continued within their lines: but this rumour was only propagated to deceive the public; for on the succeeding morning, being Sunday the 12th of September, the artillery officers were ordered to the batteries on the heights; and the Devil's-tower guard being withdrawn, the Governor opened on the enemy from Green's lodge, (a battery made since the blockade commenced) Willis's, and Queen Charlotte's batteries. Their advanced guards in the Micquelet huts, and in the stone-guard houses, were in a short time compelled to retire, and the workmen assembled in the lines obliged to disperse. The covered waggon returned to the camp without depositing their loadings; and so general a panic seized the Enemy at this unexpected attack, that their cavalry galloped off towards the camp, and for some hours scarce a person was to be seen within the range of our guns. The forts were too distant to be materially damaged; and the Governor's intention being only to disturb their workmen, the firing after a few hours slackened, and a shot was only discharged as the enemy presented themselves.

A brass gun in the Queen's battery (Willis's) run with eight rounds.

The mortar-batteries that had been discovered in the enemy's lines, some few days previous to our firing, had caused no small alarm amongst the inhabitants: those therefore, who had huts in Hardy town at the southward, immediately removed their most valuable effects, fully convinced that the Spaniards at night would return the fire.

That the duty of the batteries might be performed with spirit, in case the Enemy persisted in carrying on their works, a Captain, three subalterns, and 52 men of the artillery, were ordered to take in charge Green's lodge, Willis's, and other batteries on the heights. The firing was continued the subsequent days, as circumstances directed. The 16th, the artillery made three attempts to reach the enemy's laboratory-tents, or artillery-park, (as henceforward they will be called) from a sea-mortar at Willis's. The first and second shell burst immediately on leaving the mortar: the third went its range, but fell a little short of the fascine-park. The artillery at this period used the old shells, the fuses of which were in general faulty; and this was the cause that the experiment did not answer on the first and second trials. We observed, the same day, that the Spaniards had pitched some additional tents a little beyond Point Mala: they also began to erect a pier, or wharf, for the convenience of landing their stores and supplies.

Whilst the Governor kept a watchful eye on the enemy's operations, molesting their workmen as much as possible from Willis's; proper precautions were taken in the town, to render a bombardment less distressing, in case they retaliated, which, indeed, their preparations gave us reason to think, would not be long deferred. The pavement of the streets, in the north part of the town, was ploughed up; the towers of the most conspicuous buildings were taken down, and traverses raised in different places, to render the communications more secure. The enemy appeared to bear our fire very patiently in their lines: their parties continued working on the mortar-batteries: the stone sentry-boxes were pulled down, and the guard-houses unroofed: a boyau, or covered way, was likewise begun, to make a safe communication from the lines to their camp.

Our firing was still continued; but their parties were at too considerable a distance (being near a mile) to be materially annoyed by our shot; and the works being surrounded with sand, the large shells sunk so deep, that the splinters seldom rose to the surface. An experiment was therefore recommended by Captain (now Major) Mercier, of the 39th regiment; namely, to fire out of guns, five and a half inch shells, with short fuses; which were tried on the 25th, and found to answer extremely well. These small shells, according to Capt. Mercier's method, were dispatched with such precision, and the fuses

calculated to such exactness, that the shell often burst over their heads, and wounded them before they could get under cover. This mode* of annoyance was eligible on several other accounts. Less powder was used, and the enemy were more seriously molested: the former was an advantage of no small consequence, since it enabled the Governor to reserve at this period, what might be probably expended to the greater benefit of the service on some future occasion. It will also account for the extraordinary number of shells which, the reader will observe in the Appendix, were discharged from the garrison.

In the afternoon of the 26th, a soldier of the 72d regiment deserted from a working party out at Landport. He took refuge behind one of the Micquelet huts, and, notwithstanding our endeavours to dislodge him, remained there till night, when it is imagined he proceeded to the lines. Our firing was now very trifling. The enemy continued making additions to their boyau, and the works in the lines; but the latter were chiefly done in the night. Indeed, since our firing, their operations within our reach had been principally carried on during the night, at which time, or very late in the evening, they also relieved their guards.

In the beginning of October, the enemy's army, according to our intelligence, consisted of sixteen battalions of infantry, and twelve

* The Enemy, we were informed, attempted this practice, but never could bring it to perfection.

squadrons of horse, which, if the regiments were complete, would amount to about 14,000 men. Lieutenant-general Don Martin Alvarez de Sota Mayor was Commander in chief. We continued our fire, varying as objects presented themselves. The great command we had over the enemy's operations from Green's lodge, induced the engineers to mount still higher, and endeavour to erect a battery on the summit of the northern front: a place therefore was levelled, and a road for wheeled carriages begun at Middle-hill. The 4th, a soldier of the 58th attempted to desert from Middle-hill guard, but was dashed to pieces in his descent.

The artillery were too impatient to have a gun mounted on the summit of the rock, to wait till the new road was finished: they accordingly determined to drag a twenty-four-pounder up the steep craggy face of the rock; and in a few days, with great difficulty and prodigious exertions, they were so successful, as to get it to the top. The 9th, a party of the Navy attempted to cut off two Spanish polacres, becalmed between Algeziras and their camp. Our seamen spiritedly boarded one, and were on their return with the other, when two gallies from Point Mala gave chase, maintaining a smart and well-directed fire as they advanced; and gained so considerably on the prizes, that the captors were reluctantly obliged to quit them, and betake themselves to their boats. The Childers sloop of war was ordered out, to protect

them, and fortunately was in time to stop the progress of the galleys. The tiller of one of our barges was carried away by a shot, but no other damage was received.

The platform on the summit of the rock was completed on the 12th; and, the gun being mounted, the succeeding day we saluted the enemy's forts with a few rounds of shot and shells. This gun was mounted on a traversing carriage, and was distinguished by the name of the Rock-gun. From that post we had nearly a bird's-eye view of the enemy's lines, and, with the assistance of glasses, could distinctly observe every operation in their camp. In the afternoon of the 16th, a servant of Mr. Davies (the agent victualler of the Garrison) under pretence of looking for a strayed goat, obtained leave to pass Landport barrier, and immediately went over to the enemy. The desertion of this man gave us some concern, as probably, to ensure a favourable reception, he might have taken with him some memorandums of the state of our provisions.

The Enemy's parties had not been remarkably active in the beginning of the month; but about the 17th and 18th, their workmen in the lines were more numerous than usual, which produced a more animated fire from our batteries. As our artillery by this time were accustomed to fire from heights, the small shot did considerable execution amongst their workmen, many of whom we observed were carried off. On the evening of

the 19th, the Governor was at Willis's, to see an experiment of a light ball, invented by Lieut. Whitham, of the artillery. It was made of lead, and, when filled with composition, weighed 14lb. 10 oz. This ball, with 4lb. of powder, was fired, at six degrees of elevation, out of a thirty-two-pounder, upon the glacis of their lines: it burnt well; and the experiment would have been repeated, had not a thick fog suddenly arisen. The Governor was at Willis's the succeeding morning, to see a second; when, the fog being totally dispersed, the light ball answered his expectation. The enemy, during the night, had been uncommonly noisy; but when the light balls were fired, no parties were discovered at work. Nevertheless at day-break, to our great surprise, we observed 35 embrasures opened in their lines, forming three batteries; two of 14 each, bearing on our lines and Willis's, and one of seven, apparently for the Town and Waterport. They were cut through the parapet of the glacis, and situated between the barrier of the lines, and Fort St. Philip. The embrasures were all masked, and many of the merlons were in an unfinished state: the Governor ordered the artillery to direct their fire on these works, and on the seven-gun battery in particular, where they had a party finishing what was left imperfect in the night. From the distance of these batteries, we did not imagine they would ever materially injure the garrison: but the canonnade and bombardment of 1781,

convinced us of our error. In the afternoon, a Venetian was brought to by a gun from Europa, and came in; two galleys attempted to cut her off, but in vain.

Our workmen now became exceedingly diligent; new communications and works were raised in the lines, which were reinforced at night with a subaltern and 43 men; the alarm-posts of the regiments were also changed, and other arrangements took place. On the night of the 20th, we imagined, from the noise in the enemy's lines, that their carpenters were platforming the new batteries, the merlons of which they had cased and capped with fascines. Their boyau now extended from the fascine-park, almost to the barrier of the lines. The 23d a prize sloop, laden with rice, was sent in from the eastward: she was taken by a privateer belonging to Mr. Anderson, of the garrison, the Captain of which thought the cargo would be useful to the inhabitants; and indeed this supply was truly seasonable. No vessel or boat had arrived for six weeks (excepting the Venetian, on the 20th instant) and every article in the garrison began to sell at a most exorbitant price: this trifling addition of provisions was therefore well received by the miserable Jews and Genoese, though the rice sold for 21 dollars 6 reals per cwt. which, at 40d. sterling the dollar, is 3l. 12s. 6d.

The enemy's artillery, on the 26th, decamped from their old ground, before the right wing of their front line, and took post

near the Catalonians, where they were reinforced with a detachment that had lately joined. The following night, the Dutch dogger, which had brought us the supply of wheat some weeks before, sailed for Malaga: she took 73 Genoese and Spanish passengers. The next day our artillery got up to Middle-hill two twenty-four-pounders, to be in readiness for a new battery, which was erecting below the rock-gun. Another twenty-four-pounder was taken to the same place, on the morning of the 25th. Our firing still continued, as the enemy's parties were daily bringing down timber and other materials for their new batteries.

The 30th, an English privateer, called the Peace and Plenty, 18 six-pounders, ----- M'Kenzie master, attempting to get in from the eastward, ran ashore, half-way between Fort Barbara and the Devil's-tower. Some of the crew came on shore on the neutral ground; the remainder, with the master, were brought off by the Admiral's boats; and on the night of the 31st she was burnt. As there was something extraordinary and unaccountable in the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel, I cannot resist the temptation of relating them more at large. In the morning, she was bearing down, under a fine sail and leading wind, for Europa advance-guard, as two xebèques were cruising off Europa point. One of the xebèques, about nine, got within shot of her: a few rounds were exchanged, and the privateer was appa-

rently resolved to fight her way in; but on a sudden she altered her course, and ran ashore under the enemy's guns, about 4 or 500 yards from the garrison. The boatswain was killed, and several others wounded from the fort, before our boats arrived to their relief.

Towards the conclusion of the month, the small-pox was discovered in the garrison, amongst the Jews. The Governor, apprehensive that it might spread amongst the troops, and be attended with dangerous consequences, ordered those who had never been affected with that disorder, to be quartered at the southward till the infection should disappear; and every precaution was taken to prevent its communicating. In the evening of the 31st, the new battery below the rock-gun was finished: it mounted four twenty-four-pounders, and was called the Royal-battery.

November was not introduced by any remarkable event. The fire from our batteries was variable, as their workmen were employed. Considerable deposits of fascines, with planks and pieces of timber, were formed in the Spanish lines; and other parts of their glacis were raised with fascines and sand for additional mortar-batteries. The 3d, the enemy began to form merlons at Fort Tonara, on the eastern shore, which, joined with the circumstances of their erecting two fascine-batteries on the beach, between Fort St. Philip and Point Mala, and one near the magazine at the Orange-grove, gave us reason

to suppose that they expected a fleet in their neighbourhood. Few workmen were at this time to be seen in their lines; a party was trimming up the boyau; and numbers were employed about the landing-place in disembarking stores; which appeared to be their chief employment.

Provisions of every kind were now becoming very scarce and exorbitantly dear in the garrison: mutton 3s. and 3s. 6d. per pound; veal 4s. pork 2s. and 2s. 6d. a pig's head 19s. ducks from 14s. to 18s. a couple; and a goose, a guinea. Fish was equally high, and vegetables were with difficulty to be got for any money; but bread, the great essential of life and health, was the article most wanted. It was about this period, that the Governor made trial what quantity of rice would suffice a single person for twenty-four hours, and actually lived himself eight days on four ounces of rice per day. Sir George is remarkable for an abstemious mode of living, seldom tasting any thing but vegetables, simple puddings and water; and yet is very hale, and uses constant exercise: but the small portion just mentioned would be far from sufficient for a working man kept continually employed, and in a climate where the heat necessarily demands very refreshing nourishment to support nature under fatigue.

Two deserters came in, with their arms, on the night of the 11th. They belonged to the Walon guards, a corps in the Spanish service, composed principally, if not entirely,

of foreigners. The following morning they were conducted to Willis's, whence they had a view of the enemy's works, which they described to the governor. The Spanish army were under arms on the 12th, in the front of their camp, and were dismissed by corps as the General passed.

The 14th, arrived the Buck cutter privateer, Captain Fagg, carrying twenty-four nine-pounders. The abilities and bravery of a British sailor were so eminently conspicuous in the Captain's conduct previous to his arrival, that even our enemies could not help bestowing on him the encomiums to which his merit entitled him. About eight in the morning, the privateer was discovered in the Gut, with a westerly breeze. The usual signal for seeing an enemy was made by the Spaniards at Cabrita Point; and Admiral Barcelo, with a ship of the line, one of fifty guns, a frigate of forty, two xebèques, a settee of fourteen guns, with half-gallies, &c. &c. to the number of twenty-one, got under way to intercept her. On the first alarm a xebèque at anchor off Cabrita had weighed, and stood out into the Straits: the cutter nevertheless continued her course; but observing the whole Spanish squadron turning the point, she suddenly tacked, and stood towards the Barbary shore: the xebèques, frigate, and lighter vessels pursued, but were carried down to leeward by the irresistible rapidity of the current, whilst the cutter in a great degree maintained her station. As it may appear

very extraordinary to readers unacquainted with nautical affairs, that the privateer should not be equally affected by the current, it may be necessary to inform them, that a cutter, or any vessel rigged in the same manner, from the formation of her sails can go some points nearer the wind than a square-rigged vessel; which advantage, on this occasion, enabled Captain Fagg to turn better to windward, by stemming the current, whilst the Spaniards, by opposing their broadsides, were carried away to the eastward. But, to resume the narrative: Barcelo, who had his flag on board the seventy-four, was the last in the chase; and, perceiving his squadron driving to leeward, prudently returned to the Point, to be in readiness to intercept her in the Bay. The fifty-gun ship also laid her head to the current, and keeping that position, drove very little, in comparison with her friends. Affairs were thus situated when Captain Fagg, persuaded that the danger was over, boldly steered for the garrison. The fifty-gun ship endeavoured to cut her off from the eastward, but was compelled to retire by our batteries at Europa: and Barcelo got under way to intercept her from the Point; but finding his efforts ineffectual, he was obliged to haul his wind, and giving her two irregular broadsides of grape and round, followed his unsuccessful squadron to the eastward. The cutter insultingly returned the Spanish Admiral's fire with her stern-chace, and soon after anchored under our guns.

The expectations of the troops and inhabitants, who were spectators of the action, had been raised to the highest pitch: few doubted but she was a King's vessel; and as no intelligence had been received from England for many weeks, their flattering fancies painted her the messenger of good news; probably, the forerunner of a fleet to their relief. But what was their despondency and disappointment, when they were informed that she was only a privateer, had been a considerable time at sea, and put in for provisions? Though our condition in the victualling-office became weekly more and more serious, yet the Governor generously promised Captain Fagg assistance. What indeed could be refused to a man by whose manœuvres the Port was once more open, and the Bay and Straits again under the command of a British Admiral? Only two or three half-gallies returned to Cabrita Point; the rest of the squadron were driven far to leeward of the rock.

Assuming the liberty of a short digression in this place, it may be necessary to inform the reader, of the extent and breadth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and acquaint him, at the same time, with the opinions of different writers concerning the perpetual current that sets into the Mediterranean Sea, from the great Atlantic Ocean, which has so long engaged the attention of many celebrated natural philosophers.

The Straits of Gibraltar (formerly known by the name of the Herculean Straits) are

about twelve leagues in extent, from Cape Spartel to Ceuta Point, on the African coast; and from Cape Trafalgar to Europa Point, on the coast of Spain. At the western entrance, they are in breadth about eight leagues, but diminish considerably about the middle, opposite Tarifa, (a small fishing-town on the Spanish coast, originally a place of great consequence and strength) though they widen again between Gibraltar and Ceuta, where they are about five leagues broad.

Philosophers, who have communicated their sentiments on the extraordinary phenomenon of a constant current, differ widely in accounting for the disposition of that continual influx of waters, which, it is natural to suppose, would, without some consumption or return, soon overflow the boundaries of the Mediterranean Sea. The late ingenious Dr. Halley was of opinion, that this perpetual supply of water from the vast Atlantic Ocean was intended by nature to recruit what was daily exhaled in vapour: others again think, the waters that roll in with the center current are returned, by two counter-streams, along the African and Spanish shores. That there are two counter-streams is without doubt; but their rapidity and breadth bear little proportion to the principal current. A third class suppose a counter-current beneath, and of equal strength with the upper stream; and this opinion appears confirmed by a circumstance related by Colonel James, in his description of the Herculean Straits, of a

Dutch ship being sunk in action by a French privateer off Tarifa, which some time afterwards was cast up near Tangier, four leagues to the *westward* of the place where she disappeared, and directly against the upper current. This hypothesis receives also additional support from repeated disappointments experienced by many naval officers, in attempting to sound the depth of the Straits with the longest line: for the opposition between the currents might carry the line in such directions as to defeat the intention of these experiments.

These facts seem strongly to indicate a recurrency to the westward; which, though it may not be so rapid as the upper stream, yet, with the assistance of the currents along the Spanish and Barbary shores, and the necessary exhalations, may account for the Mediterranean Sea never increasing by the constant supply received from the Atlantic Ocean. The rapidity of the superior current renders the passage from the Mediterranean to the westward very precarious and uncertain, as ships never can stem the stream without a brisk Levanter, or easterly wind. Vessels, therefore, are often detained weeks, and sometimes months, waiting for a favourable breeze; in which case they find a comfortable birth in the bay of Gibraltar.—To return to my narrative.

Two frigates, on the night of the 14th, joined the enemy's small craft in the Bay, from the west. It was thought, from some

preparations that were made on board the men of war the succeeding evening, that the Admiral intended attempting to cut out or destroy these ships: a council was held in the navy, and the practicability of such an enterprise debated; but nothing was done.

The Bay being again open, the night of the 19th, a Moorish fettee came in, with 39 bullocks and a few sheep: the former were so weak and poor, that many of them died on the beach as soon as they were landed: they were, however, a most acceptable supply. The patron informed us, that a vessel had sailed, the preceding night, for the garrison, with 40 bullocks, 50 sheep, and 30 goats; which we imagined was taken by the gallies at the Point. The following day, a Swede stood in for the garrison, with a signal at her fore-top-gallant mast-head, by which she was known to be laden with provisions, and consigned to an inhabitant. Off the Point she was boarded by a row-boat, and conducted immediately to Algeziras. The 23d, the Governor proportioned the fuel to the officers. This article was now become scarce and important. The coals in the garrison were few: what fuel, therefore, was issued at this period, was wood from ships bought by Government, and broken up for that purpose, but which had so strongly imbibed the salt-water, that it was with the utmost difficulty we could make it take fire.

A small boat arrived on the 24th, with a packet from Mr. Logie's: this packet was

landed at Mogadore in South Barbary, by the *Fortune* sloop of war, Captain Squires. If I rightly recollect, it was upon this occasion that the following successful stratagem was effected, through the fidelity of a Moor entrusted by Mr. Logie to carry the dispatches to that part of the coast, whence, to prevent interception, he thought it prudent to send them to Gibraltar. The Spaniards, acquainted with the importance of these dispatches, wished to prevent them coming to our hands; and accordingly offered a thousands Cobs (about 225l. sterling) to the Moor, to induce him to betray his trust, and pretend he had been robbed on his way to the coast. The faithful Moor immediately acquainted the Consul with the offer, who directed him to promise that he would comply. In the interval Mr. Logie prepared false dispatches, in cyphers, signed and dated them St. James's, and affixed a seal from the cover of a letter of Lord Hillsborough's to himself: these were inclosed as usual, and directed to General Elliott. The Moor received part of the bribe, and delivered up the fictitious packet; Mr. Logie on his return appeared much distressed by the accident, and the next evening sent the real dispatches to Gibraltar.

The wind veering round to the southward, on the 26th Admiral Barcelo returned from Ceuta to his old anchorage off Algeziras, and the port again became closely blockaded. A deserter came in, the morning of the 30th, from the lines; he belonged to the Walon

guards: and about five in the afternoon, another Walon deserted to us. They fired several muskets at the latter, and he turned about and returned the shot: three horsemen then pursued him, but were driven back by our artillery. After first gun-fire, two more came in, of the same corps.

The Enemy's operations continued to be confined to the completion of their batteries, and the finishing of their boyau. In their camp we observed them busily employed in erecting huts for the accommodation of their troops against the winter rains, which now had begun to set in. On the other hand, the Governor made every necessary addition to the works. Water-port covert-way was doubly palisaded, and a battery for three guns erected on the Quay; a work of masonry, to mount two guns, was built at Ragged-staff; and traverses of casks and earth were raised on the different roads, on the north front, to secure the communications. Some improvements were also made in the batteries and works at Europa.

December commenced with the capture of a Genoese polacre, becalmed off Europa. Our sailors found about £.220 in money on board, with some letters, from which we learned that the Enemy sustained some loss in the lines from our fire. The 4th, the Enemy beat a parley, and sent in a mule (belonging to Colonel Green, the chief engineer) which had strayed to their lines; an instance of politeness which we did not expect. The

8th, another deserter came in; he was pursued, but we protected him. The subsequent day we observed several men about the western and eastern advanced stone guard-houses, which we imagined were posted there to prevent desertion. Our artillery endeavoured to dislodge them with round shot, but did not succeed. The 10th, the Enemy fired several rounds, from Fort St. Philip, at our fishing-boats in the Bay. Four soldiers of De la Motte's regiment, quartered on Windmill hill, attempted, on the 13th, to desert: search was however immediately made for them, and two were retaken. Those who escaped were supposed to have got down by a rope-ladder, left by the party employed in cutting brush-wood for fascines. The next day another of the enemy endeavoured to come over to us, but being pursued by two horsemen, was cut down and secured. One of the horses belonging to the pursuers was killed by our fire, and the rider much bruised with the fall. The succeeding day, this unfortunate man was executed on a new gallows, erected near their artillery-park, and the body, according to custom, hung till sun-set.

The Governor, on the 19th, ordered that no guns should be fired from the garrison at the Enemy's shipping, if the distance required more than 6° elevation; except when ships were chasing, or engaged. On the 20th, the Buck, having refitted, sailed on a cruise to the eastward. We were afterwards in-

formed that she unfortunately fell in with a French frigate, which, after a few broadsides, captured the Buck; but before she could be got into port, she sunk, from the damage received in the action. On the night of the 26th, we had a most violent storm of rain, with dreadful thunder and lightning. The succeeding morning a vast quantity of wood, cork, &c. was floating under our walls: the rain had washed it from the banks of the Palmones and Guadارانque, and it was wafted by the wind over to our side of the Bay. Fuel had long been a scarce article: this supply was therefore considered as a miraculous interference of Providence in our favour.

The Enemy, the 27th, fired four guns from Fort St. Philip: one of the shot struck the extremity of Prince's lines. Whether these were fired to frighten our fishermen, who were dragging their nets near the farther gardens, without Land-port, or only as an experiment, we could not say, as they immediately ceased on our returning the fire from Willis's. The day following, came in three deserters; and the same morning the Fly packet-boat arrived from Tangier, with 40 goats, fowls and eggs, but no mail: this cargo, though trifling, was highly acceptable. The deserters informed us that the enemy were almost overflowed in their lines from the late excessive rains: in some places, particularly near the new batteries, the water was two and three feet deep; and their efforts to drain it off had hitherto been inef-

festual. The 28th, a soldier of Hardenberg's deserted down the back of the rock.

January, 1780, did not commence with any very interesting events. A squadron of men of war passed through to the west on the 2d: it being hazy, we could not distinguish of what nation they were; but many thought them Spaniards from Carthagená. On the evening of the 5th, a fire broke out in the enemy's camp, which, we afterwards learned, destroyed four officers' marquees, and six or seven huts. The following day, after gun-fire, two Walons deserted to us: they brought information that upwards of forty mortars were mounted in the lines, and that all their batteries were completed with cannon.

A Neapolitan polacre was luckily driven under our guns on the 8th, and obliged to come in. On board we found about 6000 bushels of barley, a cargo (circumstanced as we were) of inestimable value. The bakers had long been limited to the quantity of bread daily to be issued to the inhabitants, and sentries were placed at the wickets where it was delivered, to prevent confusion and riot. The strongest nevertheless had the advantage; so that numbers of women, children, and infirm persons, returned to their miserable habitations, frequently without tasting, for some days, that chief, and perhaps necessary support of life. The inhabitants were not the only sufferers in this scene of distress; many officers and soldiers had families to

support out of the pittance received from the victualling-office. A soldier, with his wife and three children, would inevitably have been starved to death, had not the generous contribution of his corps relieved his family: one woman actually died through want; and many were so enfeebled, that it was not without great attention they recovered: thistles, dandelion, wild leeks, &c. were for some time the daily nourishment of numbers. Few supplies arriving from Barbary, and there appearing little prospect of relief from England, famine began to present itself with its attendant horrors: had there been a glimmering hope of assistance from home, it would have enabled many to support themselves under this accumulation of distress; but, alas! we seemed entirely abandoned to our fortune.

Not only bread, but every article necessary to the support of life, was hard to be procured, and only to be purchased at exorbitant prices. Veal, mutton, and beef, sold from two shillings and six-pence, to four shillings per pound; fresh pork, from two to three shillings: salt beef and pork, one shilling and three-pence per pound; fowls, eighteen shillings per couple; ducks, a guinea; fire wood, five shillings per hundred weight; a pint of milk and water, one shilling and three-pence. Vegetables were extremely scarce: a small cabbage cost one shilling and six-pence, and a small bunch of the outer leaves sold for five-pence: Irish butter,

two shillings and six-pence per pound; eggs, six-pence each; and candles, two shillings and six-pence per pound. The best fish was most exorbitantly dear considering on what terms the garrison was formerly supplied. It is natural to suppose, that the rock being almost surrounded with the sea, we should have a constant resource in this article; the contrary was however the case: our fishermen were foreigners, and being under no regulation, they exacted, by degrees, most extravagant sums for what some months before we should have looked upon with disgust.

This extreme scarcity of provisions, it may well be supposed, could not fail to exercise the invention of individuals. A singular mode of hatching chickens was about this time successfully practised by the Hanoverians; and, as it may be acceptable to some readers, the process, as communicated by a friend, is herewith inclosed. The eggs were placed, with some cotton, wool, or other warm substance, in a tin case of such construction as to be heated either by a lamp or hot water; and, by a proper attention to the temperature of heat, the eggs were commonly hatched in the usual time of a hen's sitting. A capon (however strange it may appear) was then taught to rear them: to reconcile him to this trust, the feathers were plucked from his breast and belly; he was then gently scourged with a bunch of nettles, and placed upon the young hatch, whose downy

warmth afforded such comfort to the bared and smarting parts, that he, from that period, reared them up, with equal care and tenderness as if they had been his own offspring.

Early in the morning of the 10th, a squadron of ships was seen to the east, which had passed through in the night; five were of the line, and one under jury-masts: supposed to be Count D'Estaing's fleet from the West Indies. The same day a soldier of the 58th regiment was executed for stealing: he was the first man that suffered since General Eliott had been governor. The day following, the enemy fired, from Fort St. Barbara, on a clergyman performing the last office over the corpse of a soldier of the 72d regiment, at the burial-ground near the Governor's meadow. The party immediately retired, though not before they had deposited their charge. As this conduct convinced us that the enemy would not permit us to bury our dead without the garrison, a part of the red sands behind the Princess of Wales's lines was appropriated to that purpose.

The 12th, they surprised us again with ten shot from Fort St. Philip: several came into town, and did some trifling damage amongst the buildings. The inhabitants, whose alarms had not totally subsided since the middle of September, when the Governor opened upon the enemy, were now perfectly convinced they meant to return our fire; and accordingly began, on the first re-

port of their guns, to remove themselves to the southward. Some in the greatest confusion endeavoured to secure their valuables in town, but the firing ceasing, the fugitives, before night, summoned up sufficient courage to return. A woman, passing near one of the houses, was slightly hurt. It was singular that a female should be the first person wounded at this remarkable siege. In the evening, the commanding officers had orders to inform their corps, that the Governor was under the necessity of curtailing the weekly allowance of provisions. Disagreeable as this intelligence was, and particularly when we consider the distress which many experienced even with the full allowance, the men received it without the smallest appearance of discontent. Convinced of the necessity, they acquiesced with cheerfulness: indeed to do them justice, in all the vicissitudes of this trying period, the garrison submitted, without murmuring, to every necessary regulation, however unpleasing. It was fortunate for many, that this subtraction of provisions did not continue long: nay, it remains a doubt with some, whether, at the time, the Governor was not apprised of a relief being near; and did not enact this regulation, solely to make trial of the disposition of his troops. If so, how satisfactory a circumstance must it be, to find the army under his command accord, with so much good-humour, to what might be considered as a real hardship, however indispensable!

Admiral Duff, on the 13th, gave orders to the men of war and armed vessels, to be prepared, in case a convoy was near, to afford every protection to any straggling ships that might attempt the Port before the main body arrived. This caution confirmed us in the opinion of a convoy being expected; and a general joy was diffused throughout the garrison, at the flattering, though probably distant prospect. Two days after, an ordnance-brig, which with other vessels seemed to be going through to the east, suddenly altered her course, and, notwithstanding she was opposed by the enemy, anchored under our walls. A ship with the British flag entering the Bay, was so uncommon a sight, that almost the whole garrison words are insufficient to describe their transports on being informed that she was one of a large convoy which had sailed the latter end of the preceding month for our relief. The distressed Jews, and other inhabitants, were frantic with joy; and the repeated huzzas from all quarters, for some time prevented further enquiries. We afterwards learned, that she had parted company with the convoy in the Bay of Biscay, and off Cadiz had discovered nine sail of large ships, which the master concluded were Spaniards stationed there to oppose their entrance. The latter part of their information gave as much uneasiness. The enemy, we concluded, would have good intelligence of the force of the British convoy. If, therefore, any opposition was intended, a superior

squadron would consequently be stationed at the entrance of the Straits. These reflections damped, in a great degree, the pleasure we before experienced, and made us apprehensive that the relief was not so near as we at first expected. The prospect of it had however a very visible effect on the price of provisions, which immediately fell more than two-thirds.

Since it was probable that straggling ships might attempt the port before the body of the convoy approached, the Childers sloop of war, and armed vessels, were ordered to cruise in the Bay, to protect them from the enemy's small craft. Previous to the arrival of the brig, a soldier of the 58th regiment deserted from a party employed behind the Rock in gathering shrubs, &c. for fascines. The 16th, a Walon deserted to us, by whom we were informed, that the enemy had every thing prepared in their lines to bombard the town. At another time we should have been greatly alarmed at this intelligence; but our thoughts were too much engaged with the pleasing, though uncertain hopes of relief, to reflect on the consequences of a bombardment. In the evening, our apprehensions concerning the convoy were totally dispelled, by the arrival of a brig laden with flour, which communicated the joyful news that Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney had captured, off the coast of Portugal, a Spanish 64 gun ship, five of 32 and 28 guns, with seventeen merchantmen, belonging to the Caracca Company, going

from Bilboa to Cadiz; and that, with a FLEET OF TWENTY-ONE SAIL OF THE LINE, and a large convoy of merchant-ships and transports, he was proceeding to our relief. Every idea of opposition at this information immediately vanished; and we once more anticipated the flattering prospect of seeing the British flag again triumphantly displayed in the Mediterranean.

The weather, on the 17th, was very hazy; but clearing up the succeeding day, one of the prizes arrived without any opposition from the enemy. The midshipman who brought her in informed us, that when he parted with the fleet on the 16th, Sir George was engaged with a Spanish squadron off Cape St. Mary's; and that, just before they lost sight of them, a ship of the line blew up; but he was at too great a distance to distinguish whether she was friend or foe. In the evening, one of the armed Caracca prizes came in, but no further particulars of the engagement could be learned. Our anxiety concerning the event of the action was however removed, a few hours afterwards, by the appearance of the convoy off Europa. The wind, at that critical time, unfortunately failed them, and the vivid flashes of lightning, by which we had discovered the fleet at the first, only served to exhibit them to us, driven by the current beyond the rock. The Apollo frigate, Capt. Pownall, with one or two merchantmen, nevertheless got in about eleven; and by the former, the Governor and

garrison were acquainted with the agreeable tidings of a complete VICTORY over the Spanish Admiral, who, with three others of his squadron, was taken; one was run ashore, another blown up in the engagement, and the rest dispersed.

We now found, that the plan for relieving Gibraltar had been conducted at home with such secrecy and prudence, that the enemy never suspected that Sir George meant to convoy the transports to the Straits with so strong a fleet. By their intelligence from Brest, they understood he was to separate in a certain latitude, and proceed, with the main body of the men of war, to the West-Indies. Thus deceived, they concluded that the transports with their convoy would fall an easy prey to their squadron, which consisted of eleven men of war, all chosen ships from their grand fleet.

At day-break, on the morning of the 19th, the enemy unmasked one of their fourteen-gun batteries. The guns, with those in the fort, were all elevated, and the lines reinforced with two regiments of infantry. The Governor, notwithstanding these appearances, ordered a royal salute to be fired at six o'clock from Willis's. The Panther man of war was decorated, and also fired a salute on account of this victory. About seven the Edgar arrived, with the Phoenix prize of 80 guns, having on board the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Langara y Huarte. This ship had lost her mizen and main-top-masts, but

seemed little injured in the hull. The Admiral, who was wounded in the engagement, was conducted on shore in the evening to lodgings in town, and had every attention and compliment paid him, which were due to his rank. At night, Admiral Digby, in the *Prince George*, worked round Europa with eleven or twelve ships; but Sir George remained with the crippled prizes, and with the main body of the fleet, off Marbella, a Spanish town, formerly of note, sixteen leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar.

The 20th, being the anniversary of the King of Spain's birth-day, Admiral Barcelo's ships were decorated according to custom. When the colours were struck in the evening, the flag-ship, with her consort of 50 guns, was hauled close in land; and the next day a large party began to erect a battery on the shore for their protection; being apprehensive, probably, of an attack from the British fleet. The night of the 21st, the enemy unmasked the other batteries in the lines, which again caused a general disturbance amongst the inhabitants. Every thing seemed now prepared to fire upon the town. The convoy continued beating up; but the prizes were so damaged in their rigging, that they could not be expected to make the Bay till the wind veered round to the east. Early on the 22d, several men of war, in coming into the Bay, were carried down under the enemy's batteries, near Point Mala, which occasioned a general alarm in their camp. Drums beat to arms,

and their artillery opened in an instant. The boats of the fleet, however, were ordered to their assistance, and the ships were towed back without receiving much damage. One man was killed, and two wounded, on board the *Terrible*; all of them Spanish prisoners.

Sir George, on his arrival off the coast of Barbary, had sent intelligence to Mr. Logie, to prepare supplies for the garrison. Three vessels, therefore, sailed in the course of the 22d for Tetuan, to bring over what was at hand. The consul had provided cattle, fascines, pickets, &c. in readiness for the ships when they arrived; but, to his surprise, the ships sent in the hurry of business, under convoy of the *Bedford*, were transports, fitted up for the reception of troops, with many weeks provisions on board; and before the births could be removed to admit the supplies, the wind came easterly, and the ships were obliged to return without them. This oversight was of great detriment to the garrison, as at this period we might have procured fresh provisions, which with œconomy would have served for some months. The garrison vessels were afterwards sent for these articles; but after Sir George Rodney's departure, most of them were detained by the vigilance of the enemy's cruisers.

We learned by the Childers, on the 23d, that Sir George was at anchor, with the prizes, in Tetuan Road; and waited only a favourable wind to join the remainder of the fleet in the Bay. As the town of Tetuan has

frequently been mentioned in the preceding pages, and probably will as often occur in the course of the subsequent ; the reader will perhaps not be displeased to find in this place a short description of it : Tetuan is a very ancient town in Barbary, situated to the south-east of Ceuta, about six miles from the sea, on a river which meanders beautifully through a pleasant country ; but which has a bar at the entrance, that renders it unnavigable for large ships. Small vessels get up about two miles, as far as Marteen, which is the quay and port of Tetuan. The town is walled round with square towers at different distances, to flank the curtains. It is built on the gentle slope of a hill ; and the houses being white, with flat roofs, have the appearance at a distance of an encampment. The buildings are so contrived, that a person may go from one end of the town to the other, without descending into the streets ; and in this manner their women, by occupying the upper stories, visit each other without being exposed to the sight of the male sex in the streets below.

The town has a manufactory, and carries on a considerable trade, principally in barter : the road is, however, so exposed towards the east, that ships cannot remain there during the Levant winds. The Moors exchange cattle, poultry, and fruit, for other articles ; and when there is a truce between the powers, supply several parts of Spain with provisions. The oranges of Tetuan

are esteemed the largest and best-flavoured of any in that part of the globe.

The Enemy, we imagined, were not a little alarmed by the casual appearance of our ships on the morning of the 22d; as, for several days after, they were busy in removing cannon from their artillery-park to the different batteries along the coast. At Algeziras, the top-masts and yards of the men of war were struck, and the ships hauled as close in land, under the protection of the new battery, as the depth of water would admit. Several Spanish officers were now permitted to return on their parole to Spain. The 24th, the Childers sailed back to Tetuan; and soon after arrived a British letter of marque from Newfoundland, laden with salt-fish.

Whilst the fleet remained in the Bay, the Governor and Garrison were often honoured with the presence of the Royal Midshipman, Prince William-Henry; and when that youthful hero, on his return, laid his early laurels at the feet of his Royal Father, he presented, at the same time, a plan of the garrison, in the relief of which he had made his first naval essay. In that plan were delineated the improvements which that place had undergone, and the new batteries erected on the heights since the commencement of the blockade.

The mention of his Royal Highness brings to my recollection a circumstance which occurred whilst the fleet was in the Bay. The

Spanish Admiral, Don Juan Langara, one morning visited Admiral Digby, to whose charge the Prince was intrusted; and Don Langara was of course introduced to his Royal Highness. During the conference between the Admirals, Prince William retired; and when it was intimated that Don Juan wished to return, his Royal Highness appeared in his character of midshipman, and respectfully informed the Admiral, that the boat was ready. The Spaniard, astonished to see the son of a Monarch acting as a petty officer, could not help exclaiming, "Well does Great Britain merit the empire of the sea, when the humblest stations in her Navy are supported by Princes of the Blood."

Three of the enemy, on the 25th, deserted to the garrison; a fourth, attempting to desert, was retaken, and another was shot by the pursuers within musket-shot of our lines. We fired from Willis's at the horsemen who followed them, and wounded two of their horses. The deserters said it was reported, that the enemy intended bombarding the town the succeeding day. For several preceding months we had reason, from their operations, to think such an event not improbable. Seven or eight mortar-batteries had been distributed along their lines, in which, according to our intelligence, were upwards of forty mortars: these, with the cannon bearing on the garrison from their gun-batteries, amounted in all to upwards of 100 pieces of ordnance. They therefore were

not unprepared for such service; but whether the circumstance of the Spanish Admiral and officers being lodged in town might not at that time in some degree influence the conduct of their friends, or whether they were overawed by the strong naval force in their neighbourhood, they deferred the bombardment to a more distant period.

Sir George arrived in the Sandwich from Tetuan on the 25th; and the following day, the prizes, and remaining men of war, were all at anchor in the Bay. A council of war was immediately held on the Admiral's arrival; but the subject of their debates was not made public. Late in the evening of the same day, a Newfoundland vessel with fish, coming in, approached so close to the opposite coast, that our guard-boats were obliged to bring her to her proper birth.

The Fortune sloop carried over to Point Mala, on the 26th, the Spanish wounded prisoners; Admiral Langara, with his suite, still remained in town. Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney landed on the 27th at Ragged-staff, and, after visiting the Spanish Admiral, dined with the Governor. Prince William, with Admiral Digby, &c. likewise dined at the Convent. The same day, the Governor ordered those soldiers wives and children, who were not provided with twelve months provisions, to prepare to leave the garrison with the fleet: 250 lb. of flour, or 360 lb. of biscuit, was stated as sufficient for one person. By this regulation many

useless hands were sent home, which would have been a vast burthen on the garrison, circumstanced as we afterwards were. The evening of the 28th, the Childers sailed for England with dispatches from the Admiral; but meeting with a gale of wind at west, she was compelled to return, after losing her fore-yard, and throwing four guns over-board. At night came in a deserter from the Walon guards.

About noon, on the 29th, a large ship appeared from the westward: on doubling Cabrita Point she was discovered to be an Enemy. Signals were instantly made for the Edgar and two frigates to attack her. In the mean time the Spaniard seemed greatly confused, but at last worked close in land, between two barbet batteries at the Point. Several broadsides were exchanged between her and the Edgar, whilst the frigates attacked the batteries. They were however after some time recalled, the Admiral being apprehensive that they might sustain greater damage from the land, than the object in action would excuse. The same day the second battalion of the 73d regiment, or Lord M'Leod's Highlanders, commanded by Lieut. Col. George M'Kenzie, disembarked from on board the fleet at the New mole, and took possession of the casemates in the King's bastion, &c. This regiment was intended for Minorca; but General Eliot thought proper, with the advice of the Admirals, &c. to detain them. Their strength

at this time was 30 officers, 6 staff officers, 50 serjeants, 22 drummers, and 944 rank and file: an excellent reinforcement in our situation, since the scurvy had already begun to appear among us. Colonels Picton and Mawhood, with many other officers, joined their corps also by this fleet. On the night of the 29th, came in three more Walons. The Minorca convoy sailed on the 31st, under the Marlborough, Invincible, &c. The wind changing to the east in the evening, the Childers made another attempt to pass the Straits; which she effected, and carried home dispatches giving authentic accounts of the preceding victory.

Sir George, when he captured the Caracca fleet, judged that the cargoes of several would be useful to the garrison; he therefore brought with him what ships he thought would be serviceable, and landed their freights along with the supplies which Government had sent out. A great number of guns of heavy metal, and some hundred barrels of powder, were also purchased from the Spanish prizes by the Governor, notwithstanding he had received a large supply of the latter by the convoy. The artillery (whose constant practice it was to try the strength of powder on the batteries) afterwards compared the quality and strength of the British and Spanish powder, and found the former greatly superior.

In the beginning of February, the wind from the S. W. blew a strong gale, which,

from the foulness of the anchorage off Rofia Bay, &c. involved the fleet in great distress. Some of them were in very imminent danger of being forced upon the rocks, particularly one of the Spanish prizes, which without doubt would have experienced that fate, if seasonable assistance had not been sent her, and the wind had not abated. The 3d, Admiral Barcelo again hoisted his flag and ensign, having secured his ships by a strong boom, and completed the battery on the land, which mounted 22 guns. Merlons were also added to the Fort on the Island, which before was *en barbet*.

Three deserters came in on the 5th: they were immediately sent on board the fleet, where the others had been ordered the preceding day, to take their passage for England. These men gave dismal accounts of the Enemy's sufferings in camp, where universal discontent prevailed on account of the great scarcity and dearness of provisions. We little doubted the truth of this intelligence: the neighbourhood of their camp, from our own knowledge of the country, was not capable of subsisting so large an army; consequently they were obliged to be supplied with provisions, &c. from places at a distance; and these resources, since Admiral Rodney's arrival, had been cut off. Our cruisers, in truth, not only obstructed these supplies, but also prevented the garrison of Ceuta from receiving the refreshments from Spain which their situation made necessary; and our in-

telligence from Barbary mentioned that that garrison was in a similar, if not worse condition than their opposite friends. If Sir George therefore had continued some time longer in the Mediterranean, our enemies probably would have been reduced to greater difficulties than we ourselves had experienced.

As this fortress is in some degree connected with the subject of the present narrative, it may not be improper to relieve the reader's attention by a brief description of it. The town of Ceuta is situated on the coast of Barbary, about 15 miles to the southward of Gibraltar. In the æra of the Romans it was a town of some note, but on the decline of that empire fell, like others, to the dominion of the Goths and Moors. Ceuta remained in the possession of the latter till the year 1414 when John I. King of Portugal, with a formidable force, surprised and took it. The Moors afterwards made many attempts to recover it, but in vain; and ever since it has remained in the possession of the Christians. Upon the demise of Henry of Portugal, in 1578, that crown was seized upon by the Spaniards; Ceuta consequently became a Spanish garrison; and when the Portuguese revolted, under John Duke of Braganza, in 1640, and again established themselves into a distinct kingdom, Ceuta did not, with the rest of the Empire, return to its natural allegiance, but continued in the hands of the Spaniards, by whom it has been held ever since.

Being a promontory, projecting into the sea, the situation of Ceuta is not much different from that of Gibraltar. The town, which is built on the neck of land that joins it to the Continent, is strongly fortified in the modern manner. The suburbs are at some distance, in order to be more out of reach of the shells, in case of an attack from the land; and they extend to the foot of a mountain, at the extremity of the peninsula, on which are erected a watch-tower and castle, surrounded with a fortified wall, about a league in circumference. The fortifications are kept in good repair by slaves, who are sentenced to this punishment from the different prisons in Spain; and a strong garrison is kept in the fortress, to prevent a surprise from the Moors, who, like the Spaniards with respect to Gibraltar, have a watchful eye over it. The city is regularly furnished with provisions from the opposite ports in Spain; and being destitute of water, which was formerly conducted by an aqueduct from the neighbourhood, is supplied with that article from Estepona, a small Spanish fishing-town about nine leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar.

Another deserter came in on the 10th of February. The day following, the invalids and women embarked on board the fleet. By the 12th, the supplies were all landed, and the rigging of the Spanish prizes being repaired, the fleet prepared to return. The same day a flag of truce brought over some

English prisoners: one of them, the master of a merchantman, which had been taken in her voyage to the garrison, informed us that the boom at Algeziras was a twenty-two-inch cable-rope, buoyed up by casks, to prevent our sending fire ships among their shipping.

The Spanish Admiral, having regulated with Sir George Rodney every thing concerning the exchange and release of prisoners, was permitted, on the 13th, to return upon his parole into Spain. He was conducted, with part of his suite, in the Governor's carriage, to the Spanish lines, where he was received by his friends, and then proceeded on to the camp. The succeeding day, the remainder of the Spanish officers were taken by the *Fortune* sloop, and landed at the Orange-grove. Lieut. Williams, of the navy, who, after taking possession of one of the Spanish prizes in the action off St. Mary's, was obliged to run her ashore near Cadiz, and surrender himself prisoner, returned with another officer, on board the sloop, to the garrison. The liberal and polite behaviour of the Navy and the Governor to Don Langara and his countrymen, made a sensible and lasting impression on their minds, and was, confessedly, of great advantage to the English prisoners in Spain; particularly to those taken in our neighbourhood, who ever afterwards were treated with great attention and humanity.

In the evening of the 13th, the British fleet got under way, excepting the Edgar and the Panther ships of the line, the Enterprise and Porcupine frigates, which were left behind, as great part of their crews had been removed to man the prizes. The Enemy, on their appearing in motion, immediately gave the alarm, which was communicated by signals from their towers along the coasts towards Cadiz. At dusk, few of them were in sight from the upper part of the hill.

CHAPTER IV.

The Spaniards renew the blockade—Attempt to burn our shipping by nine fire-ships, but miscarry—Gun-boats—Garrison again distressed—Enemy effectually cut off the supplies from Barbary—Break ground in advance from their lines—Scurvy very prevalent—Greatly relieved by the use of lemons—Mode of using this vegetable acid—Garrison obtain a few supplies from Minorca—Enemy retarded in their operations—Spirited action between the enemy and an English polacre—Garrison obliged to quit the gardens on the neutral ground—Tangier—Speedwell cutter arrives after a spirited engagement—A spy discovered—Mr. Logie, the British Consul in Barbary, expelled the Emperor's dominions—Cruel treatment which he and the other British subjects experienced—Cause of this event—A memorial from the Officers of the Garrison—Great distress of the troops—The Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, arrives with intelligence that the British fleet is at the entrance of the Straits.

THE Garrison might now be considered as in a very perfect state of defence. The scurvy indeed had begun to affect many, and threatened to become more general; but we flattered ourselves that the Enemy would give up

the intention of starving us to a surrender, and, by relaxing in their vigilance at sea, might afford us an opportunity of receiving constant supplies of those articles most essential to health. Our stores and magazines were full, a reinforcement had joined the garrison, and new spirits were infused into the troops ; since they were convinced, from the powerful force sent to their relief, that we were not forgotten in the multiplicity of objects which necessarily engaged the attention of our friends at home.

ADMIRAL DUFF having returned on board the fleet to England, the command of the squadron that remained in the Bay, consequently devolved on Captain Eliott of the *Edgar*, who, on the 14th of February, hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore.

THE 16th of the same month, Admiral Barcelo removed the boom at Algeziras, and warped out to his former anchorage, immediately detaching his small craft to Cabrita Point, to intercept any ships that might attempt coming in. In the afternoon, the enemy executed two men in camp, who, it was imagined, had been retaken in attempting to desert : their bodies were not cut down until the 20th. This punishment seemed however to have little effect ; for at night three others came in, having swam round Fort Barbara. The multitude of deserters from the Spanish lines during the whole of the siege, is one of the circumstances least capable of a satisfactory explanation. What could these unhappy

men expect in a confined and blockaded garrison, and even at a time when they could not fail to be acquainted with the distress and difficulties under which we laboured? The very act of escaping was attended with innumerable dangers; and, should the garrison afterwards fall into the hands of the enemy, they were certain to meet with the severest punishment. There is, however, a kind of heroism in the passions: disgust, or resentment, will prompt men to overlook dangers and difficulties which in the line of their duty would be esteemed insurmountable.

A Venetian came in from the west, on the 21st: she spoke the British fleet all well, to the west of Cape St. Vincent. The subsequent day, a Dutch prize, laden with flour, was sent in by the Maidstone privateer, which arrived herself on the 23d. Several other vessels came in during the intermediate time to the 27th: when a Spanish squadron of four line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and a xebec, joined Admiral Barcelo from the west, and again blocked up the port. From the patched and disorderly appearance of their sails and rigging, it was conjectured that they were fitted up in haste, and solely for the duty of the blockade: it gave us however some uneasiness to find them again likely to adopt their former system.

At day-break, on the preceding day, we discovered a vessel at anchor off Waterport, which we fired upon, supposing her to be a Spaniard: she immediately sent her boat to

Ragged-staff, and informed us that she was of Naples, and bound to London; that she had touched at Minorca, and had on board two English discharged soldiers, and two women passengers. The boat returned, and soon after went on shore at Fort St. Philip, where it remained about half an hour. In the evening the enemy fired a shot at the vessel; upon which she sent her boat a second time ashore: we answered the shot from Willis's; nevertheless at night she went over unperceived to Algeziras.

In the beginning of March, three regiments decamped from the enemy's army, and took different routes. On the night of the 2d, two Genoese sailors, who had formerly belonged to a privateer of the garrison, came over to us in a small boat from Algeziras. The following day a Spanish convoy under a Commodore arrived in the Bay, from the west. The Governor, on the 11th, ordered the garrison to be victualled monthly (bread excepted) in the following proportion: for a soldier, each first and third week, 1 pound of pork, 2 pound and a half of salt fish, which had been purchased from the Newfoundland ship; 2 pints of pease; 1 pound of flour; quarter of a pound of raisins; 1 pound of rice; 5 ounces of butter; 1 pint and a half of oatmeal. Second and fourth week, 1 pound and a half of beef, 2 pound of fish, 2 pints of pease, 1 pound of rice, 5 ounces of butter, 1 pound and a half of wheat, quarter of a pound of raisins. The salt cod being indifferent in its kind, and the

soldiers not having proper vegetables to dress with it, proved very pernicious. This article continued to be delivered for near seven months, and undoubtedly, in a great degree, promoted that dreadful disorder, the scurvy; which, before Sir George Rodney arrived, had made its appearance, and afterwards became very general and fatal. The Governor, however, in this new distribution, considered the hospital, whose proportion of salt meat was less, and more nourishing articles issued in stead.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances from the Spaniards, that the English prisoners in the neighbourhood should be exchanged for those taken with Admiral Langara, none were yet sent in agreeably to that Admiral's promise: Commodore Eliott was therefore under the necessity of making a formal demand, and to enforce it told them, if they did not comply, he should expect the Spanish Admiral would return with the officers then upon their parole. This convinced them the Commodore was no longer to be trifled with: accordingly, on the 12th, about 390 British seamen were received on board the *Fortune* sloop, and distributed amongst the men of war, whose crews, as I have mentioned before, were sent to man the Spanish prizes. The same day a Moorish sloop came in from Malaga, and brought intelligence that the Enemy had fitted up several fire-ships in the Bay. In the evening, three of the 72d absented themselves from their corps: search was made the

ucceeding day, and two of them discovered asleep in a cave, behind the Sugar-Loaf-Point. They had cut up their working dresses into shreds, which were tied together to favour their descent down the rock; and it is imagined the following night they would have repeated their attempt to get off. One of these men was afterwards executed, but the other was pardoned.

The Fly packet arrived the 14th, with an English mail. In the afternoon the Maidstone came in, with a settee prize, which the Captain had cut out of Malaga road. A privateer, called the Alert, beat in from the West on the 15th, notwithstanding an easterly wind. A prize following her was taken off Cabrita Point. The 17th, the Enemy sent in 41 British seamen, who were distributed as before.

The Enemy at this time were not particularly employed. Some new arrangements were made in their artillery-park; and in their camp they were busy, collecting brushwood for fascines, which caused various conjectures in the garrison concerning their future operations. A salute and feu-de-joie were fired in their camp on the 19th, supposed to be occasioned by the birth of a son to the Princess of Asturias. The night of the 23d, the Alert sailed with dispatches for England; and on the 29th we received from the Enemy more English prisoners. In the course of the month the Garrison lost four men by desertion.

April was not remarkable for any events of moment. On the 2d, the Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. sailed to the eastward on a cruise. The 5th arrived the Fly packet: she reported that a merchantman, bound to the Garrison, had been obliged, by a north wind, when she was almost arrived in the Bay, to pass to the eastward, and put into Tetuan, where she waited a favourable opportunity to renew her attempt. The Fortune sloop, on the 6th, took over to the Enemy 300 Spaniards, who had been confined as prisoners for some time in our Navy-hospital. She returned with nine British, and two days after took over 280 prisoners. The night of the 12th, a sloop, with two settees, came in from Tangier: the former brought a packet from Mr. Logie; and the latter, cattle, and other acceptable articles. The following day we observed the Enemy forming a bridge of pontons across the mouth of the river Guadarranque. At night, the Hyena frigate, Capt. Thompson, arrived in thirteen days from England. She was chased by the Enemy's cruisers, and fired at, but received very little damage. The 20th, the Edgar, Commodore Elliott, and the Hyena, with a privateer, sailed to the west, notwithstanding the Enemy's superiority in the Bay. Admiral Barcelo seemed to suspect their intentions; for instantly on their appearing under sail, he made a signal for his Squadron to pursue. The Edgar and her consort were, however, out of

fight before the Spaniards got abreast of Ca-brita Point.

Towards the conclusion of the month, the Enemy were more active in their camp, and sometimes in the lines; to which place they brought down a great quantity of fascines. They were chiefly employed in raising the boyau, and making repairs, which were however so trifling, that our artillery did not disturb them. Besides the arrivals already noted, we received supplies by two or three boats from the Barbary coast; and in the course of the month, three deserters came over from the Enemy, one of whom swam from Tessel's battery to Land port.

May was not less barren of interesting occurrences than the preceding month. Several deserters attempted to get in, but some were so unfortunate as to be overtaken by the pursuers. These wretches were generally executed the succeeding day, but the example did not deter others from similar attempts.

The 4th, the Fly returned with fowls, leather, and fruit. Two days following, the Enemy's army were under arms in two divisions, and performed a sham-engagement. One division took post on the eminence above the Stone-quarry, under the Queen of Spain's Chair, and was attacked by the other from below. After a smart cannonade, and brisk discharge of musquetry, the party above gave way; but the night prevented our observing the conclusion. The succeeding day, the Fortune received from a Spanish flag of truce

47 prisoners, very few of whom were British. At night small arms were discharged on the neutral ground, supposed to be at some deserters who were coming off. One Walon reached the barrier, and informed us that several of his comrades agreed to follow him. The 10th, two men were executed in the Spanish camp; probably, the same who were retaken.

Another deserter, belonging to the regiment of Estremadura, came on the 11th, and was remarkable for being the first native of Spain who deserted. The Spanish infantry in general is raised upon a local establishment. Each district is required, by an ancient law called the *Quinta*, to furnish a certain proportion of troops; and the men are enrolled for about seven or eight years service, after which time they are permitted to return to their respective provinces: and, as the Spaniards are all strongly attached to their native spot, desertion is consequently less common with them than with any other troops. Most of the men who deserted to us, came from those regiments in their service which are composed of foreigners.

A Swede was brought-to from Europa, the 15th, and obliged to come in. We were much disappointed in her lading, which was salt. We had a few days before received some supplies from Tangier; and on the 18th two boats arrived from Tetuan, with fowls and oil: the latter reported that the Fly packet, which had left us on the 11th, was

driven ashore on the Barbary coast by the Enemy's cruisers, who, after the crew had quitted her, took possession. We were much concerned at this intelligence; for the Fly was a fast sailer, and had been very fortunate in frequently passing in and out unobserved. The 20th, came in a Moorish sloop from Malaga, with butter, raisins, and leather: the latter article was much wanted; indeed, so scarce was it become in the garrison, that several officers, and most of the men, had been necessitated to wear shoes made of canvas, with soles of spun yarn.

A Letter of marque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with wine, oil, and other articles: a very valuable cargo to the garrison. On the 30th the Enemy's army were again under arms. Their manœuvres on that day, were the attack and defence of a convoy. Their parties, as in the last month, continued arranging the ordnance in their artillery-park, and bringing down to the lines, materials for the repair of their works. Our artillery, however, took little notice of them.

In the beginning of June we received some seasonable supplies, by the arrival of three boats from Tetuan, and one from Tangier. By the latter we had intelligence, that the Fox packet, from Faro, and a sloop, were at that place, waiting an opportunity to get in; and by this, or one of the former vessels, Mr. Logie gave information that the enemy had prepared several fire-ships, to burn our shipping in the Bay. Two months before, he

had intimated to Commodore Eliott, that the Spaniards had five fire-ships in readiness for immediate use; and that they had once made an attempt to send them over, but the wind failed. Repeating the intelligence, therefore, at this time, was peculiarly fortunate, as the next night they attempted to put in execution their design. The same day, a Spanish ship of the line sailed from Algeziras, to the eastward.

Our naval force at this period, consisted of the Panther of 60 guns, Captain Harvey, (who, since Commodore Eliott's departure, commanded in the Mediterranean); the Enterprize frigate, Captain Lesley; two armed vessels commanded by lieutenants, with several armed transports; and other ships, belonging to merchants. On the morning of the 7th, a little after midnight, the Enterprize, which was anchored to the northward off the New-mole head, discovered several sail approaching her from the opposite side of the Bay: they were hailed; but before satisfactory answers could be received, several fireworks and inflammable substances were thrown on board, and six-fire ships suddenly appeared in the form of a crescent, bearing down upon her and the ordnance-ships in the New-mole. Captain Lesley, with immediate presence of mind, instantly fired three guns to alarm his friends, and cutting his cable, drove closer in shore. The Panther and shipping, on the appearance of the Enemy, immediately commenced a brisk cannonade to

retard their progress; and, manning their boats, the officers and seamen, with their usual intrepidity, grappled their ships; and, notwithstanding the fierceness of the flames, towed them clear of our vessels under the walls, where they were afterwards extinguished. Besides these six, which were intended for the New-mole, three others were lighted, and directed towards the Panther, at anchor off Buenavista; but one was towed off by the boats, and the other two were at so great a distance that they drove out to sea to the eastward.

The Garrison was as early alarmed as the Navy. The drums beat to arms; the guards were all upon the defence; and the picquets, with the different regiments, assembled at their posts, and continued under arms till day-break. The artillery from the batteries seconded the fire from the ships; but the darkness of the night prevented any certain knowledge of the effect. The wind, which was favourable for their purpose in the beginning of the night, fortunately grew still when they were most in need of it. The largest of them, nevertheless, would certainly have got into the New mole amongst the ordnance-transports, had not a few bar-shot, from a thirty-two-pounder at the Mole-head, turned her round, and the current carried her into Rosia Bay.

The navy, on this occasion, cannot be too highly commended for their courage, conduct, and alertness. Their intrepidity overcame

every obstacle; and though three of the ships were linked with chains and strong cables, and every precaution was taken to render them successful, yet with uncommon resolution and activity, the British seamen separated, and towed ashore the vessels, with no other injury to themselves than a few bruises. The design all together, to do justice to the ingenuity of Don Barcelo, was well projected; and his squadron judiciously stationed at the entrance of the Bay, to intercept our men of war in case they had attempted to escape from the fire-ships. We afterwards were informed, that Admiral Barcelo proposed to Don Alvarez, to draw off our attention from the southward by opening his land-batteries on the Town. Without doubt such a proceeding would have diverted the attention of the Garrison in some measure from the shipping: but, as the Navy had the principal, nay, I may say the sole honour of opposing the fire-ships, their endeavours would not have been less strenuous, nor of course less successful.

The hulls of the fire-ships were soon after broke up and sold to the inhabitants for fuel, and proved a most seasonable relief. Firing was become a more important article than before; which may appear very extraordinary to the reader, when he looks back to the short time which had elapsed since the departure of Sir George Rodney's fleet; but it is necessary to inform him, that the colliers

intended for the Garrison were too late, in coming round from the Downs, to join at Spit-head: Sir George Rodney therefore sailed without them.

The morning of the 8th, arrived the Fox packet and another vessel from Faro; and in the course of the 10th and 12th, four boats came in from Tetuan and Tangier, with various cargoes: the *Patrons* reported it was current at Tangier, that we killed 14 or 15 men in the attack of the fire-ships, and that the Spaniards had several more fire-ships ready in the Bay, with which it is not improbable they might make a second attempt. Our Navy were consequently very vigilant, and kept a good look-out. For some weeks past we had been remarkably successful in receiving these small and very acceptable supplies. Their cruises, however, now began to be more alert, and appeared to be stationed with better judgement. On the 15th, a boat was taken coming in, but her consort escaped; and on the 20th, another arrived from Tangier, which brought intelligence, that a large ship, with coals and butter, bound to the garrison, was captured by the Spaniards, two days before, under the guns of Tangier. The 24th, several broadsides were exchanged between four of the Enemy's ships, passing to Algeziras, and our shipping and batteries at the southward. Some few shot came ashore, but no particular damage was received. The Enterprise had eighteen sailors burnt by the explosion of some powder.

Early on the 27th, four Spanish gun-boats, with a xebec and two gallies, approached under cover of the night, and fired upon the Panther. A brisk discharge was however returned, and they soon retired. One shot struck the south pavilion, and three were fired through the Panther. This mode of annoyance the Enemy afterwards greatly improved upon. These boats were strongly built, but ill finished: they had a small mast inclining forward from the center of the boat, almost over the bow; upon which was hoisted a latine yard and sail, which, at anchor, served as an awning to the men on board. They rowed astonishingly swift, and each carried a twenty-six-pounder in the bow. We never had a good opportunity of making any satisfactory observations on them, but judged from their size, that they were about 70 feet long, and 20 broad.

In the beginning of July, the Panther man of war receiving upwards of 100 English prisoners from the Enemy, Captain Harvey sailed for England. Some alterations and additions took place the same day in the Garrison detail. The 4th, the Fortune brought over more British prisoners. We had received some supplies in the course of a few days by two Moorish boats; and they were followed, on the 11th of July, by one from Tangier, which informed us of a fleet having been seen off that coast, and that two boats had been taken, coming into the Bay. The fleet here mentioned was the

combined fleet of France and Spain; which soon after captured our outward bound East and West India fleets, and carried them into Cadiz.

The recent attempt of the Enemy to burn the shipping and store-houses at the southward, added to the intelligence which the Governor had received of the Enemy's fleet being off Cadiz, caused him to direct particular attention towards that quarter of the garrison. Batteries for heavy metal were made on the rock above Parson's Lodge, at Rosia; and directions were given for the New Mole to be cleared of shipping, that the ordnance might have more liberty to play. Other alterations also took place in that neighbourhood. Early on the morning of the 17th, five gun-boats and four gallies fired upon the Enterprize, and shipping in the New Mole. One of the frigate's fore-castle-guns was dismounted, and her fore-stay cut: some shot came also on shore.

During the remainder of the month, our firing, which had been continued at intervals, was brisker on their parties, who were principally employed in forming considerable dépôts of fascines, casks, and timber, in the lines, and in collecting brush-wood from the country: they were likewise very busy in disembarking stores which had lately arrived. Several empty transport-vessels, in the course of this month, left the garrison for England. A man of the 58th regiment deserted to the Enemy: one also came in from the lines.

In August few incidents occurred on either side. Our provisions began to be bad, and extremely offensive. What few supplies we received, were rather luxuries than substantial: wine, sugar, oil, honey, onions, and articles of the like kind, composed chiefly the cargoes of those craft which arrived. Sugar was risen to two shillings and six-pence per pound, and every thing else sold in proportion.

About ten in the forenoon of the 3d, a settee, coming in from the west, was chased by the Enemy, and taken into Algeziras. We imagined it was the Fox packet, which we then anxiously expected with an English mail; and our conjectures afterwards were confirmed. The 10th, we observed the Enemy laying a bridge of boats across the river Palmones. Two days following, a brig was boarded almost under our guns, and conducted to Algeziras. It was thought to be the same, of which we had intelligence some time before, and was laden with variety of articles much wanted: her capture was therefore greatly lamented. The night of the 15th, six sailors deserted, in a boat, from the New mole. The succeeding day, the Fortune sloop received from the Enemy 64 prisoners. Ensign Bradshaw, of the 56th regiment, and several who were passengers in the brig taken on the 12th, were of the number. At night, five more sailors, who were rowing-guard, went over to the Enemy. In the night of the 25th, a Minorquin boat

came in with wine, tea, and sugar, in eight days. The 27th and 29th, a soldier and four sailors deserted to the Enemy. It was imagined the sailors forced with them the midshipman who commanded the boat. Colonel Mawhood, of the 72d regiment, died on the 29th.

A small boat arrived from Barbary, on the 30th, with information that the Moors permitted the Spaniards to capture every English vessel which took refuge under the protection of their guns; that the Spaniards would not allow any boats to leave the Bay of Tangier, and only waited for orders from Admiral Barcelo to burn and destroy what remained. This intelligence very sensibly affected us. To be cut off from what we had always considered our domestic market, was a stroke we little expected. We waited, however, more authentic proofs of this extraordinary conduct, before we could implicitly believe the defection of those whom during the present contest we had considered as our firm friends.

September was as barren with respect to material incidents, as the preceding months. The Enemy finished their ponton bridge over the river Palmones on the 2d. About a week afterwards, two soldiers of the 56th deserted. On the 23d, a flag of truce brought over the midshipman carried off by the sailors who deserted the latter end of August. The 29th, a deserter came in in the habit of a peasant: he spoke several lan-

guages fluently, and said he had been a serjeant in their service. Some suspicions arising, he was charged to remain with part of the 58th regiment at Windmill-hill. The following day we remarked, that the Enemy's guards in the lines, at the hour of relieving, amounted to about 300 infantry and 70 artillery, besides cavalry.

The situation of the Garrison by this time was again become very interesting. The blockade was, if possible, more strict and vigilant than before. Chains of small cruisers were stationed across the Straits, at the entrance of the Bay, and on every side of the rock; and the late disagreeable intelligence from Tangier seemed now confirmed, by our having never heard from that quarter during the month. What little assistance we therefore received, came from Minorca; but the supplies from that place were so trifling, and sold at such enormous prices, that few were able to purchase them. We had not been favoured with a cargo of cattle for a long period, and the scurvy began to gain considerable ascendancy over the efforts of our surgeons. Our distresses, in short, promised to be more acute and fatal than those we had already experienced.

The Enemy's operations on the land side had been for many months so unimportant, as scarcely to merit our attention. However, on the morning of the 1st of October, we observed they had raised an epaulement, about 6 or 700 yards advanced from their lines.

The preceding night, our out-guards had been alarmed with an unusual noise on the neutral ground, like that of men at work; several large fires also appeared, and some attempts were made to burn our advanced barriers with devils, and other combustibles, which were soon thrown off without taking effect: and notice was given to the Lines, Land-ports, and other guards. This alarm, however, was not general in the Garrison. As the morning advanced, the noise ceased; and we discovered that they had set fire to the fishermen's huts in the gardens: but when the day permitted us to examine further, we observed the above-mentioned work.

The epaulement was about 30 yards in extent, of a simple construction, composed of chandeliers, fascines, and a few sand-bags; and was erected near the windmill or tower on the neutral ground, distant about 1100 yards from our grand battery. The Enemy's guns were elevated, and batteries manned; which, with other preparations, in the lines, seemed to argue that they expected we should fire, and were determined to oppose it. These appearances, probably, induced the Governor not to take any particular notice of their work in the day: but at night, orders were sent to throw a few light balls, to discover if they were making any additions. The inhabitants immediately took the alarm, upon being told that the Enemy had thrown up an advanced work, and that their batteries

were manned; and at night very few remained at the north end of the town.

It now seemed evident, the Enemy had determined on a more serious attack, in case the second blockade was unsuccessful; but we were at a loss to imagine what motives could influence them to act so opposite to the established mode of approaching a besieged garrison, by erecting a work so distant, and which had no connection with their established lines.

The Enemy's batteries continued to be manned till the 2d; and in the afternoon of that day, Don Alvarez, accompanied by an officer, supposed to be the Count D'Estaing, who was expected in the Spanish camp when the last deserter came in, visited the lines. They remained three quarters of an hour at Fort St. Barbara, viewing the rock with glasses. On their return they were saluted from Point Mala; and as they passed the front line of the camp, the regiments turned out without arms. On the night of the 3d, a smart engagement was heard off Cabrita Point, supposed to be between some vessel attempting to come in, and the Enemy's cruisers; and the next morning, a sloop, with English colours reversed, was observed at Algeziras,

Early on the 4th, our advanced guards discovered the Enemy endeavouring, a second time, to fix fire-faggots on our barriers. A smart discharge of musquetry was immediately directed from these posts, and from the

Queen's lines; on which they retired. At day-break we observed they had carried away vast quantities of vegetables from the gardens, and trampled others under foot: but little, if any, addition was made to the epaulement. A parley came in on the 5th; and soon after, the *Fortune* sloop received upwards of forty British prisoners, many of whom had been taken going from the *Garrison*. In the evening of the 6th, the Spanish General came to the lines, at the head of the relieving guards. Soon after he arrived, the guns were again elevated, and every preparation made, as if they had resolved to open on the *Garrison*. The 8th, the Town-major, Captain Burke, went out with a parley, intending to proceed to the Tower, the place appointed by custom for the officers to give and receive packets. When he got abreast of the new work, the sentries by motions informed him he must not advance. He pointed to the Tower; but they continued inflexible: on his turning round however to return, one of them came up with his arms, and proceeded with him to the Tower, whilst another ran to acquaint the officer in the lines. The messenger after some time returned, and both remained apparently as a guard over Major Burke, till the officer arrived; when delivering his packet, the Major returned to the *Garrison*.

The Enemy did not appear very anxious to complete the epaulement; their parties were employed in raising and finishing the

merlons of the batteries in the lines, raising the merlons of Fort St. Philip with fascines, and erecting a new battery near the guard-house on the beach. The 11th, a small settee arrived from Minorca: the patron informing us that two others were standing for the Rock, the navy manned their boats to assist them, in case the Enemy opposed their entrance; but on getting round Europa Point, no such vessels appeared. A Dutch convoy was however passing: the boats therefore boldly advanced, and boarded a-dogger which had got, during the fog, pretty near the Rock. She was a Dane from Malaga, laden with lemons and oranges, which the Governor immediately purchased, and distributed to the Garrison.

Few articles ever arrived more seasonably than this cargo of fruit. The scurvy had made dreadful ravages in our hospitals, and more were daily confined: many however, unwilling to yield to the first attacks, persevered in their duty to its more advanced stages. It was therefore not uncommon at this period, to see men, who some months before were hale and equal to any fatigue, supporting themselves to their posts upon crutches, and even with that assistance scarcely able to move along. The most fatal consequences, in short, to the Garrison, were to be apprehended from this terrible disorder, when this Dane was happily directed to our relief. The lemons were immediately administered to the sick, who devoured them with the greatest

avidity. The salutary effects were almost instantaneous: in a few days, men who had been considered as irrecoverable, left their beds to congratulate their comrades on the prospect of once more becoming useful to their country.

Mr. Cairncross, a surgeon of great eminence, who was present at this time and the remaining part of the siege, has favoured me with the following information relative to the scurvy, and the mode of using this vegetable acid; which, with his permission, I insert for the benefit of those who may hereafter be under similar circumstances.

‘ The Scurvy which attacked the Garrison
 ‘ of Gibraltar, differed in no respect from
 ‘ that disease usually contracted by sailors in
 ‘ long voyages; and of which the immediate
 ‘ cause seemed to be the subsisting for a
 ‘ length of time upon salted provisions only,
 ‘ without a sufficient quantity of vegetables,
 ‘ or other acescent foods. The circumstance
 ‘ related in the Voyage of that celebrated cir-
 ‘ cumnavigator, the late Lord Anson, of
 ‘ consolidated fractures disuniting, and the
 ‘ callosity of the bone being perfectly dissolv-
 ‘ ed, occurred frequently in our hospitals:
 ‘ and old sores and wounds opened anew
 ‘ from the nature of the disorder.

‘ Various antiscorbutics were used without
 ‘ success, such as acid of vitriol, sour crout,
 ‘ extract of malt, essence of spruce, &c. but
 ‘ the only specific was fresh lemons and oran-
 ‘ ges, given liberally; or when they could

‘ not be procured, the preserved juice in such
 ‘ quantities, from one to four ounces *per*
 ‘ *diem*, as the patient could bear. Whilst
 ‘ the lemons were found, from one to three
 ‘ were administered each day as circumstances
 ‘ directed. The juice given to those in the
 ‘ most malignant state, was sometimes diluted
 ‘ with sugar, wine, or spirits; but the con-
 ‘ valescents took it without dilution. Wo-
 ‘ men and children were equally affected,
 ‘ nor were the officers exempted from this
 ‘ alarming distemper. It became almost ge-
 ‘ neral at the commencement of the winter
 ‘ season, owing to the cold and moisture;
 ‘ and in the beginning of spring, when vege-
 ‘ tables were scarce.

‘ The juice was preserved by adding to
 ‘ sixty gallons of expressed liquor, about five
 ‘ or ten gallons of brandy, which kept it in
 ‘ so wholesome a state, that several casks
 ‘ were opened in good condition at the close
 ‘ of the siege. The old juice was not how-
 ‘ ever so speedily efficacious as the fruit,
 ‘ though, by persevering longer in its use, it
 ‘ seldom failed.’

The same day that the dogger was brought
 in, a parley came from Don Alvarez, to in-
 form the Governor that all intercourse or
 correspondence betwixt them, in future, was
 to be conducted by flags of truce in the Bay;
 which regulation continued till the peace
 was notified in 1783. The 14th, two gun-
 boats, from the Orange-grove, ranged along
 the front of the garrison, and drove in our

fishing-boats; and on the 16th they again ranged off the Mackarel-bank, and forced our fishermen to retire. We did not much approve of this conduct, as the boats, by this means, were prevented from bringing any fish to our market. They continued, however, this practice at intervals for some time.

The 21st, the gun-boats fired upon the *Enterprise* and town. Captain Lesley, not chusing to remain the object of their fire, withdrew the frigate into the New mole; where the navy, under the direction of the engineers, had begun to lay a boom of masts from the New-mole head to the watering-tank. This boom, though it was considered as a difficult operation on account of the swell of the sea, was soon completed.

It was not till the night of the 21st, that the enemy threw sand in the front of their epaulement, to cover it against our fire-balls and carcasses; and on the 26th they lengthened it to the west about 30 yards, and strengthened it in front with sand. The night of the 28th, they erected two large traverses in the rear for magazines. It now presented a very compact appearance; whence we concluded that it was intended for a mortar-battery.

Though it was generally imagined in England, that the garrison had been amply provided with every article and necessary of life, when Sir George Rodney arrived with the transports and relief from England, our

wants, in reality, were far from being supplied. In the articles of ammunition and salt provisions, the garrison had probably as much as they could dispense with; but of fresh provisions, wine, spirits, sugar, &c. we began to find a great scarcity; and the price of what remained was consequently much enhanced. The assistance we received formerly from Barbary had now been suspended for several months; the enemy seemed determined to prevent our deriving support from the element that almost surrounded us; and their cruisers were too numerous and vigilant to expect any thing from the west. Thus situated, the garrison turned their eyes on the island of Minorca, whence we already received some very acceptable supplies. The productions of that island are various; and those articles which it did not afford, could be purchased from the prizes that were daily carried thither by the privateers. Besides this, from the great scope of sea-room, there was a greater probability of their being able to escape the enemy's cruisers. Several Garrison-boats were therefore sent to Minorca, some of which returned, in the course of October, laden with the wine of that Island; sugar, (an article become exceedingly scarce) and cheese; with sometimes a few live stock. These articles were all sold by auction, according to a regulation established by the Governor; and, though they seldom were purchased by the lower ranks, yet afforded

upon the whole a temporary relief to the garrison.

The 30th, we observed that the enemy had posted an officer's guard in the Mill-battery, which was the name we gave to the new work. Montague's bastion was therefore opened on it in the evening, and, by forming a cross-fire with the batteries on the heights, considerably annoyed them, and much retarded their operations. The same night, two soldiers of the 56th and 72d deserted from Upper All's-well, in the lines: they were sentries at the same post, and got down by means of a rope; but, previous to their descent, had the precaution to wet the priming of their firelocks. We also lost another man by desertion in the course of the month.

The Governor, in the beginning of November, made an arrangement of the troops, that in case the Enemy bombarded the Garrison, each regiment might know the quarters and stations which they were to take up. The 1st of the month was rather unpropitious to us: an English snow was taken to the east of the rock: at night, a soldier of the 56th regiment deserted, during a heavy shower of rain; and the following evening, two others, of the 12th and 56th, attempted to get off by swimming round the Old-mole head; but a few days afterwards, the body of the former was washed ashore near the King's bastion: we therefore concluded his comrade had shared the same fate. In the evening of the 7th, a smart cannonade was heard in the Straits: after it had continued for some time, a sudden

flash appeared, and a report was heard, like the blowing-up of powder. The next morning we observed that the Enemy had captured an English vessel, and were at that time towing in a gun-boat; which accounted for the explosion.

Our fire, about the 7th and 8th, became more animated; yet the Enemy, almost every night, made some interior additions. We had observed, for several preceding mornings, deep ruts in the sand, leading from the principal barrier to the Mill-battery; which led us to imagine that they brought at night, heavy timber, and other materials, from their dépôts in the lines. The artillery were therefore ordered to direct a *ricochetting* fire of small shells along this track. In the evening of the 10th, a large party, followed by a number of carts and mules, laden with different materials, advanced along the beach, from the sally-port of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, to the Mill-battery. They were perceived by the artillery at Willis's, before they had proceeded half-way; and a brisk fire was directed towards their route, which threw the mules into confusion, and obliged some to return, after having left their burthens on the beach. The batteries being reinforced, the firing was continued with great vivacity the whole night. The subsequent evening our artillery were prepared, and, immediately on the party's appearing, saluted them with a warm discharge of shot and shells, which seemed to have greater effect than the fire of the prece-

ding evening. This circumstance convinced us of the effect of the *ricochetting* fire from the lower batteries, along the track from the barrier: but the Enemy were not so soon driven from the new track as from the former; and continued, notwithstanding our fire, (which must have killed and wounded many of them) to bring materials in this exposed manner, till a line of communication was finished from the lines.

An English armed polacre, called the Young Sabine, arrived on the 12th, after a spirited engagement in the bay with several armed vessels and three gun-boats. The Enemy attempted to board her, but were as often repulsed by musquetry: at length she beat them off, and anchored under our guns. Her cargo was cheese, hams, and potatoes; the latter of which sold at forty-three dollars per cwt. which, according to forty-two pence per dollar, (the exchange at that time) are equal to 7l. 10s. 6d. sterling. Other articles sold in proportion. In the afternoon, a Minorquin settee arrived with the usual cargo: a Spanish gun-boat boarded her on her passage; but the patron shewing papers from Majorca to the camp, the Spaniard took no further notice than keeping her company as a convoy. The Minorquin afterwards seized a convenient opportunity, and slipped in.

In the course of the 14th, a Minorquin tartan, bound for the garrison, was taken by the Enemy: the crew however quitted her, and got ashore. The enemy the same day

mounted twelve guns *en barbet*, in the battery near the Guard-house, in the vicinity of Fort St. Philip; which we had supposed was intended for mortars; and about a week afterwards they erected merlons to this work, admitting the embrasures to open upon the garrison. Two nights following, the gun-boats, which were now increased in number, fired upon the town and shipping. Three, that directed their fire on the former, were stationed off the Old-mole head, and threw several shots into the town. Several men were wounded in the *Enterprise* frigate.

The night of the 17th, the Enemy threw up two *places d'armes* for musquetry, on the flanks of the Mill-battery; the parapets formed semicircles joining the battery, but afterwards extended in an oblique direction towards the lines. These additions appeared very slight, being only a row of casks or gabions, strengthened with half-chandeliers, and sand in front; covered on the top with sandbags. The 18th, we were visited again by the gun-boats: in returning their cannonade one of the thirty-two-pounders on the King's bastion burst, killed an artillery-man on the spot, and wounded three others. The man who fired the gun escaped, but was a little scorched with the powder.

A great number of mules were employed on the 22d, bringing forward casks, chandeliers, and other materials, from the camp. The night of the 23d, the Enemy began an approach from the lines, to the Mill-battery:

it consisted of fascines, with sand banked up in front, and commenced near the west angle of the western fourteen-gun battery, extending about 120 feet towards the advanced Guard-house in front of Fort St. Philip: the following night, notwithstanding our fire, they lengthened it about 100 feet, with chandeliers placed in a trench and filled with fascines. The enemy endeavoured to draw our attention from this quarter by another salute from the gun-boats, but in vain. As it was not improbable that the gun-boats were directed in their firing by the lights in the houses along the line-wall, and those looking towards the Bay; orders were issued 'that no lights in future should appear in any house, barrack, or guard-house, towards the Bay, after seven o'clock in the evening.'

We had hitherto derived occasional assistance from the gardens on the neutral ground, though vast quantities of vegetables had been removed from thence by the enemy. On the 25th, however, they determined to expel our people altogether from the gardens; which in the course of a few days they accomplished, notwithstanding the marksmen under Lieut. Burleigh were stationed at Willis's, and in the Lines, in order to prevent them.

From this period, our resources in respect to vegetables depended entirely upon our own attention to cultivation; which, happily for the garrison, was crowned with tolerable success, especially during the winter months, at which time the produce was increased to be *almost*

equal to the consumption. The supplies from the gardens had indeed begun to fail for some time before; and we soon had little reason to regret their loss. We had, besides, the additional satisfaction of reflecting that the Enemy were now cut off from a channel, through which it was not improbable they had been informed of every occurrence which happened in the garrison.

The 26th, a Frenchman, one of the crew of the *Young Sabine*, deserted in a boat to the enemy. The night of the 27th, the Danish dogger, which brought us the cargo of lemons, sailed; and the next morning we observed her at anchor off Algeziras. By the 29th, the Enemy had finished the second branch of the line of approach, and begun the return for the third towards the western beach. Our fire, as they advanced, became more spirited than ever, and must have been severely felt by the enemy in this exposed duty. The 30th was only distinguished by the arrival of a polacre from Algiers with soap, oil, wine, and candles—a very valuable cargo.

December was introduced with bad weather. The 1st, arrived the *Anglicana* privateer from Smyrna, and two nights after she continued her voyage towards England: Lieutenant Gage, of the *Enterprise*, went home passenger with dispatches. The 2d was particularly stormy, with thunder and light-

ning, which happily did not continue long, or the works of the garrison might have materially suffered. The rain poured down with such violence from the heights, forcing with it vast quantities of rubbish, stones, and loose earth, that the streets leading from the hill were instantly choaked up, and considerable damage was done to the buildings. The Enemy, notwithstanding the storm, completed their third branch, and raised the return towards the east. Though the storm did not retard their finishing what they had begun in the evening, yet the chandeliers were very much sunk in many places, which employed their parties five or six of the following evenings to repair. They also made some alterations in the direction of the second branch, and repaired the batteries in the lines. A brig arrived from Leghorn on the 10th; also three settees from Minorca.

From the 10th, the Enemy added every night so considerably to the fourth branch of the approach, that on the 14th at night they joined the extremity of the eastern *place d'armes*; and two nights following, began a fifth branch, which on the 19th was extended to the east flank of the Mill-battery. Their operations had not been wholly confined to completing this line of communication; a mortar-battery for the sea was erected to the north of Fort St. Barbara; and large and small traverses were raised within both forts, to protect their men from our upper batteries.

About noon on the 17th, a cannonade was heard towards the west. A cloud of smoke was observed near Tangier, and we afterwards learned that the Moors were firing a salute on account of the arrival of their emperor. Three hundred and ninety rounds were numbered, and it was repeated the next day. The reader will probably recollect, that the Garrison of Tangier is to us an object of some curiosity, as having formerly been in the possession of the English. It was ceded by the Portuguese (who had been masters of it for some time) to King Charles II. as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catharine of Portugal, and remained under the English dominion till 1684, when, the nation refusing to pay the heavy expences attending its maintenance against the repeated attacks of the Moors, the fortifications were blown up, and the garrison ordered to abandon the town. The Moors, after the place was deserted, returned, and it has ever since continued in their possession. When the English were masters of Tangier, the works on the land side were considered as almost impregnable; and, for the accommodation of shipping, a mole of considerable extent was advanced into the sea.

The present town is built at the bottom of a bay, on the side of a hill, overlooking the sea. The Moors have, in some measure, repaired the moles, and endeavoured to restore the city to its former importance; but their efforts go slowly on towards accomplish-

ing that work. Tangier was the residence of a British consul, and, in conjunction with Tetuan, in times of peace, supplies Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and other ports on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, with fowls, beef, mutton and fruit. It was about this time the scene of some interesting transactions, which will shortly be related.

The Enemy, on the 20th, began to erect small traverses in the rear of their approach. On the 21st, the Speedwell cutter, Lieutenant Gibson, arrived with government dispatches, after a warm engagement with the enemy off Ceuta, in which the Spaniards attempted to board the cutter, but were repulsed. Lieutenant Gibson was dangerously wounded in the action; which was the only casualty on board. The 23d, arrived a privateer brig, called the Hannah, Captain Venture, last from Lisbon. She brought some excellent supplies; and the day following, two other vessels from Liverpool got in with variety of provisions: the cargoes of these ships were sold by auction for 300 *per cent.* profit.

It was about this period, some letters of a curious tenor were discovered in the possession of the deserter who came in, the 29th of September, in the dress of a peasant, and said he was a serjeant. They were directed to Colonel Nugent, of the Hibernian corps, in the Spanish service; and the purport of them was, ‘ that Europa was the most eligible place ‘ to attack the garrison: acknowledging hav-

‘ ing received several sums of money, and
 ‘ concluding with expressing his fears lest he
 ‘ should be discovered; therefore desired the
 ‘ Colonel would concert some measures for his
 ‘ escape.’ The man was immediately ordered
 into close confinement, and remained a prisoner
 for some time, till, an opportunity offering,
 he was sent away from the garrison. We were
 afterwards informed by other deserters, that he
 was sent in as a spy, and liberally rewarded for
 this hazardous service.

The Enemy, having completed their approach
 to the Mill battery, were employed in dressing
 the communication, and raising fascine traverses
 in the rear, for their greater protection. The
 26th, and following nights, their carpenters
 braced with head-rails the chandeliers, which,
 owing to the late rains, had given way in
 several places. They were so very noisy in
 this duty, as to induce a brisk fire from our
 batteries. The 30th, a settee, becalmed off
 Europa, going from Algeziras, was boarded
 and brought in by our boats. Many private
 letters were on board, which mentioned the
 considerable loss the Enemy sustained from
 our fire. There was also some money, and a
 quantity of clothes. The next day a settee
 got in from Minorca.

Our carpenters, in the beginning of January,
 were very busy in erecting stages and temporary
 cranes, in Camp and Rosia bays, and upon the
 Line-wall, above the Navy-yard; which led us
 to imagine, that the Go-

vernor had received intelligence by the Speedwell, that a convoy might soon be expected. The reason for erecting these machines so far to the south, and at such a distance from the garrison store-houses, was the apprehension of being annoyed in disembarking the provisions at Ragged-staff, &c. from the enemy's advanced battery, which was now finished, and reported to mount eight thirteen-inch mortars. These precautions will appear to be very prudent and essential, when the reader, on a farther perusal, is informed of the range and effect of the enemy's fire. Some alterations were also made in the works at the New mole.

The 11th, a Spanish flag of truce, with two Moorish gallies, came over from the Orange-grove, having on board Consul Logie, his Lady, and all the British subjects who had been resident in Barbary. We had long complained of a neglect in that quarter, but were now convinced, to our sorrow, that such accusations, were premature and ungenerous. The mercenary and avaricious disposition of the Emperor had been bribed by the Spanish Ministry, with a present of one hundred thousand cobs, (about £.7500 sterling) and a promise of the same sum annually, with the redemption of a hundred African prisoners; on condition that he should deliver up, for a certain period, the ports of Tangier and Tetuan, and banish from his dominions the Consul and subjects of Great

Britain. Besides the present of money, and the redemption of a hundred prisoners, the Emperor had permission to import from Spain, grain, which was so remarkably scarce in Barbary that a famine was apprehended. Without this circumstance to urge as a palliative for entering into a treaty with his avowed and natural enemy, the Emperor would probably have found it a difficult task to persuade his subjects to desert their old Allies.

As this defection of the Moorish Monarch was of much importance to the garrison, and was in itself an object not undeserving political remark, I shall subjoin a short relation of some transactions previous to this event; with an account of the injurious treatment which Mr. Logie and the British subjects experienced before they quitted that country.

I had formerly occasion to mention, that in the early part of 1779, overtures were made by the Spaniards to the Moors, to farm the ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache. Of this General Eliott received immediate information, by a confidential message from the Emperor of Morocco. It did not appear that the Emperor, in this instance, was actuated by any other impulse than friendship. But since, by refusing to accede to their offers, he might subject his coasts to be insulted, it would of consequence be prudent to arm his cruisers, in order to enable him to act on the defensive; he therefore requested that the

English would supply him with naval stores for three new vessels which he had lately built, the value of which, on calculation, did not amount to fifteen hundred pounds.

Such apparent disinterestedness, and so modest a demand, had a proper effect with the Governor, who, considering the Emperor's alliance of the first consequence to the welfare of the garrison, recommended to Government to double the quantity of stores, that they might secure his friendship. Ministers at home, however, did not consider his alliance in the same light with the Governor and Consul, as Sir George Rodney arrived the January following without stores, or as much as an answer : and the Spaniards, (having then declared war) increasing in their proposals, the Emperor, after repeated applications to Mr. Logie, to know when he might expect the supplies he had given him to understand were coming from England, at length, by degrees, permitted the Spaniards to capture all British vessels under the protection of his guns. The Consul remonstrated against such proceedings, but in vain : the answer generally received was, that the Spaniards had the Emperor's leave ; and if they chose to take *him* from his own house, the Emperor would not oppose them.

These indignities Mr. Logie was necessitated to overlook. He found the Spanish influence daily gaining ground : he had therefore no alternative, but tacitly to submit to the evils of his situation. He contrived, ne-

vertheless, to acquaint General Eliott with this change in their affairs.

Though there appeared little prospect of doing further service to the garrison of Gibraltar by remaining in Barbary, Mr. Logie still continued to reside at Tangier. The natives were partial to the English, and personally attached to him; and these circumstances he imagined might probably be improved to some advantage.

Thus matters proceeded till the beginning of October, 1780, when a party of the Emperor's black troops, which were quartered in the neighbourhood of Tangier, came to Mr. Logie's house, and, being introduced, informed him they had orders from their master to abuse and insult him in the grossest manner; which they immediately put in execution, by spitting in his face, seizing him by the collar, and threatening to stab him with their daggers.

Two days after this transaction, Mr. Logie was ordered to attend the Emperor near Sallee. The 13th, he began his journey, guarded by one of the Emperor's chamberlains, and a party of horse. They arrived at the camp on the 20th; and the same evening Mr. Logie was ordered into the Emperor's presence. After various questions relative to Gibraltar, to which such answers were given as were least likely to please, the Emperor addressed himself to his troops, and a great mob that were assembled on the occasion, saying, 'the English were an avaricious, proud, head-

‘strong people; they always attacked the head: but when people came to beg, they ought to crawl up by the feet. He had however deprived them of every benefit they formerly derived from his country;’ concluding with ordering the Consul to be taken to Sallee. Mr. Logie objected to this mandate, informing the Emperor he was ready to attend his camp; but that his Sovereign’s service did not permit his trifling away his time in visiting towns.

The Emperor, after this interview, seemed to relax in his severity to the Consul; allowing him to return to Tangier, and consoling him with the promise that the British subjects should not be molested by the Spaniards. The 26th of October, Mr. Logie arrived at Tangier, and found the Emperor had not deceived him.

Affairs remained quiet till the 26th of November, when an order came to fit up all the British boats, at the Emperor’s expence, as he was determined to send the English away satisfied. The Consul however anticipated his intention, by getting them completed himself by the succeeding evening. The night of the 28th, the Spaniards, informed of the Emperor’s resolution, sent a party on shore to burn the boats. They were discovered by the guards, and confined: but in consideration of a sum of money, they were the next day liberated. Two days following, the Consul attended to hear the Emperor’s orders, which were brought by two of his

secretaries: they expressed, that the Emperor had sold the port of Tangier to the King of Spain; in consequence of which, every Christian, except of that nation, was to quit the Town and Bay; awarding slavery as the punishment of those who remained after the 1st of January, 1781.

Mr. Logie was no sooner acquainted with this order, than he departed for the Emperor's camp, then near Tetuan, in order to represent the impossibility of removing their property on so short a notice. He arrived on the 2d of December, but could not procure an audience. The 4th, he had intelligence from Tangier, that a second order had compelled the British subjects instantly to remove to Marteen. Mr. Logie made several attempts to have this cruel order reversed, but in vain. He at length procured a friend to mention this delicate point to the Emperor, who apparently relented, saying, the English should have permission to remain twenty days to collect their effects; and so far flattered them, as to make them believe they were not to be removed till the British fleet arrived, if it might be expected soon. Mr. Logie was however afterwards convinced, that the Emperor at this time was informed his orders had been executed, as the British subjects, amounting to 109, arrived at Marteen, a few miles from Tetuan, the subsequent evening; having been forced to abandon their vessels, houses, and all their property; and compelled to submit to the greatest

imposition, for the use of camels and mules, to remove their bedding and wearing-apparel. The value of the effects left behind, Mr. Logie computed to amount to upwards of sixty thousand pounds.

The heavy expence attending their removal from Tangier, with their stay at Marteen, to their arrival at Gibraltar, Mr. Logie was obliged to disburse. The Emperor's order on the 26th of November, having so much imposed upon them, they had laid out what money they were possessed of, in purchasing such articles as they judged would be useful at Gibraltar, imagining they were to be conducted immediately to that garrison.

The Emperor removed on the 17th of December to Tangier; whence he usually sent, once or twice every week, some insulting message to the Consul, charging the English with having cheated his Ambassador, and being indebted to him several thousand cobs for maintaining the garrison of Gibraltar; with others equally false and abusive.

Mr. Logie, on the 26th of December, was informed that the Emperor had given up all the British subjects as prisoners to the Spaniards, and that the succeeding day they were to be removed to Algeziras. Being assured of the truth of this intelligence by one of the Emperor's servants, he burnt all his public papers, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. The 28th, the Consul embarked with Mrs. Logie (who had attended him through all these troubles) and about

twenty more, on board a schooner, without being allowed time to take in any refreshment for their voyage. Others, under similar circumstances, were put on board other vessels. They were guarded by two Spanish cruisers, and for the first night put into Ceuta Bay: the next morning they proceeded across the Straits, and about noon anchored off the Orange-grove, but soon after were ordered by Admiral Barcelo to moor at the entrance of the river Palmones. Here the Consul was detained till the 11th of January following, by which time an answer arrived from Madrid concerning their future destination.

During this period, no offer was made to supply them with provisions or necessaries, though the Moors were permitted to purchase whatever they wanted. Mr. Logie therefore applied to the French *Chargé des affaires* at Algeziras, who very generously dispatched such articles as he judged would be most acceptable. The 11th, they were conducted to Gibraltar.

The removal, or rather expulsion, of the British subjects from Barbary, was attended with other unfortunate consequences besides depriving us of provisions: our connection with Portugal became afterwards more precarious; and the Governor was cut off from a source of information, by which he was acquainted with the Enemy's operations both in camp and at Cadiz. Mr. Logie had always contrived to procure pretty certain intelligence of the Enemy's motions, by those Moors who were in his interest; for, the Spaniards allowing them to bring various articles to the ar-

my before Gibraltar, and the fleet at Cadiz, and Mr. Logie lending them money to carry on this advantageous trade, they faithfully communicated whatever came to their knowledge. The last information Mr. Logie was the bearer of himself, which was that the enemy had a great number of fire-ships in the rivers, ready for immediate use.

The 16th of January, a brig came in from Madeira in four days with seventy butts of wine. The master had left London with a cargo to exchange at Madeira; but a violent gale of wind had driven him to sea with his cargo incomplete, and half his crew ashore. The same day, the Moorish vessels which brought over Consul Logie, returned to Algeziras. Two days following, the Tartar privateer arrived with various articles from England: she brought His Majesty's manifesto for commencing hostilities against the Dutch.

On the 19th, some experiments were made at Algeziras, from two new Spanish boats, with mortars on board. We had some time before learned that they were preparing such vessels, and that they intended soon to try them against the garrison. Their construction was upon a plan similar to that of the gun-boats: the mortars were fixed in a solid bed of timber, in the centre of the boat; and the only apparent distinction was, that they had long prows, and braced their yards more athwart the boat when they fired.

The 21st, the serjeant commanding one of our out-guards, deserted to the enemy: he

went towards the Devil's tower, and once stopped, as if undetermined to proceed or not. He belonged to the 56th regiment, and left a wife and family behind : he had always been esteemed of good character, and was much confided in by his officers. Some pecuniary matters were supposed to be the reason of his deserting. This was the fourth man which we had lost in this way within the course of a month. The 28th, a ship arrived from Leghorn with various articles. In her passage she picked up at sea the long-boat of the Brilliant frigate, Captain Curtis, which we had been anxiously expecting for some time with dispatches from England. On the 25th and 27th, three of Hardenberg's brigade had deserted; and this day a rope was found near the Signal-house, by which we imagined the last two of them escaped. The 29th and 30th, two or three settees arrived, from aloft, with the produce of Minorca. By them we were informed that the Brilliant was got safe into Mahon, having been chased through the Straits by the enemy's cruisers in the night.

The enemy's working parties had for several weeks been less numerous : their occupation was principally confined to repairing the damages done by the weather ; securing themselves against the effects of our firing, by splinter-proofs and traverses; and collecting dépôts of different materials, in various parts of their lines. Their advanced patrols frequently approached very near our out-posts, but seldom waited a second discharge from the sentries.

On our side the engineers were indefatigable in putting every thing in the best state of defence. The enemy, it must be confessed, dealt openly in warning us, so long before-hand, of their intentions; and the Governor was exceedingly active and diligent in preparing against whatever circumstances might occur.

The 1st of February, we found, behind the the rock, the bodies of two deserters, who, in attempting to escape from the garrison, had been dashed to pieces. One of them was a man of the 56th, who was missing the day preceding; the other, a serjeant of the 73d, who deserted some months before. The 3d, we observed the Enemy's artillery examining the ordnance in their lines. The morning of the 8th, a deserter from a Catalonian regiment came in, and reported, that the Enemy posted every night a chain of sentries along the skirts of the governor's meadow, which were constantly visited by patrols of cavalry, to keep them alert; and that a captain's guard, besides artillery, mounted in the St. Carlos's battery, as they called the advanced work. He said the camp was well supplied with provisions, &c. but that the men were sickly, and numbers of them deserted.

It was about this period, that the Officers in Gibraltar presented a memorial, through the commanding officers of the different regiments, to the Governor, requesting his Excellency, as he must be convinced of the truth of the contents, to support it with his approbation and interest.

The memorial stated, ‘ That the Officers of his Majesty’s several regiments of foot, serving under his Excellency’s command, had been necessarily exposed to a great variety of inconveniences since the commencement of the blockade, independent of the additional duties which they had been required to discharge: That, in particular, their pay, which constituted their chief, if not their sole support, had, at different times, suffered a great diminution by the exorbitant rate of exchange;’ which they stated to have fluctuated, during a certain period, between 40 and 42 pence per dollar, Gibraltar currency: ‘ That every article of clothing, and still more, those essential to life and health, were so advanced in price, that, with the strictest economy, their pay was totally inadequate to the expences absolutely indispensable in their present situation; a situation which, they apprehended, precluded them, in a great measure, from participating with the officers at home in the extensive promotions which had of late taken place in the army. They therefore appealed to the paternal feelings, the justice, and the humanity of his Excellency; trusting that, through his recommendation and intercession, such assistance and protection might be granted them, as their situation and services deserved.’ Concluding with a request, ‘ that His Excellency would be pleased to lay their prayer, with all humility on their part, at His Majesty’s feet.’ This memorial was se-

conded by another of a similar import; but no official answer was received to either.

It must be confessed, that under these circumstances, the situation of the officers was by no means flattering. Whatever obstacles might be in the way of their promotion, they could not help feeling the peculiar hardship of their situation: nor was the inactive and tedious service of a blockaded garrison at all calculated to divert their minds, or to soothe them into an acquiescence with their fortune. They reflected, with no very agreeable sensations, upon the preferment which had been liberally bestowed upon young officers in England; while many subalterns in Gibraltar had ten or twelve years, or upwards, of strict duty and services to plead. Nay, the situation of some of them was peculiarly discouraging: for their friends had repeatedly offered to raise companies to secure their rank; but of such consequence was the safety of Gibraltar esteemed by the Ministry, that orders were sent to forbid any officers leaving the garrison, unless replaced by others from England. It is but justice to them, however, to observe, that they in general submitted to the evils of their situation without murmur or repining; and that, preferring their country's good to every partial consideration, they never publicly testified their discontent, except in the two respectful memorials which they presented to their Governor.

A privateer, on the 9th of February, arrived from Mahon: she ran through ten cruisers,

besides six gun-boats, and was chased by a xebecque, but escaped them all. The 17th, she continued her course for England. Mr. Logie, who carried home dispatches, was a passenger, with several others. The 19th, and 20th, arrived two polacre ships from aloft.

Our supplies from the eastward were now pretty regular, and the boats and vessels in general very successful in their voyages. When the reader considers the variety of difficulties and dangers attending this intercourse, he cannot but admire the perseverance of these foreigners. Their vessels were generally of light burthen, and open, excepting a small scuttle abaft, which, with the other parts of the vessel, was usually filled with part of their cargo. Their passage was seldom performed in less than five days, and sometimes it exceeded ten, and fourteen. Their course was all the way along the Enemy's coast; and even when arrived within sight of the Port, the danger was greater than before, from the number and vigilance of the Enemy's cruizers: the horrors of a Spanish gaol stared them in the face, with the chance of losing probably their ALL. One circumstance indeed was in their favour; their vessels, in the rigging, resembled those of the Enemy. To the chance of deceiving them they were nevertheless unwilling entirely to trust: it was their custom therefore to make the Rock, if possible, about sun-set; then strike sail, and lie-to, and at night push for the Bay. By manoeu-

ving in this manner they frequently arrived safe; and in that case, it must be confessed, they were amply recompensed.

The 26th, the regiments in garrison began to be reviewed: after the review, each regiment marched to its alarm-post, and discharged several rounds of *parapet* firing. The 28th, a brig under Genoese colours came over from Algeziras: the crew reported, they had injured their mast, and put into Algeziras for another, but that the Spaniards had ill treated them; they therefore came over to remedy their loss. To this story the Governor did not give implicit credit: a guard of a subaltern and twelve men was sent on board, and after being for some time detained, her cargo, which was fruit, was sold.

The want of bread in the beginning of March began again to be severely felt: many families had not tasted any for several days. The poor soldiers, and still more the inhabitants, whose finances would not allow them to purchase articles from the Minorquin vessels (the cargoes of which, by the way, were chiefly luxuries,) were in intolerable distress. Biscuit-crums sold for 10d. and 1s. *per lb.* The allowance of the troops was also curtailed, and many Portuguese fishermen left the garrison for want of this article. Towards the conclusion of the month, the invalids of the garrison embarked on board the *Enterprise* frigate, and *St. Fermin* armed ship. The 27th, the former, with the *Fortune* sloop, sailed for Minorca; and the *St. Fermin* was

to have accompanied them, but in getting out of the New-mole some accident befel her, by which she was detained. In the course of the month, several small craft arrived from Minorca; and we lost two men by desertion.

The beginning of April, the Spanish Admiral called in all his cruisers, and some movements took place in their disposition, which seemed to indicate the expectation of a superior force. The 2d, we observed their artillery laying the mortars in the Mill-battery; which confirmed us in the conjecture. The succeeding day, a British cutter, called the Resolution, arrived with rum, coals, and sugar, in twenty-nine days from Plymouth. The master informed us, that he left A FLEET, which was coming to our relief, at anchor in Torbay. Our joy at this news was greater, if possible, than when we were told of our former relief. The exigencies of the garrison, since Admiral Rodney's departure, had been as severe, if not more so than before. Since the foldier, for himself, only received weekly $5\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread; 13 oz. of salt beef, 18 oz. of pork, both of them almost in a state of putrescence; $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter, which was little better than rancid congealed oil; 12 oz. of raisins; $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of pease; 1 pint of Spanish beans; 1 pint of wheat, which they ground into flour for puddings; 4 bz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of oil: what then must be the sufferings of those who had a family of small children to support out of this pittance! or what must be the distress of the inhabitants, who had no assistance from the stores!

The night of the 3d, the St. Fermin, with the Brilliant's tender, which had been forced by a gale of wind to put into Gibraltar, sailed for Mahon: two xebèques immediately gave chase, and, we afterwards learned, captured the former.

It being observed that the enemy had stationed at Cabrita Point, (though at some distance from the land) a sloop and two light brigs, supposed to be fire-ships, the Captains of the privateers proposed cutting out the sloop, and burning the other vessels: the plan was mentioned to the Governor by an officer of the garrison, who had permission to take with him a party of volunteers from the different corps, and join in the expedition. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th, they proceeded in four boats. When they set out, the night was very favourable for the enterprise; but before they reached the vessels, the moon suddenly shone forth, and they reluctantly returned. Whether the Spaniards discovered the boats or not, is a matter of doubt; it is probable they did, as the next morning four gun-boats joined them from Algeziras, and the sloop removed farther to the southward.

The enemy, on the 5th, scaled several of their ordnance in the batteries round the Bay; two frigates were also placed in front of eight vessels, supposed to be fire-ships: these motions convinced us that the enemy were aware of the fleet which was expected. The evening of the 7th, the Eagle privateer, of

fourteen guns, arrived in fourteen days from Glasgow: a xebecque, a sloop of fourteen guns, a galliot, and eleven gun-boats, engaged her in the Bay; but by warm fighting, and good seamanship, she escaped. The Captain informed us, that the fleet had failed, and he was much surprised in not finding them arrived. The following day, the Spanish General visited the lines and advanced works. The 9th, only two xebecques and the gun-boats were at Algeziras, the rest of their cruisers having left the station. The 11th, a felucca came round Cabrita, with oars, and with a press of sail; immediately upon entering the Bay, she made a signal, which was answered at Algeziras by an English ensign at the main-top-gallant mast-head. Soon after, a boat went over to Ceuta, and the xebecque which was stationed at the point was called in with the gun-boats. In the evening many signals were made from the west; and about midnight arrived the Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, with the joyful news that the Convoy was at the entrance of the Straits, under charge of ADMIRAL DARBY, with the BRITISH GRAND FLEET.

CHAPTER V.

Admiral Darby relieves Gibraltar.—Spaniards bombard the town.—Soldiers guilty of irregularities.—Town frequently on fire, and greatly injured.—Gun and mortar-boats very troublesome to the Navy.—Admiral Darby returns to England.—Captain Curtis arrives with a convoy of victuallers.—Town in ruins.—Gun-boats renew their attacks on the Garrison.—Fatal effects.—Inhabitants much alarmed by their attacks.—One of the Enemy's magazines blown up.—General Eliott adopts a mode of annoying the Enemy's camp, and constructs frames to oppose the gun-boats.—Bombardment abates.—The Helena sloop of war arrives, after a warm action with the Enemy.—Singular system of firing, from the Enemy.—Melancholy fate of a matross.—Enemy make additions to their works.—Firing increases on both sides.—Death of Major Burke.—Gallant behaviour of a working party.—A conspiracy discovered in the Navy.—Enemy, by their operations, demonstrate their intention of besieging the Garrison in form.—Ineffectual attempt to destroy their batteries.—Several cutters taken.—Enemy finish their batteries.—General Eliott projects a sally, which proves successful.

AT day-break, on the 12th of April, the much-expected fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, was in sight from our signal-

house, but was not discernible from below, being obscured by a thick mist in the Gut. As the sun, however, became more powerful, the fog gradually rose, like the curtain of a vast theatre, discovering to the anxious garrison one of the most beautiful and pleasing scenes it is possible to conceive. The Convoy, consisting of near a hundred vessels, were in a compact body, led by several men of war: their sails just enough filled for steerage, whilst the majority of the line of battle ships lay-to under the Barbary shore, having orders not to enter the Bay, lest the enemy should molest them with their fire-ships. The extasies of the inhabitants at this grand and exhilarating sight are not to be described. Their expressions of joy far exceeded their former exultations. But, alas! they little dreamed of the tremendous blow that impended, which was to annihilate their property, and reduce many of them to indigence and beggary.

As the convoy approached the Bay, fifteen gun-boats advanced from Algeziras, and forming in regular order under the batteries at Cabrita Point, began a smart cannonade on the nearest ships, seconded by the gun and mortar batteries on the land. A line-of-battle ship and two frigates, however, soon obliged them to a precipitate retreat; and, continuing to pursue them, the crews of several deserted their boats, and took refuge amongst the rocks. Had our ships advanced at this critical juncture, and manned their boats, the whole

might probably have been destroyed, and the Garrison by that means been rid of those disagreeable neighbours, which afterwards so harassed and annoyed us; but the frigates having dispersed them, thought no more of the *bum-boats*, as some Naval officers contemptuously called them, and left them to be repossessed by the fugitives.

The enemy, on the land side, were far from being idle spectators of this relief. On the first intimation of Admiral Darby's approach, preparations, it is imagined, were made in the lines, and a reinforcement of artillery ordered down from the camp, as at day-break, before the fleet was well in sight, we remarked that their cannon were elevated, and the sponges and rammers reared against the merlons. These, with other appearances, indicated an intention of opening on the garrison.

Our private letters had, for some time before, mentioned that the Spaniards proposed to bombard Gibraltar, if the garrison was a second time relieved: but the truth of this intelligence was doubted, it being conceived that no beneficial consequences could arise to them from such a cruel proceeding. We however overlooked the predominant characteristic of the nation, which particularly in this instance, seems to have influenced them more than any other motive, and even to have carried them beyond that line of prudence and caution, which in military affairs ought to be strictly attended to.

About three quarters past ten o'clock, the van of the convoy came to an anchor off the New mole and Rosia bay; and, as if this was the signal for the enemy to open, a smart fire immediately commenced from Fort St. Philip, followed by all the batteries which bore upon the garrison. The number of ordnance bearing on the place was as follows: the King's, or Black battery, mounting 14 guns, 12 bearing on the garrison; Fort St. Philip, 27 guns, 11 bearing on the garrison; Infanta's battery, of 7 guns; Prince's and Princess's batteries, of 14 guns each; Fort St. Barbara, 23 guns, 6 bearing on the garrison: these, with about 50 mortars, mounted in the lines, and in St. Carlos's battery, amount to 114 pieces of artillery; all of heavy metal, being twenty-six-pounders, and thirteen-inch mortars.

The enemy's cannonade was instantly returned from the garrison; but our artillery had orders to disregard their lines, and notice only the St. Carlos's battery, which consequently soon slackened its fire. The miserable and terrified inhabitants, who just before were congratulating each other on the arrival of the fleet now changed their exultation to sorrow, and flocked, old and young, men, women, and children, in the greatest confusion, to the southward, leaving their property, unsecured, to the mercy of the soldiers. The shells from the St. Carlos's battery were directed towards the New mole: the Convoy, however, had been warned not to

anchor within the range of their fire: the shipping, therefore, were not in the least molested. A fettee was sunk near the watering-tank, and numbers of shells fell on the red sands, and in the neighbourhood of South-Port, which added no little to the alarm of the fugitives from town. The enemy's other batteries were chiefly directed to Willis's, the Lines, and particularly the ground upon which the troops were intended to have been encamped. Between one and two o'clock their firing abated, and in a short time ceased. Of this favourable cessation the Inhabitants availed themselves, to secure such valuable property as could be expeditiously removed; but the heavier articles, which the avaricious and hard-hearted hucksters had kept concealed in their stores, to bring forth in small quantities when the prices suited, were all destroyed in the course of the bombardment.

About five o'clock, the batteries of the enemy again opened, and the firing continued, without intermission, the remainder of the day, and the succeeding night. It did not, however, interrupt the disembarkation of the supplies. Five hundred men, with a proportion of officers, were ordered for that duty: they were afterwards considerably augmented; and such was the labour and diligence of the garrison, that the stores were landed, with the assistance of the navy, in nine or ten days. Our casualties, on the 12th, were but few: Lieut. Boag, of the artillery, was wounded;

also several non-commission officers and privates.

The bombardment was continued the 13th, and several soldiers were killed and wounded in their quarters. In the course of the day, a hundred and fifty men were ordered to remove ammunition to the magazines on the hill, and an additional number to join the party employed in landing the supplies. The 14th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the shipping, but were soon obliged to retire. Several barges attended, having officers in them, who seemed to give directions how to point their cannon. Our batteries ceased firing this day, but the enemy's ordnance were kept going with great vivacity. They appeared to have got the exact range of the heights; even the Royal battery did not escape their shells. Ensign Martin was slightly wounded with splinters of stones. No arrangement of the troops was yet known; and the former distribution, given out in November, was totally overthrown by the extensive range of the enemy's fire. Officers, however, whose quarters were damaged, received marquees from the public stores, to encamp at the southward; and the distressed inhabitants were accommodated with tents.

It being remarked that the enemy's fire considerably abated about noon, the Governor ordered the town-guards to assemble at twelve o'clock; by which regulation less danger was apprehended in relieving the men on duty. The night picquets were likewise ordered to occupy the casemates under the

Grand battery, that they might be at hand to reinforce the northern guards, in case of alarm. The total strength of the picquets, at this period, was two captains, nine subalterns, nine serjeants, nine drummers, and three hundred and ninety-one rank and file. The cause of the cessation in the enemy's fire at noon, arose from a custom, pretty general in Spain, and common, I believe, in most warm climates, that of indulging themselves with a meridian nap. This luxury the Spaniards could not refuse themselves, even in war; and it was invariably attended to during all their future operations against Gibraltar.*

Vice-Admiral Darby, with the ships of war, continued cruising in sight of the Rock: the service however requiring dispatch in landing the supplies, he detached Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockart Ross to superintend that duty in the Bay; and the garrison party was augmented to upwards of a thousand men, besides officers. The evening of the 14th, the enemy's shells were very profusely distributed; some that did not burst we examined, and on drawing the fuse, found inflammable matter mixed with the powder: these combustibles set fire to a wine-house in the green

* This will not appear so extraordinary when the reader is informed that, during the insurrection at Madrid, in 1766, the insurgents, as mentioned by Major Dalrymple, in his Travels through Spain, regularly indulged themselves with their *fiesta*, and then returned to their different places of rendezvous. Government did the same; so that there seemed to be a sleepy convention, for a few hours, every day, between administration and the mob.

market, near the Spanish church; and before the fire could be extinguished, four or five houses were burnt to the ground. Detachments from the regiments and guards in town were immediately ordered to quench the flames; but the enemy's cannonade became so brisk, that great confusion ensued. From this moment, we may date the commencement of the irregularities into which, through resentment and intoxication, the soldiers were betrayed. Some died of immediate intoxication, and several were with difficulty recovered, by oils, and tobacco water, from a dangerous state of ebriety.

Though riot and violence are most contrary to that spirit of regular discipline which should always prevail in military affairs, something may yet be urged in extenuation of the conduct of the troops, which has been so much the subject of reprehension amongst the people interested. The extreme distress, to which the soldiers had been reduced by the mercenary conduct of the hucksters and liquor-dealers, in hording or rather concealing their stocks, to enhance the price of what was exposed for sale, raised amongst the troops (when they discovered the great quantities of various articles in the private stores) a spirit of revenge. The first and second days, they conducted themselves with great propriety; but on the eve of the third day, their discipline was overpowered by their inebriation; and from that instant, regardless of punishment, or the intreaties of their officers, they

were guilty of many, and great excesses. The enemy's shells soon forced open the secret recesses of the merchants; and the soldiers instantly availed themselves of the opportunity to seize upon the liquors, which they conveyed to haunts of their own. Here, in parties, they barricaded their quarters against all opposers, and, insensible of their danger, regaled themselves with the spoils. Several skirmishes occurred amongst them, which, if not seasonably but a stop to, by the interference of officers, might have ended in serious consequences.

It did not appear through all their intemperance, that these irregularities arose from any cause so much as a spirit of revenge against the merchants. A great quantity of liquor, &c. was wantonly destroyed; and, in some cases, incredible profusion prevailed. Among other instances of caprice and extravagance, I recollect that of roasting a pig by a fire made of cinnamon. The offenders were at first confined and reprimanded, which the Governor judged would have a greater effect than punishment; but relapsing a second time, he was convinced his lenity was disregarded; and he was therefore compelled to use more rigorous measures.

I have thought proper to digress a little upon this subject, not in justification of the soldiers, but to acquaint the world with the truth; as some, who have related the occurrences of this period to their friends, have omitted doing the garrison the justice to annex

the account of their former hardships. Besides, had the troops been in the highest degree abstemious, the enemy's fire would soon have destroyed what was only the sooner consumed by their extravagance; for the inhabitants were too much alarmed for the safety of their own persons, to attend to the security of their effects. I forgot to mention in its place, that, previous to the bombardment, the sick in town had received orders to remove when the firing commenced: on the 13th, therefore, the men were conveyed to the Naval hospital at the southward.

The 15th, the bombardment was continued with greater vivacity. Not content with discharging their ordnance regular, they saluted us almost every instant with a volley of eight or ten cannon, besides mortars. Our batteries remained silent, and the guns at Willis's were drawn behind the merlons, to secure them against the enemy's shot. It was observed, they directed a great number of shells, towards the working-parade, and about the Victualling-office. In the morning, the gun-boats again attacked the ships of war and transports; and the Navy returned a smart fire. About noon, Lieut. Budworth, of the 72d regiment, and Surgeon Chesholme, of the 56th, were wounded by a splinter of a shell at the door of a northern casemate in the King's bastion. The former was dangerously scalped, and the latter had one foot taken off, and the other leg broken, besides a wound in the knee. The troops in

town, in the afternoon began to encamp at the southward, and to be regularly distributed amongst the casemates in town. The following was the arrangement. To the Hanoverians were allotted the bomb-proofs under the Grand battery, occupied by the piequets, which in consequence removed to Land-port gate-way, and Prince of Hesse's casemate. The 12th, 39th, and 56th regiments, were ordered to possess Montague's casemate with the Galley-house, and Waterport gateway; those who could not be accommodated in these quarters, encamped above the South barracks, and Navy hospital on the declivity of the hill: the 72d regiment totally withdrew into the King's bastion, and the 58th and 73d regiments remained in the south barracks: the artillery and engineers were disposed of on the same plan. Several days elapsed before the troops were properly settled. The ground on which they were to encamp, was very steep and rugged: it was necessary to level it into terraces, before the men could pitch their tents. The regimental stores were also to be removed, and other duties of a similar nature executed, before the troops could be considered as properly established.

The gun-boats attacked the shipping on the 16th, and endeavoured to molest the parties employed in landing the provisions: but a line-of-battle ship, and two frigates, soon obliged them to retire. In the course of the day, the women and children who had taken refuge with their husbands and friends in the

casemates in town, were ordered to remove, and encamp at the southward. Though this order, from motives of humanity, was not strictly enforced, yet it greatly relieved the men, and in a measure removed our apprehensions of some infectious disorder being generated from their crowded and confined situation. The officers were under the necessity of participating with the men in these accommodations; and by their presence, often restrained them from excesses into which they otherwise would have entered. The same day, the Queen's lines, Main, New-mole, and Rosia guards, were ordered to be Captain's guards.

The enemy, on the 17th, first reached the Rock gun with shot from the seven-gun battery. Colonels Ross, Green, and Picton, were appointed the same day to rank as Brigadiers; and Captain Wilson of the 72d regiment, Lieutenant Holloway of the engineers, and Captain Picton of the 12th regiment, were appointed their brigade-majors. Two field-officers, with a captain from each regiment, and one subaltern for every fifty men, were ordered to superintend the disembarkation of provisions. In the afternoon, the shells of the besiegers set fire to the stores in the Spanish church. Parties were instantly detached from the main guard, 72d regiment, and other corps in town, to remove the provisions. The Lieutenant-Governor with his Aide-de-camps was present, encouraging the men to perform this duty

with expedition. The enemy's fire at this time was remarkably spirited; nevertheless the greater part was saved by the activity of the parties. Many casks of flour were brought into the King's bastion, and piled as temporary traverses before the doors of the southern casemates, in which several persons had been killed and wounded in bed. These traverses, however, did not continue long; for the men, when the spoils in the town became scarce, considered those barrels, which the enemy's shot had pierced, as lawful prizes. The contents were soon scooped out and fried into pancakes, a dish which they were very expert in cooking, and the upper casks, wanting support from below, gave way, and the whole came to the ground. Though the flour by this means was in a great measure lost to Government, yet the number of accidents which these traverses prevented, greatly overbalanced the value of the article. Traverses of another nature were afterwards erected in their room.

The gun-boats, on the 18th, fired again upon the shipping and men of war cruising in the Bay. The *Minerva* and *Monseur*, frigates, had several men dangerously wounded; and the *Nonsuch* had a mast crippled. The Navy, after this attack, no longer considered these boats in the same despicable light as on their first entrance into the Bay. In the course of the day, a shell fell through the arch of the galley-house, where part of the 36th, and some of the 12th regiments

were quartered : it killed two, and wounded four privates. In consequence of this unexpected casualty, the troops removed thence, and joined their regiments at the southward.

Our batteries, especially at Willis's, by this time exhibited the fatal effects of so vigorous a bombardment. The ordnance had been withdrawn on the artillery ceasing to fire : but the merlons were now considerably damaged, and some of the cannon dismounted and injured. The Lines were almost choaked up with loose stones and rubbish, brought down by the shot from the rock above ; the traverses along the line wall were greatly injured ; and the town every day approached towards a final demolition. The engineers, however, were ordered to prepare materials for repairing the Queen's battery at Willis's, and parties of workmen were employed at night in carrying up from below sand-bags, and other requisites for that purpose. New traverses were also begun along the different communications, higher, stronger, and at shorter distances, than the old ones.

The gun-boats renewed their attack, the 19th, on the shipping, but were soon obliged to retreat. In the course of the day, the terrace store-house was set on fire. The camp-equipage of the garrison being in an adjacent house, parties from the regiments in town were ordered to remove them with the greatest expedition. The men generally received some gratuity from the Governor for these hazardous duties. The following day, the

supplies being landed, the Fleet in the evening prepared to return to the westward. Before they weighed, their good friends the gun-boats gave them a parting salute, and did some damage. By six o'clock the whole were under way. Many merchantmen, freighted with merchandize, and articles much wanted in the garrison, returned with their cargoes; the merchants refusing to take them, on account of the bombardment. Great numbers of the inhabitants, and officers' ladies, likewise embraced this opportunity of leaving the garrison.

The impatience of the British Admiral to disembark the supplies, that he might not lose the opportunity of the easterly wind to return from the Mediterranean, had prevented the garrison from unloading the colliers that had arrived with the fleet: these ships were therefore skuttled in the New mole, to be discharged at leisure. The ordnance transports were also ordered within the boom for the same purpose. In the course of the 20th, the Victualling-office was on fire for a short time; and at night, the town was on fire in four different places; but the public stores being safe, no attempts were made to extinguish the flames.

The enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued still very brisk. The 21st, forty-two rounds were numbered in two minutes, between six and eight o'clock. The garrison flag-staff on the grand battery was much injured by their fire: the upper part was obliged to be cut off; and the colours, or rather the

glorious remains, were nailed to the stump. The evening of the 22d, the combustible matter in their shells setting fire to some fascines at Waterport, Lieut. Cunningham, of the 39th regiment, was wounded in extinguishing them. The fate of this young gentleman may be considered as extraordinary. On examining the wound, which was in the head, it appeared so trifling that the surgeon judged his skull unhurt; and his seeming recovery confirmed the opinion. Something more than a fortnight elapsed, when he complained of a pain in his head: he immediately took to his bed, and in a short time expired. After his decease, a considerable fracture was discovered, with a quantity of extravasated blood encircling the brain.

The gun and mortar-boats, on the 23d, fired upon our parties ranging the provisions at the southward. Two hundred and sixty shot and forty shells were discharged, several of which fell about the camp and magazines. The wife of a soldier of the 58th regiment was killed behind the South barracks, and several men wounded. The bombardment from the lines was now in some degree abated, in consequence of their batteries being shaken and injured by their own constant cannonade. We observed, during this day, a number of mules, with carts, bringing materials to the lines to repair them. Our artillery, at night, annoyed them with a few rounds from the batteries above Willis's.

The 24th, a shell fell at the door of a casemate, under the south flank of the King's bastion, and wounded four men within the bomb-proof. This casemate had been appropriated as a magazine for the bastion, and the powder had only been removed to the opposite casemate a few days previous to this accident. In the afternoon, a soldier of the 12th regiment deserted from Land-port guard; in consequence of which, the town-guards were ordered to assemble, the subsequent day, at two o'clock P. M. The Enemy, however, not increasing their fire as was expected, the guards afterwards mounted as before.

The garrison-orders of the 26th expressed, that any soldier, convicted of being drunk or asleep upon his post, or found marauding, should be immediately executed. These measures, rigorous as they may appear, were certainly necessary, and were, in reality, too long deferred. The soldiers were now arrived at so high a pitch of licentiousness, that no respect, or even obedience, was paid to their officers on duty. Such behaviour, if not curbed in time, too commonly induces very serious consequences. At the same time that this order was issued, the regiments quartered at the southward were commanded, in case of alarm, to assemble, in two lines, on the Red sands, the British in front, and the Hanoverian brigade in the rear. The troops in town had their stations likewise allotted them.

In the afternoon of the 27th, a convoy of twenty victuallers, under charge of four fri-

gates and the Fortune sloop, arrived in thirteen days from Minorca. It now appeared that the Governor did not entirely depend on receiving succours from England, but thought it prudent to obtain supplies from other quarters, lest any accident should prevent the British fleet arriving in time to his relief. Thus determined to provide against fortuitous events, he had secretly ordered provisions to be purchased from the prizes taken aloft, and shipped on board vessels that were hired for that purpose. Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant frigate, had the charge of this valuable Convoy, and the success attending the enterprise demonstrates with what secrecy it had been conducted. They were ignorant of Admiral Darby having been in the Mediterranean, and were agreeably surprised to find from the enemy no opposition to their entrance.

The provisions thrown in by the British Admiral were not yet stored; nor had they any further protection against the weather, than a covering of canvas, formed from the sails of the colliers that were run ashore in the New-mole. Under these unavoidable circumstances, it was peculiarly unfortunate, that the rains at this period should be unusually heavy, and of long continuance. The troops seemed to be the most material sufferers from this inclemency of the weather. The rain, that poured down in torrents from the face of the hill, soon broke down the loose banks of earth raised to cover their tents, which, being pitched on the declivity of the

hill, were swept away by the force of the stream; and thus the fatigued soldier, who scarcely was one night out of three in bed, was frequently exposed at midnight to a deluge of rain. These misfortunes, however, taught them to provide against such future accidents; and in a few months, after some labour and attention, their quarters were more comfortable and secure.

The remainder of the month was remarkable for excessive rains, attended with most dreadful thunder and lightning, which, during the night, in addition to the fire from the enemy, had an awful and tremendous effect. The bombardment continued warm and well supported the 28th; but the enemy did not appear to have any particular object. In the early part of the day, they in general fired pretty smartly: about noon their batteries slackened, and from twelve till two o'clock almost totally ceased: after two they recommenced, and persevered till the succeeding meridian. During the night they directed their fire principally to the heights and lines; as probably they had information, by the last deserter, that we employed every night, parties to clear and repair those works.

The morning of the 30th, we discovered the gun and mortar-boats approaching the garrison: they took their stations off the town, to avoid the fire from the frigates, and varied very little from their former attacks. Five shot landed on Windmill-hill, which

was esteemed a remarkable long range. We returned a brisk and well-directed fire; and they retired. It was remarked that the land-batteries were in a measure silent during their stay. In the evening, an Hanoverian, with some others, was detected marauding in a store: they were given in charge to a sentry, but the former attempted to escape: the sentry called to him to stop, otherwise he would fire; which, not complying with, the sentry killed him on the spot. A general return of casualties, &c. for every month, is inserted at the conclusion.

Early on the 2d of May, arrived two fettees from Algiers, laden with sheep, wine, and brandy. The enemy now seemed to have given up the idea of blockading us to a surrender. No cruisers had been observed out since the departure of Admiral Darby. In the evening, a shell from the garrison fell upon the eastern traverse, in the St. Carlos's battery, under which was their magazine, and, communicating with the powder, blew it up. The explosion was not loud; but the damage was so very considerable, that the ordnance was silent for several days. Our artillery annoyed the enemy greatly during their confusion, though they kept up a brisk discharge from the lines, at the rate of two hundred and fifty rounds an hour. The day following, Lieut. Willington, of the artillery, was wounded at Willis's. The 5th, a soldier of the 58th regiment was executed on the Grand-parade, at the door of the store where

he was detected plundering. His body hung till sun-set, as an example to other offenders.

The enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued to be wide and scattered, apparently having no particular object. Shells were yet lavishly expended; and, what was very singular, many of those which fell blind, contained, on examination, a vast quantity of sand mixed with the powder. We could not otherwise account for this unusual circumstance, than by supposing the powder was stolen by their people in the laboratories. Other shells still diffused, on their explosion, combustible matter, which, setting fire to the loose timber and wood dispersed amongst the ruins of the town, which was now completely destroyed, greatly endangered the King's stores and magazines. This induced the Governor, on the 6th, to publish a placart, signifying to the inhabitants, that such materials of this nature, as were not removed out of the reach of the enemy's fire, would be converted to the King's use. The morning of the 7th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the Town and the New-mole: they stayed about an hour, and then retired. We returned upwards of four hundred rounds with great vivacity; which greatly displeased the Governor: "There would be no end," he said, "of expending ammunition, if we fired every time they came, and while they were at so great a distance: in future," he ordered, "no notice to be taken of the gun-

“boats, unless they approached within the
“distance of grape.” The 8th, Captain
Fowlis, of the 73d, was wounded in the
lines.

The enemy's fire was now more regular :
we no longer experienced the sudden fits that
induced them to discharge a whole battery at
a volley : it amounted, about this time, upon
an average, to fifteen hundred rounds in the
twenty-four hours. The 9th, Lieut. Lowe,
of the 12th regiment, a superintendant of
the working-parties, lost his leg, by a shot,
on the slope of the hill under the Castle. He
saw the shot before the fatal effect, but was
fascinated to the spot. This sudden arrest of
the faculties was not uncommon : several in-
stances occurred to my own observation,
where men, totally free, have had their senses
so engaged by a shell in its descent, that,
though sensible of their danger, even so far
as to cry for assistance, they have been im-
mediately fixed to the place. But what is
more remarkable, these men have so instan-
taneously recovered themselves on its fall to
the ground, as to remove to a place of safety
before the shell burst. The gun and mortar-
boats repeated their visit on the 11th, but
fired from so respectful a distance, that scarcely
a shot came ashore. Our batteries were man-
ned ; nevertheless, not a gun was returned.
Lieutenant Thornton, of the 12th regiment,
was wounded the same day with splinters of
stones, thrown up by a shot which grazed be-
twixt his legs.

The buildings in town, at this time, exhibited a most dreadful picture of the effects of so animated a bombardment. Scarce a house north of the Grand-parade, was tenantable; all of them were deserted. Some few, near South-port, continued to be inhabited by soldiers families; but in general the floors and roofs were destroyed, and the bare shell only was left standing. The Governor and Lieut. Governor, however, maintained their quarters, having parties constantly employed in repairing the damage. Both had bomb-proofs; and the former afterwards had a large tent, pitched on a rising situation south of the Red sands, where, with his suite, he generally remained during the day, returning at night to town; but the Lieut. Governor constantly resided in town; having accommodations in the King's bastion.

The evening of the 12th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the garrison from off the Old mole, seconded by a very warm fire from their land-batteries. Several shells from the former ranged as high as the Signal-house, and some fell over the rock. They discharged a hundred and eighty shot and forty-six shells, and then retired, throwing up the usual signal of a rocket from each boat. Though our batteries were manned, the garrison remained silent. About the 13th, and for a few succeeding days, the enemy's shells were directed for an unusual long range. One fell on the fore-castle of a collier in the New mole, and pierced both decks, but did not

burst. Two fell amongst the provisions on the New-mole parade, and another in the middle yard of the South barracks: a splinter of the latter flew to the Navy-hospital. The 14th, a shell fell into the small armoury, near South port, but fortunately did little injury. The 17th, the Jews synagoue and other buildings were burnt down. The following day, a shell from our upper batteries blew up the Guard-room in the *place d'armes* of Fort Barbara. Our engineers were at this time every night employed in clearing the works, filling up shell-holes, and repairing the glacis and traverses at Water-port. The enemy's fire seldom exceeded a thousand rounds in the course of twenty-four hours: their batteries were much shaken with the firing, and parties were constantly bringing supplies of ammunition to the lines, and different materials for the repair of their works.

An attempt was made by the navy, on the 19th, to cut off a polacre becalmed near Europa point: but a breeze springing up, she escaped. The gun-boat soon after came out, apparently with an intention of avenging this affront; but the wind freshening, they returned. The cannonade from the enemy was now principally directed at our upper batteries. The rock-gun, mounted on the summit of the northern front, was become as warm, if not warmer than any other battery; and scarcely a day passed without some casualties at that post. The gun and mortar-boats, early in the morning of the 20th,

repeated their attack on the garrison and shipping. They were arranged in two divisions, those to the northward directing their fire towards the King's bastion and South port, but most of their shells broke on the face of the rock; whilst the southward division annoyed the shipping and camp. Their usual signal for retiring was made about a quarter past three o'clock. On this occasion we returned a few shots from the town-batteries.

At the commencement of the bombardment, the out-guards of Bay-side and Lower Forbes's had been withdrawn from those barriers, and an officer's guard stationed every night in the Flèche, a work erected near the Inundation at the foot of Land-port glacis. On the morning of the 21st, the sentries at this post observed a man advancing, with great circumspection, along the causeway: instead of answering when challenged, he immediately dropped. Lieut. Wetham, of the 58th regiment, the officer on duty, suspecting he came to reconnoitre, instantly, with the serjeant, went out to seize him; but the man rising, he pursued, and was within a very short distance of securing him, when he fell into a shell-hole near Bay-side, and the man escaped. It was imagined that curiosity had prompted him to make trial of the alertness of our sentries. His hat, which fell off in his retreat, his firelock with bayonet, and pouch filled with twenty-nine rounds of ammuni-

tion, which were hung on the palisades of the barrier, were afterwards brought in.

Early on the morning of the 22d, a splinter of a shell, which fell and burst on the Church-battery, ranged upwards of two hundred yards, and cutting the apron of the morning-gun on the South bastion, fired it off. This singular circumstance, happening some hours before day-break, not a little surprised those who heard the report, and were ignorant of the cause. Our fire was now increased to about a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, the enemy's parties being repairing the lines of approach. Their cannonade, on the contrary, was reduced, upon an average, to near six hundred and fifty rounds.

The night of the 23d, the gun and mortar-boats renewed their attack upon the camp, which, in its consequences, was more dreadful than any we had hitherto experienced. The silence observed by the garrison during their preceding visits, emboldened them, on this occasion, to advance so near, that we could distinctly hear their officers give orders to the men, who frequently cried out to us, in Spanish, to "take care." During the first and second rounds, the shells fell over Windmill-hill into the sea; but this mistake they soon rectified, and the attack became excessively smart. Two shells fell within the Hospital wall, and a shot passed through the roof of one of the pavilions. A shell fell in a house in Hardy-town, and killed Mr. Israel,

a very respectable Jew, with Mrs. Tourale, a female relation, and his clerk. Another, from the St. Carlos's battery, fell into a house near South shed, in which were fifteen or sixteen persons: the shell burst; but all escaped, except a child, whose mother had experienced a similar fate some time before. A soldier of the 73d regiment was killed in his bed by a shot; and a Jew butcher was equally unfortunate. In all, seven were killed, and twelve or thirteen wounded. A splinter of the shell which was so fatal amongst Mr. Israel's family, is now exhibited, as a curiosity worthy of notice, in Sir Ashton Lever's valuable museum, where this affecting story is also related. The silence of the garrison, when the destructive effects of this attack were made public, caused great secret discontent amongst the soldiers; and proper representations being made to the Governor, he ordered the artillery to return their fire when they repeated their visit.

The evening of the 27th, the engineers, with a strong party, repaired the Queen's battery, (Willis's.) The new merlons were raised with sand-bags on the base of the old ones, and the whole was completed before morning-gun-fire. The following day, a squadron of Russian men of war passed through the Straits to the west. Whilst they remained in sight, the enemy increased their fire upon the garrison. The same day arrived the General Murray privateer and a polacre from Minorca, with wine, brandy, lemons, and salt; and in the evening, the Enterprize fri-

gate, with seventeen ordnance-ships and transports, sailed for England. The enemy discovered them before they quitted the Bay, and repeated their signals towards Cadiz. The garrison flag-staff, on the Grand battery, was now so mutilated, and the flag so much torn by the enemy's shot, that it became necessary to erect a new one, which was done the night of the 28th; and it served to engage the attention of the enemy in the succeeding day's firing.

The morning of the 29th, the *Flora* and *Crescent* frigates, which had conveyed the *Minorca* ordnance-ships to Mahon, appeared from the east. Captain Peere Williams, in the former, stood towards the Bay, and being informed by Captain Curtis, that the *Enterprise* had sailed the preceding evening, put about, and followed his consort, the *Crescent*, which was then chasing two vessels, apparently Dutchmen, under the Barbary shore: and soon after they disappeared, we heard a cannonade to the west; which most likely proceeded from the ensuing engagement, as we afterwards learned that the ships chased were Dutch frigates. Captain Williams, in this action, took his opponent; but the *Crescent*, from some unfortunate accidents, was compelled to surrender to her adversary. The *Crescent* was however retaken by the *Flora*; but being greatly damaged, both she and the *Flora's* prize afterwards fell a prey to some French cruisers. At noon the same day, two artificers were executed at the White

Convent in Irish Town for marauding; and the following day, one of the 58th suffered for the same offence. The 31st, in the evening, a ship under Ragusan colours, attempting to get round Europa Point to proceed to Algeziras, was driven under our guns, and obliged to come in. She was laden with wheat and barley, bound from Barcelona to Cadiz; and her cargo was condemned as a lawful prize.

The enemy's bombardment was considerably abated towards the close of the month. Their objects for some time were the upper batteries, and particularly the Royal battery, whence they were greatly incommoded. They often attempted to reach Land-port and the lines with grape from the advanced mortars; but it seldom ranged farther than the Inundation. Our engineers, notwithstanding their fire, continued making such repairs as their cannonade rendered necessary.

About two o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of June, the gun and mortar-boats saluted us as usual: they were in three divisions, and wounded three or four men. We returned the fire from different batteries between King's bastion and Buena-vista. During this attack, an incident happened which I will beg leave to insert. A soldier, rambling about the town, accidentally found, in the ruins of a house, several watches and other articles of value, which he immediately made prize of; but how to secret them afterwards, was a subject that required the

utmost reach of his invention. He was sensible he could not secure them in his quarters, as every soldier of his regiment was examined on his return from duty to his bomb-proof. He resolved, therefore, on a singular expedient: taking out the wad, which served as a stopper to a gun on the King's bastion, he lodged his prize, which was tied in his handkerchief, as far as he could reach within the gun, and put the wad in its former place. In times of peace, he could not have devised a better repository; but unfortunately the gun-boats came in the evening, whilst he was fast asleep in his casemate, not apprehending any danger to his secreted treasure: this richly-loaded gun was one of the first that was discharged at the enemy, and the foundation of his future greatness was dispersed in an instant.

The enemy's cannonade, in the beginning of June, decreased to about five hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours: the King's, or Black battery, (as it was called by the garrison,) with the two fourteen-gun batteries in their lines, were silent.

The morning of the 3d, the gun-boats repeated their visit about the same time as before. In this attack two serjeants, of the 12th and 58th regiments, were killed, and two privates wounded: many shells fell among the tents of the different regiments, and two shot in the hospital-yard. A corporal, going with the relief at Land-port, had the muzzle of his fire-lock closed, and the

barrel twisted like a french-horn by a shell, without injury to his person. We returned the fire from the town-batteries, hoping by that means to engage their attention from our camp. The 4th, the Governor commemorated the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, by a salute at noon of twenty-three cannon, and forty-three mortars, being the number of ordnance that bore on the St. Carlos's battery. The fire began at the Rock mortar, seconded by the Old mole, and so on from right to left till the whole were discharged; the enemy, indulging themselves as usual with a *siesta*, did not immediately return our fire; but in the early part of the day, they had made the town pretty warm, and fired twice or thrice through the royal standard.

In the course of the 4th, a Tartan was taken coming in from the east: the crew, however, escaped to the garrison in their boat. A Spanish squadron of two line-of-battle ships, three xebèques, and two bomb-ketches, also arrived the same day at Algeziras, from aloft. With this reinforcement, their naval force before Gibraltar amounted to two ships of the line, five xebèques, two ketches, several half-gallies and armed vessels, with fifteen or sixteen gun and mortar-boats. These latter were become so active, that we could never promise ourselves a night's repose without being disturbed by a cannonade; and their attacks were more vexatious from the impossibility of being able to retaliate, they pre-

sented to us so minute an object. Whenever the alarm was given of their approach, which was generally a little after midnight, the southern part of the rock was in immediate commotion. Their effects had been found so destructive, that all were upon the look-out: the troops were ordered from their tents, to places where they were covered from the shot; but the shells were directed into the most sequestered recesses. Such was the terror of the miserable inhabitants, that many of them fled nearly naked to the remote parts of the rock; and even here they could scarcely deem themselves secure: in short, no scene could be more deplorable than their distress on these occasions.

The enemy's bombardment from the land was continued with little variation: they appeared indeed to have no other object than the expenditure of ammunition. In their camp, large parties were constantly bringing brush-wood for fascines from the country; and others were employed in disembarking stores, from small vessels which were daily arriving from all quarters.

The 9th, we were alarmed with the blowing-up of one of the enemy's magazines, situated at a small distance from the Catalonian camp to the west of the Queen of Spain's chair. The different explosions that succeeded the first, resembled a continual roll of fire, like repeated volleys of musquetry; from which circumstance we conjectured, that it was their repository for live shells, and

and fixed ammunition. Their drums immediately beat to arms; and the whole army, consisting of thirteen battalions besides cavalry, assembled in front of the camp. Parties were instantly detached; but the splinters of the shells kept them for some time at a considerable distance. The shells however at length ceased to displode: they advanced, and removed powder, &c. from a neighbouring magazine, to a place southward of the fire, where meeting afterwards in great numbers, our artillery endeavoured to reach them with a large shell from Willis's; but the distance was beyond the range of a sea-mortar. From the long continuance and successive loud reports, it was thought they must have sustained great loss not only of ammunition, but of men; but as the splinters were seen, with glasses, to range much farther than the spot where the detachment first assembled: and remarkable economy was afterwards observed in the article of shells.

The following day, a line-of-battle ship, proceeding from Point Mala to the eastward, was fired upon from the garrison, and obliged to put about and anchor at Algeziras. A flag of truce came the day after to the New mole, to know the cause of our firing upon her, being a Neapolitan man of war. The Governor answered, that the first shot was to bring her to; which she not obeying, every succeeding one was fired to sink her. The night of the 11th, the gun and mortar-boats, according to custom, bombarded the camp,

killed a child, and wounded a woman. They retired much sooner than usual; which we attributed to their having received some damage, as our grape was heard to strike them. We returned ninety-six rounds of various kinds. Their land-batteries, during the attack, directed their fire principally towards the King's bastion, and along the line-wall in town, whence, they observed, we for some time past generally fired when they came over. The 14th, being the anniversary of Corpus Christi, the festival was noticed by the enemy's shipping with the usual flags of decoration, and the customary salutes: repeated vollies were likewise discharged from the lines: which, being unexpected on our side, killed and wounded several.

Though their bombardment in general, at this period, scarcely exceeded 450 rounds in twenty-four hours, yet the batteries at Willis's, notwithstanding the recent repairs, were again greatly damaged. The enemy's shot, though fired at so great a distance, frequently pierced seven solid feet of sand-bag work. To obviate this, strong wooden frames, called *caissons*, were constructed of the same dimensions as the merlons; which, when well rammed with clay, and covered in front and on the top with junk cut in lengths for the purpose, were expected to resist better than the temporary repairs, that had been done during the severity of the enemy's fire. The enemy also adopted the same mode in capping the merlons of Fort St. Barbara.

A flag of truce, on the 15th, informed us that two ships had been captured leaving the garrison, and that the prisoners were ready to be sent in. The Fortune sloop in consequence, the next day, brought over 141 English and Jews, men, women, and children. It was remarked, that the enemy the preceding day continued their bombardment during the flag of truce; but a strict cessation was observed this day, owing, as we imagined, to some representations. We observed, on the 20th, a new camp of 112 tents in the rear of Barcelo's battery, north of Algeziras. The day following, Montague's bastion was opened on the enemy, as parties were repairing the St. Carlos's battery.

The bombardment now decreased daily. The fire of the enemy was chiefly directed to our upper batteries, for the town was almost a heap of ruins: they sometimes threw a long ranger; but these shells seldom did any injury. The night of the 24th, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, but were at such a distance, that little damage was received, though they expended four hundred shot, and seventy shells. We returned eighty-eight rounds, principally small shells, whose fuses were so accurately cut, as to break just over the boats. The 27th, we observed another encampment (capable of quartering two battalions) at the Tower between the river Palmones and Algeziras. Many were of opinion that this camp, with that at Barcelo's battery, was occupied by militia. The gun and mortar-boats again

bombarded our camp about midnight for two hours: they then made their usual signal, and, as we imagined, were gone back; but soon after they returned, and re-commenced a brisker fire than before; killed and wounded twelve or fourteen, the greatest number of which were of the 39th regiment. This was the most important loss which our troops had yet experienced from the gun-boats; but we concluded ourselves in some degree fortunate in not suffering more considerably; as most of the regiments, imagining the bombardment over for the night, were in bed when they returned.

The disagreeable and frequent repetition of these attacks prompted the Governor to adopt, if possible, some expedients to annoy their camp in return. The distance was conceived to be within the range of shells from the Old-mole head: accordingly a thirteen-inch sea-mortar was removed to the extremity; and six cannon, five thirty-two-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, were at the same time sunk in the sand behind the Old mole, and then secured with timber, &c. at different degrees of elevation. These arrangements had been for some time in agitation; and being now completed, he determined to make the experiment. About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th, six rounds were discharged from each: three of the shells burst in the enemy's camp, and one over it. The other two dislodged in their passage: all the shot went home. A battalion of Spanish guards,

happening to be under arms, were greatly alarmed, and dispersed three different times: at length they were assembled, and marched off towards the left. This being only intended as an experiment, the artillery soon ceased firing; but it is scarcely possible to express the general satisfaction which this success diffused through the garrison. The mortar was loaded with from 30 pound to 28 pound and a half of powder at the usual elevation; the thirty-two pounder with 14, and the eighteen with 9 pound of powder; the latter, all forty-two degrees.

The Governor, besides this plan of retaliation, devised other schemes to cover and protect his camp, if possible, from future attacks. Two brigs were ordered to be cut down and converted into *prames*, each to carry four or five heavy cannon; which were to be moored between the New mole and Ragged-staff, at such distance from the works as to be easily protected, and yet far enough out to keep their boats at a respectful distance. Artificers from the garrison assisted the navy in fitting out these vessels. One of them, being finished previous to the before-mentioned experiment, was moored at the distance of about half musquet-shot from the New-mole head. She was named the Vanguard, mounted two Spanish twenty-six pounders, and two twelves, and was rigged like a settee. The enemy's squadron, on the 29th, was reinforced with five xebèques and two gallies, from the east. At night sailed a packet for Faro, in Portugal.

The 2d of July, additional tents were pitched at the new camp near the tower, north of Algeziras. About one in the morning of the 4th, the gun-boats repeated their attack; but, contrary to their former custom, numbers of their shot and shells fell amongst the shipping. The Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. and an Indiaman, each received a shot; and the Brilliant's bottom was struck with a splinter of a shell, which burst under her; but no particular damage was received in the garrison, except two men being slightly wounded. The Governor retaliated by ordering six rounds of shot and shells to be fired into their camp, from the guns and sea-mortars at the Old mole: the cannon were pointed indiscriminately for the camp; but the mortars were laid for the fascine and artillery parks. One of the shells set fire to a hut, and alarmed them exceedingly. As the Governor now determined to retaliate in this manner, we were in hopes it would deter them from so frequently disturbing us.

The enemy continued making gabions, and bringing much wood into the camp: on the other hand, our people were employed in repairs, and additions to the works. Traverses were erected at the Royal battery, and parties were employed on the north front, from the Rock-gun, to the Old-mole head. The 10th, a brig was taken, coming in from the east, by the enemy's cruisers, who for some weeks past had again kept a very vigilant look-out. The crew escaped, however, to the rock; and they

had thrown the letters over-board, before they abandoned the vessel.

The bombardment, which, by almost imperceptible degrees, had been decreasing, on the 12th nearly ceased. The cannon in their seven and fourteen-gun batteries were all drawn back, to facilitate, as we imagined, the repairing of the platforms, and inner part of the batteries. The 13th, some troops at the tower decamped, and in a few days afterwards a regiment marched away from the Algeziras camp. The 15th, two settees and a brig sailed from Point Mala, with gabions, to the west. One vessel had sailed thence on the 13th. These materials, we conjectured, were for some new works in the neighbourhood; but we were afterwards informed that they were taken to Minorca, and were used in the approaches carried on against St. Philip's. Their firing was now confined to the night, and, unless we provoked them, scarcely ever exceeded thirty rounds.

The Spanish General visited the Lines on the 18th; but a fire breaking out in his camp, he returned immediately on its appearance. In the evening, the caissons for the Queen's-battery being carried up to Willis's, and the sand-bags brought from Pocoroca clay-pit, the engineers at dusk, with a party of three hundred and eighty men, began to re-establish the merlons; and by the morning-gun fire of the 19th, the old sand-bags were removed, the caissons placed, and filled with clay, sand, and junk, and the battery made fit for the reception of artillery. The Governor was pre-

sent the whole time, and expressed the highest approbation of the diligence and activity of the party. The caissons were made of oak timber, joined by strong iron bolts. Whilst they were at work, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, and were seconded by the land-batteries on the town : a hundred and thirty-two rounds were returned on the boats, and sixteen shells thrown into the enemy's camp. One of the artillery and one of the 73d regiment were wounded.

The morning of the 20th, the enemy fired a salute from the Lines, followed by a feu-de-joie from the army drawn up in two lines in front of their camp, concluding with a grand discharge from their shipping and small craft at Algeziras. The troops in garrison changed quarters on the 21st : the 39th and Hardenberg's regiments relieved the 72d, and other detachments in King's and Montague's bastions, Waterport-casemate, and Picquet-yard. The 58th, 72d, and 73d regiments encamped ; the 12th regiment remained on their ground ; and the 56th, Reden's and La Motte's, occupied the South Barracks, and other quarters. The enemy, on the same day, decamped from the ground north of Algeziras. Brigadier Ross sailed, on the night of the 22d, in a boat to Faro ; and the following day, a privateer arrived in eight days from Mahon, with a packet. Two days afterwards, a boat arrived from Portugal. The patron informed us, that the army at that time before Gibraltar principally consisted of militia regiments,

the regular troops having embarked for the West-Indies: he further said, that the Spanish fleet had sailed from Cadiz on a cruise. Soon after this boat arrived, a large fleet, of upwards of seventy sail, appeared from the west: when abreast of Europa, we discovered amongst them a ship of the line, two frigates, two cutters, a bomb-ketch, and several armed vessels: they did not display any colours. This proved to be the fleet which afterwards blockaded Mahon.

Our camp was alarmed, on the 27th, with the report that the gun-boats were approaching. The batteries were manned, and the regiments assembled; but the enemy not appearing, they returned to quarters. The signals for seeing the boats in future, were ordered to be a false fire, and two guns from the shipping.

August was introduced by an attack from the gun-boats. They came upon us by surprise; for we had no signal from our guard-boats. This was afterwards accounted for, by the enemy having taken a circle; by which means our guard-boats, when they began to fire, were without, and the gun-boats between them and the garrison. Our fire in return was well served, and appeared to do some execution: twelve large shells and fifteen shot were likewise thrown into the camp from the Old-mole: several of them burst just as they fell, consequently promised to do mischief. The land-batteries seconded the fire from the sea, but we did not experience

any casualties. Two days afterwards, the other prame, called the Repulse, mounting five twenty-six-pounders, was moored about musquet-shot to the southward of the Vanguard, and the same distance from our batteries. These vessels were of such annoyance to their boats, that whilst they remained out, we never afterwards were so much disturbed at the southward.

The artillery at Willis's endeavoured, on the 4th, to set fire to the canes and weeds in the gardens; but they were too full of sap to take fire. This attempt attracted a brisk cannonade for some time from the enemy. Early in the morning of the 6th, a shell fell into a tent behind General La Motte's quarters, at the southward, in which were two men of the 58th, asleep. They were not awakened by its fall; but a serjeant in an adjacent tent heard it, and ran near forty yards to a place of safety, when he recollected the situation of his comrades. Thinking the shell had fallen blind, he returned and awakened them: both immediately rose, but continued by the place, debating on the narrow escape they had had, when the shell exploded, and forced them with great violence against the garden-wall, but miraculously did no further mischief than destroying every thing in the tent.

On the morning of the 7th, before the haze was quite dispelled in the Gut, a signal for an enemy was made by the Spaniards at Cabrita Point. As the fog dispersed, we discovered, at a considerable distance, a vessel

becalmed, but rowing towards the garrison with the current. Fourteen gun-boats were then advancing from Algeziras to intercept her; upon which, Captain Curtis, of the *Brilliant*, ordered out Sir Charles Knowles, with three barges, to endeavour to get along-side, and receive any dispatches the vessel might have on board, whilst he attended the towing out of the *Vanguard* and *Repulse* prames, to cover them, and protect her. Sir Charles personally executed his orders, and returned with a packet from Government. The vessel by this time was about a league and a half from the garrison, and the headmost gun-boat within shot, advancing apparently with an intent to board: stopping, however, at the distance of a few hundred yards, she poured in a discharge of round and grape shot, and was immediately seconded by her consorts astern. The vessel, which we now discovered to be a King's sloop of war, returned the salute with a broadside and musquetry from her quarter-deck; and a spirited action commenced. Appearances at this juncture were so greatly in favour of the Spaniards, that the garrison gave up the sloop for lost. Becalmed a league from the Rock, and fourteen gun-boats, each carrying a twenty-six-pounder, full of men, cannonading her on every side with grape and round-shot; a xebecque also bearing down with a gentle breeze; were circumstances which seemed to preclude the possibility of escape. After maintaining, however, a very warm, judicious,

and well-served fire, often obliging the boats to retire, the westerly breeze at last reached her; and not long afterwards she was safe under our guns. She proved to be the *Helena* sloop of war, fourteen small guns, Captain Roberts, in fourteen days from England. Her loss during this action was much less than could have been possibly imagined, when we considered the showers of grape and round shot that every instant surrounded her: she had only one killed and two wounded; but her upper rigging and sails were much cut and injured. We attributed the hull's being scarcely touched, to the construction of the gun-boats; for, being originally intended to annoy at a distance, their cannon could not be depressed. The enemy however did not escape so well: numbers were seen to drop in the boats from the musquetry of the sloop, and several were towed off disabled; which were very convincing proofs that their loss was considerable.

A settee was taken on the 12th by the enemy's cruisers. The crew, excepting three Jew passengers, escaped to the garrison: they informed us, that great preparations were making in the French and Spanish ports for some grand expedition: the object was however kept secret; but many at Minorca suspected St. Philip's to be the place.

The enemy's bombardment, if we may now call it by that name, scarcely exceeded, at this time, THREE shells in the twenty-four hours, which the soldiers (conjecturing that

some allusion might be intended, by that superstitious nation, to the sacred Trinity) jocosely, though profanely termed, *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*. It is not indeed altogether improbable, that the Spaniards might entertain some bigoted respect for that mystical number, and, considering the British in the light of heretics, might apprehend some efficacy from it, in the great work of *converting the Garrison to the Catholic faith*: at least it is difficult, on any more reasonable ground, to account for their exactly continuing to fire neither more nor less, for so considerable a period.

The mention of this circumstance brings to my recollection another, of a ridiculous nature, which serves to demonstrate the thoughtlessness of the English soldiers, who can jest in the hour of danger, and indulge their prejudices at the expence of what other nations, however differing in sentiment, generally agree to hold in a degree of respect. It is first to be remembered, that, according to the articles of capitulation, by which the garrison was surrendered to Admiral Sir George Rooke, it was stipulated that the inhabitants should be tolerated in their religion: the old Spanish church was therefore continued as a place of worship for those of the Roman-Catholic persuasion, and, as is usual in Roman-Catholic churches, was decorated, amongst others, with figures, as large as life, of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary.

At the commencement of the firing, when the soldiers were engaged in a succession of irregularities, a party of them assembled in the Spanish church, to carouse and be merry. In the midst of their jollity, the image of the Virgin Mary was observed in the ruins by one of the party, who instantly proposed, as a piece of fun, to place her Ladyship in the whirligig*. The scheme seemed to meet with general approbation, till one, wiser than the rest, stopped them with a remark, that it would ill become them, as military men, and particularly Englishmen, to punish any person without a trial. A court martial consequently sat, with mock ceremony; and her Ladyship was found guilty of drunkenness, debauchery, and other high crimes, and condemned to the whirligig, whither she was immediately carried in procession. The Governor, (who, notwithstanding the firing, regularly attended the parade) at guard-mounting discovered the poor Virgin in confinement; but expressed his disapprobation of the action, and ordered her instantly to be removed to the White convent, where, by the bye, she was by no means exempt from further insult and disgrace. If a bigoted Spaniard could have beheld this transaction, he probably would have thought the English worse than heretics; and would have concluded, that their impiety

* A machine erected at the bottom of the grand parade, for the punishment of scolding women, or others guilty of trifling misdemeanors.

could not fail to attract the special vengeance of Heaven.

The night of the 15th, the gun and mortar-boats bombarded our camp; their disposition extending from off Little bay to the Old-mole head: their fire, as had been the custom for some time before, was seconded by a brisk cannonade from the Lines, which was very judiciously served. Many of their shells burst in the air, over the shipping; but the ships continued silent. Our artillery retaliated from the Old-mole head, and *small* shells were discharged from the elevated guns, which seemed to answer very well. One of the 72d regiment was killed; two of the artillery, and two of the 73d, with a boy, an inhabitant, were wounded. In this attack, a shell fell amongst some naval stores, in a ground ward of the Naval Hospital; and the most dreadful consequences might have been expected from this accident, if the fire had not been happily extinguished by the picquet, which the Governor had ordered, some time before, to assemble here to prevent, if possible, such casualties. The other picquet, which mounted at the southward, was stationed for the same purpose at the New-mole.

A schooner arrived from Faro on the 17th, with fruit, onions, and salt. In the evening, a flag of truce came from the enemy, in answer to ours of the preceding day. The day following, another boat arrived from Faro: she brought a packet, with some private let-

ters from Lisbon, which intimated the probability of our receiving a visit from the combined fleet, then cruising off Cadiz. At night several guns were heard in the Gut, and a number of signals made at the Point. The succeeding morning, his Majesty's cutter the Kite arrived from England, with duplicates of the Helena's dispatches. In her passage she engaged a French cutter of twenty guns, and had three men killed and six wounded. The enemy's cruisers endeavoured to intercept her, but were driven to leeward. A boat also arrived about the same time from Portugal.

The firing from the garrison now varied according as the enemy's parties presented themselves: at this period they were busy in repairing Fort St. Philip, and in securing their works against the approaching rainy season. Our engineers were repairing the communications and batteries at Willis's, &c. A soldier of the 73d deserted to the enemy the 25th: he had been absent from his corps five days, during which time he had concealed himself on the rock. Hunger probably pressing him, he determined to make a bold attempt to get off: accordingly stuffing a sand-bag with grass, he came to Land-port, and placing, unobserved, the bag upon the spikes of the palisades, jumped, unhurt, on the glacis; then running over the Causeway, he soon cleared Bay-side barrier, and, though many hundred rounds of musquetry were fired from Land port and the Lines guards, he escaped. He

was the fourth man lost by desertion in the course of six weeks.

Early the 27th, four men, who had been impressed from a privateer in the Bay, deserted from the *Repulse* prame. The next morning we were visited again by the gun and mortar-boats; but they scarcely staid one-third of their former time. We returned nine shot and fifty-eight shells, which, from the shrieks and piteous cries we heard, must have done execution. We annoyed them in camp from the *Old-mole*, as usual; and the artillery attempted to reach them from *Willis's* but in vain. In this attack a wounded matross was killed by a shell in the Hospital. The circumstances attending this man's case are so melancholy and affecting, that I cannot pass them over in silence. Some time previous to this event, he had been so unlucky as to break his thigh: being a man of great spirits, he ill brooked the confinement which his case demanded, and exerted himself to get abroad, that he might enjoy the benefit of the fresh air in the court of the hospital: unfortunately, in one of his playful moments, he fell, and was obliged to take to his bed again. He was in this situation, when a shell from the mortar-boats fell into the ward, and rebounding lodged upon him. The convalescents and sick, in the same room, instantly summoned up strength to crawl out on hands and knees, whilst the fuse was burning; but this wretched victim was kept down by the weight of the shell, which after some seconds burst,

took off both his legs, and scorched him in a dreadful manner: but, what was still more horrid, he survived the explosion, and was sensible to the very moment that death relieved him from his misery. His last words were expressive of regret that he had not been killed on the batteries.

The enemy's attention to the blockade seemed now to be revived. Their cruisers were increased and constantly on the watch. The force in the Bay at this time was one ship of the line, a xebeque having a broad pendant, a frigate, and five xebeques, with the gun and mortar-boats, and small armed craft. The arrangement of these vessels for the purpose of blockading the garrison, appeared to be as follows. When the wind was west, two xebeques and four gun-boats anchored at Cabrita point, cruising at night at the entrance of the Bay and in the Straits: when easterly, the frigate, xebeques, and four gun-boats, cruised some between Ceuta and Europa, and others in the Gut: one xebeque was generally observed to lie-to off Europa point, at the entrance of the Bay. Though this disposition apparently obstructed all intercourse between the garrison and our friends in Portugal and Minorca, yet opportunities sometimes occurred, when boats slipped out unobserved, and returned with the same success.

The evening of the 30th, the enemy's cannonade, which, except when the boats fired on our camp, seldom exceeded three shells in the twenty-four hours, was pretty

smart for an hour or two; occasioned by our firing on their working-parties. Such starts of retaliation they were often provoked to, by our annoying their workmen in the batteries.

The prames had been found so useful, that in the beginning of September, the Navy began to fit up the Fortune sloop, in order to add her to their number. The 5th, a flag of truce from the enemy brought over——Pratts, an inhabitant of gibraltar, who had been taken by the Spaniards in the Fox packet, about twelve months before, and whom, as it was said, the enemy for some time had objected to exchange. By this man we were informed that the Duc de Crillon, with ten thousand men, had landed at Minorca, and that it was reported he was to be joined by a French army from Toulon. The evening of the 7th, the Captain at Willis's again endeavoured to set fire to the weeds, &c. in the gardens, which from their height afforded great cover to the enemy's advanced sentries; and in executing these orders a brisk cannonade was returned by the enemy, which continued till day-break. Our carcasses and light balls frequently took effect; but the canes were too green to be burnt to any purpose. In the course of this firing, several shot from the Lines ranged as far as the South barracks and New mole. Great numbers of gabions were now observed in the enemy's fascine-park.

The evening of the 12th, they fired a grand salute from their lines and shipping, and a feu-de-joie in camp. After the salute, they continued to cannonade from the lines, though for some days before they had only fired their mystical number in the twenty-four hours. We imagined this salute to be on account of the Duc de Crillon's having gained some advantage at Minorca. In the course of their firing, on the 15th, a circumstance happened similar to one which occurred in May; and both of them may be considered as extraordinary. A shell from the Lines fell upon the rock, above the Red sands, and glanced off in a direction nearly at right angles with its range: it rolled to the bottom of the Princess of Wales's lines, burst on the platform of one of the thirty-two pounders, and a splinter cutting the apron of the gun, fired it off: the shot took away the railing at the foot of the glacis, and lodged in the line-wall near Ragged staff.

We observed on the 16th, that the enemy, during the preceding night, had thrown up three banks of sand in *zig-zags*, beginning at the centre of the fourth branch of approach, which seemed intended as a line of direction for a new communication to the St. Carlos's battery. In the evening, the Governor ordered the artillery to direct a brisk fire on this work, which was continued till day-break of the 17th. The enemy returned the fire reluctantly, from a wish, as we imagined, not to increase ours. The next morning,

we observed they had retained the sand thrown up the preceding night with casks; and from the materials seen in the vicinity of the works, other additions seemed intended to be made. At night, Crouchett's howitzer battery and Montague's bastion were opened, and, with Willis's, &c. were kept constantly going. About mid-night the gun-boats, attended by a bomb-ketch, as we conjectured, came over, and, contrary to their former practice, directed their fire towards Willis's, the Lines, and north end of the Town. So determined were they to land their shells, that one went over the rock, and many fell on the hill; and, in attempting to imitate us, in bursting their shells in the air, several dislodged in their mortars. They staid two hours and a half, and expended a hundred and thirty shells and eighty seven shot, and their land-batteries were not so sparing as the night before. We returned a smart fire on both sea and land, and retaliated on their camp, as usual.

A shell, during the above attack, fell in an embrasure opposite the King's lines bomb-proof, killed one of the 73d, and wounded another of the same corps. The case of the latter was singular, and will serve to enforce the maxim, that even in the most dangerous cases, we should never despair of a recovery whilst life remains. This unfortunate man was knocked down by the wind of the shell, which, instantly bursting, killed his companion, and mangled him in a most dreadful

manner. His head was terribly fractured, his left arm broken in two places, one of his legs shattered, the skin and muscles torn off part of his right hand, the middle finger broken to pieces, and his whole body most severely bruised, and marked with gun-powder. He presented so horrid an object to the surgeons, that they had not the smallest hopes of saving his life, and were at a loss what part to attend to first. He was that evening trepanned; a few days afterwards his leg was amputated, and other wounds and fractures dressed. Being possessed of a most excellent constitution, nature performed wonders in his favour, and in eleven weeks the cure was completely effected. His name is Donald Ross, and he now enjoys his Sovereign's bounty in a pension of one shilling a day for life. A non-commissioned officer of artillery also lost his thigh on Montague's bastion; and a private of the 12th regiment, both his legs: the latter died soon after the amputation was performed.

The morning of the 18th, a deserter from the Spanish guards came in from the St. Carlos's battery. He was pursued by four of the enemy, but in vain. He gave information of the enemy's intention to erect some new batteries. About ten o'clock in the evening, a shell from the Lines fell into a house opposite the King's bastion, where the Town-major, Captain Burke, with Majors Mercier and Vignoles, of the 39th regiment, were sitting. The shell took off Major

Burke's thigh; afterwards fell through the floor into the cellar: there it burst, and forced the flooring, with the unfortunate Major, to the cieling. When assistance came, they found Major Burke almost buried amongst the ruins of the room. He was instantly conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after the wounded part was amputated, much lamented by his friends as an amiable and worthy member of society, and by the Governor as an indefatigable officer. Majors Mercier and Vignoles had time to escape before the shell burst: they were nevertheless slightly wounded by the splinters; as were a serjeant of the 39th, and his daughter, who were in the cellar underneath when the shell entered. This house had escaped almost untouched during the warmest period of the bombardment, till this unfortunate shell fell in, which deprived the garrison of this active and valuable officer.

The enemy did not increase their works the succeeding day, but *debouched* the fourth branch of the approach about the centre. In the evening, the *Helena* and *Kite*, with a privateer, left the Bay for England, and a schooner for Portugal. Lieut Lowe, of the 12th, who had lost his leg, and the invalids, went home in the former. Our firing was increased at night by the Catalan batteries; and Crouchett's was still kept open. The 20th, Capt. Fowlis, of the 73d, was appointed Town-major.

Our working-parties were employed by the engineers, on the 21st, in repairing Princess Caroline's battery, at Willis's, which, owing to the spirited behaviour and example of the officers, was cleared, the caissons placed, filled, and the battery completed before night, under a most heavy fire from the enemy. When the work was finished, the party desired to give three cheers: but they were over-ruled by the Captain of artillery, who recommended to salute the enemy with three rounds from each gun; which was immediately put in execution. The party had not a man materially hurt during the warm cannonade; but, in returning to be dismissed, a serjeant of La Motte's, who had braved the dangers of the day, was killed by a random-shot below the artillery-guard. Our firing continued with great vivacity on the 22d, particularly with small shells from the Royal battery, Willis's, and Montague's bastion: these were kept going in the day; and at night these batteries, with the Catalans, Crouchett's, and batteries at the entrance of the Lines, were in action. The enemy in return were not sparing of ammunition: in the preceding twenty-four hours they fired seven hundred and seventy-five shot, and fifty-seven shells. The garrison discharged seven hundred and seventy-three rounds of different species.

The enemy's new works were erected with casks, covered and retained by fascines, with sand in the front. About two hundred men

appeared to be employed in the day ; but they were often compelled to retire, our ordnance was so well served and directed. The gun-boats, on the morning of the 24th, visited us as usual ; and it was thought that a bomb-ketch again attended them. They pointed their fire principally towards the Victualling-office, in town, and Willis's : some shells fell in the New mole, but few ashore at the southward. We returned their fire, and retaliated from the Old mole on their camp.

Early in the morning of the 25th, the fascine-capping of the merlons of Fort Barbara took fire from the enemy's guns, and burnt extremely fierce. The officer at Willis's immediately directed a brisk fire on the Fort ; which the Governor afterwards increased, by opening the Grand battery. The firing however from the latter did not answer so well as was expected ; owing perhaps to the unevenness of the platforms, which are of stone, and much worn : nevertheless, the enemy were obliged to evacuate the Fort, without extinguishing the fire. At day-break we saw only five fascine-merlons standing : the other seven were all destroyed, with some gun-carriages, traverses on the rampart, and fascine-work in the ditch. We imagined that this accident would render the Fort useless for some time ; but they convinced us that our conclusions were premature, by firing, probably out of bravado, a few shot in the course of the day ; which killed one of the 58th, and wounded another. In the morning, about seven, the

Flying-fishcutter, of twenty guns, arrived with ordnance-stores and intrenching tools : she informed us that government had engaged twenty cutters, of her force, for the same purpose. A xebeque and four gun-boats opposed her passage, but in vain.

The 26th, Lieut. Clarke, of the 56th, died of a decline. In the course of the day, the enemy began to clear Fort Barbara, and in the evening to lay fascines, (a great number of which were in the neighbourhood of the Fort) towards repairing it. Our fire continued to be well directed, and considerably annoyed them. The 27th, a man was discovered near Catalan bay, by the guard at Middle-hill. A party of the navy immediately went round, and took him up. He proved to be a deserter from the 72d regiment; but the wretch was so famished with hunger, and so bruised in getting down the rock, that his life was despaired of. The 28th, the enemy capped two merlons of Fort Barbara. Their parties were very diligent in making gabions and fascines: the former we imagined were removed, as they were finished, to the Lines and advanced works, as we had observed several behind the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. This circumstance, with their unusual activity in completing others, confirmed our late intelligence, that they intended additional batteries near the St. Carlos's.

The firing from the garrison now exceeded seven hundred rounds in the twenty-four

hours; and the enemy frequently returned eight hundred, and sometimes more. Our casualties consequently began again to be pretty frequent amongst our parties, which, in a great measure, was owing to the want of prudence in the men, who were become so habituated to the enemy's fire, as scarcely to regard their shot. In fact, if a shell was at their feet, it was almost necessary for the officers to caution them to avoid its effects. It was really wonderful to behold with what undaunted coolness they persisted in their several occupations, though exposed to the enemy's whole artillery: indeed the generality appeared totally callous to every sense of danger.

Both sides continued indefatigable in their operations. The enemy finished two or three merlons in Fort Barbara, erected traverses near the Tower, in the rear of the new communication, and were continually bringing large quantities of fascines, &c. to the Lines. On the other hand, our engineers caissoned the terrace-batteries, replaced the sand-bags before the merlons of the Queen's battery, and had parties daily employed in repairs. The 30th, a foldier of the 72d lost his legs by a shot from Fort Barbara, from which they continued occasionally to fire. He bore amputation with prodigious firmness, but died soon after, through the loss of blood, previous to his being brought to the Hospital. This fact being represented to the Governor, the serjeants of the different re-

giments were ordered to attend the Hospital, to be taught by the surgeons how to apply the *tourniquets*; which was afterwards productive of very beneficial consequences. Tourniquets were also distributed to the different guards, to be at hand in case of necessity.

The enemy, for several days, had made very little addition to the new communication, and the third return appeared still unfinished. A party of the enemy was however discovered from Willis's, on the evening of the 1st of October, working to the west of the Mill-battery; and they persisting in their labour, our fire was increased from the batteries below; which brought on a warm return. At day-break we observed, at the extremity of the new approach, a large epaulement, of forty-five gabions long, two in height, and four or five in breadth. On the top were several layers of sand-bags, and sand was banked up to protect it in front. It was situated within the western *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the beach, in a direction forming a very obtuse angle with the front of the Mill-battery. Our engineers immediately agreed that this epaulement was intended for mortars; which induced the Governor, in the course of the 2d, to order two embrasures (masked at the Old-mole head, to cover the mortars which we usually fired into their camp) to be opened, and two howitzers to be kept in action from thence. At night, our firing at inter-

vals was so astonishingly brisk, that the whole north front, from the Rock-gun to the Mole-head, was obscured in smoke. This fire was continued, with little intermission, till day-break; and though the enemy did not return it warmly, they made up for their silence the succeeding day. During the twenty-four hours they discharged twelve hundred and sixty-three rounds, and the preceding day, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight; which to us was a proof that they were considerably galled by our fire.

We had observed, for some weeks, a party of the enemy erecting a building upon an eminence, near the Stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair, which at length turned out to be a signal-tower; but no use was made of it till the beginning of this month, when we discovered that it was intended to give information to their batteries in the lines, when our working-parties were going up the hill. On their marching up the morning of the 3d, a signal was made from the tower, and their batteries immediately increased their fire on the heights: on their return in the evening, the signal was repeated. This practice they continued for some time. At night, the body of a foldier of the 12th regiment, who attempted to swim to the enemy from Waterport, was discovered floating near the Repulse prame. The sailors on the watch, imagining some large fish had got foul of their cable, darted a harpoon into the body,

but soon found out their mistake. The succeeding morning we observed that the enemy had thrown up a cover, from the eastern shoulder of the new battery, to the western magazine of the St. Carlos's: they also raised a shoulder on the western extremity, and erected five traverses in the rear.

Our firing, on the 4th, was ordered to be diminished; only Montagues's and the Hill batteries were kept going: few shot were now used, as the enemy seemed to pay little attention to them; and we had ocular proofs daily of the annoyance from the small shells, which immediately made them desist, and get under cover. The same day a mutiny was discovered on board His Majesty's cutter the Speedwell, Lieut. Gibson; and four of the ring-leaders were seized and confined. The plan of this conspiracy was, to murder the officers of the watch, cut the cable, and run away with the vessel to Algeziras, where they computed she would sell for a handsome sum, which was to be equally divided amongst the people interested, who were then to depart for England. Near half the crew were concerned; and the same evening, if the wind continued favourable, the scheme was to have been put in execution. Happily one of the party, (I believe, a Spanish deserter) confessed in time to render the whole abortive. It was somewhat singular, that Mr. Gibson had been so unfortunate, when in England, as to have the cutter he then commanded run

away with by the crew, into a French port, whilst he and his officers were ashore.

The enemy, on the night of the 4th, threw up a line of caſks and ſand, extending upwards of ſixty feet in a parallel line to the front of St. Carlos's. Some additions were alſo made to the new battery. The raiſing of the former work induced many to believe, that they were come at laſt to the determination of beſieging the garrifon in form; and that this, with other works to be erected, would be the firſt parallel of attack. It was a lucky circumſtance, in ſome reſpects, to have an enemy ſo tardy in their operations. Our troops were now accuſtomed, by ſix months bombardment, to the diſcharge and effect of heavy artillery: their firing had pointed out our weak places, which the Governor and engineers had been indefatigable in ſtrengthening, ſo that the garrifon was now really in a better ſtate of defence than at the commencement of the bombardment. In the nights of the 5th and 6th, the parallel, as we called the line to the eaſt, was extended about a hundred feet, and the new mortar-battery raiſed with faſcines. Small traverses were alſo made in the rear of the new approach from the fourth branch.

The gun and mortar-boats had now been abſent ſome time; probably owing to the repairs which the mortar-boats neceſſarily demanded. On the evening of the 7th, they however renewed their viſit, much earlier than was cuſtomary, and ſtaid upwards of

two hours. Their shot seemed all directed at our prames, whilst their shells, the fuses of which were remarkably dark, were thrown ashore. They fired about three hundred shot, and twenty-three shells, killed one of the 73d, and wounded two of the 12th. We returned forty-three shot, sixteen grape, and two hundred and seventy-nine shells. The 8th, two mortars were mounted in the new mortar-battery; and from the pickets marked for the platforms, we concluded it would mount eight mortars. In the afternoon, a shell fell into a house in town, in which Ensign Stephens, of the 39th, was sitting: imagining himself not safe where he was, he quitted the room to get to a more secure place; but just as he passed the door, the shell burst, and a splinter mortally wounded him in the reins, and another took off his leg. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and had suffered amputation before the surgeons discovered the mortal wound in his body. He died about seven o'clock, much regretted as a promising young officer.

The enemy's parties appearing numerous within the new works, our firing from the garrison was increased on the 11th, and was as briskly returned. The Governor however ordered the artillery to be less profuse in future, unless some casualty demanded an additional fire; for their loss, he was of opinion, bore no proportion to our expenditure. Our small shells were also decreasing very fast;

and the enemy appeared too well covered with traverses in the new works, to be much annoyed by them. The succeeding day our fire scarcely exceeded a hundred rounds; and the enemy's was equally diminished.

Their naval force before Gibraltar at this time was rather insignificant, though perfectly sufficient for the blockade. Most of their xebèques had left the station, as we imagined, to block up Mahon; and only one line-of-battle ship, one frigate, one xebèque, and two bomb-ketches, with the small craft and gun-boats, remained in the bay. The 13th, the Governor ordered our lower batteries to be silent, in order to prove whether the enemy could be diverted from firing on the town, as their batteries, contrary to the usual practice of besiegers, seemed to be guided in a great measure by ours; and the manœuvre had the desired effect. Their parties were now employed chiefly in finishing the interior part of the new mortar-battery.

The garrison, on the 15th, fired only forty rounds; and the enemy did not exceed twice the number. The night of the 18th they were heard hard at work; but this circumstance produced no additional fire from us, as our artillery had been limited to a certain quantity since the Governor ordered the firing to decrease. The subsequent morning we observed they had erected a battery, of six embrasures, joining the second branch of the new communication, and bearing on Waterport and the town, about twelve hundred

yards from the grand battery: only four merlons appeared finished: the other three were in a rude state, with a number of fascines, pickets, and planks lying about the work, and at the *débouchure* of the fourth branch. The Governor, in the morning of the 19th, ordered a warm fire on the new battery, which the enemy instantly returned. One of our carcases set fire to the first branch of the new approach, and it burnt for some time. The following morning we found they had removed the sand to extinguish the fire, and displaced many of the fascines, which, with other materials, were lying in a confused manner in the vicinity of the breach.

The night of the 20th, we were visited by the gun-boats; but their stay was much shorter than usual, owing to a brisk easterly wind springing up: one of their shells slightly wounded Assistant-engineer Evans. This attack we imagined was intended to engage our attention from the land side, where the enemy were heard busily at work: it had not however that effect, as our batteries directed an additional fire, and continued it the whole night. At day-break we found they had repaired the breach made by the fire, and strengthened the merlons of their gun-battery with gabions and sand heaped up in front.

The situation of this battery afforded a more serious appearance than any operation yet undertaken by the enemy. Colonel Tovey, the commandant of artillery, therefore recommended to the Governor to open upon

it, without loss of time, from such heavy guns and howitzers as might be soon brought to bear upon it; assisted at the same time, with some thirteen-inch shells, and a few *red-hot* shot from an eighteen-pounder or two. The following morning the enemy had almost completed the battery; the Governor was therefore induced to comply with the representation of Colonel Tovey, and ordered the upper batteries, &c. to be opened on the enemy's works, and to continue to fire from his direction. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, (a captain and two subalterns, with the artillery picquet, manning the lower batteries) the firing commenced, and was continued with unremitting spirit and regularity the remainder of the evening and night. The enemy, in return, discharged repeated vollies from their lines; but to little purpose. Our artillery soon drove them from the battery, which frequently was set on fire by the carcasses, but extinguished. On the morning of the 23d we had the mortification to find, that, notwithstanding the heavy fire kept upon it in the night, five of the embrasures were masked with sand-bags, to enable the whole better to resist the effect of our shells. The work was nevertheless considerably damaged, though not in a degree equal to our expence in ammunition. The firing at noon was therefore ordered to cease, as we had expended fifteen hundred and ninety-six shot, five hundred and thirty shells, (most of a heavy nature,) ten carcasses, and two light balls.—

It must appear almost incredible, that a battery at such distance should be able to resist such heavy ordnance, without being levelled to the ground; but indeed few works were ever erected so strong and compact. The St. Carlos's battery was silent the whole time; and from the lines they returned a thousand and twelve shot, and three hundred and two shells. Our loss was not very great; but on the enemy's side, many were observed to fall, and several to be carried into the lines: their gallantry, we may therefore imagine, cost them dear.

The succeeding night they repaired the damage done by our fire, and erected two traverses in the rear of the gun-battery: it is probable they were working also on the platforms: and during the two following nights they strengthened it with other additions. The 25th the enemy's fire was rather singular. In the afternoon, about nine, their batteries, for near an hour and a half, discharged repeated salvos from both cannon and mortars; not directing their fire to any particular object, but scattering their shot in every direction towards the garrison, and bursting the shells principally in the air. In the afternoon, about three, this mode of firing was repeated, and continued nearly the same time. The 26th Lieut. Vicars, of the 56th, was slightly wounded in the lines.

The night of the 29th, a brisk cannonade was heard towards the west; and soon after by the moon we discovered a cutter engaging

a frigate, a xebeque, and several gun-boats. The cutter answered a signal made from the *Brilliant* at the commencement of the action, by which we knew her to be a friend. After the engagement had continued very warm for a considerable time, the firing ceased, and she was obliged to submit to so superior a force. The succeeding night, the *Unicorn* cutter arrived, and four boats from *Faro*: the former informed us, that she parted company with several cutters bound for *Gibraltar*. The fruit, &c. brought in the Portuguese boats, was immediately purchased by the Governor, for the use of the sick in the Hospitals: and some of the crew were confined, being suspected to come as spies. The 31st, the enemy's engineers were observed placing pickets to the westward of the six-gun battery; apparently with a view of extending that work. Since our last attack upon it, the firing on both sides was much diminished. In the course of the month, three men deserted from the garrison.

The night of the 2d of November, the signal was made for the approach of the enemy's gun and mortar-boats, which for some time had not paid us the regular visits they formerly did; owing, as I have remarked before, to the repairs which the boats, we imagined, must necessarily demand: but the *Vanguard* and *Repulse* prames firing several shot, they retired. The 3d, the *Fortune* prame, mounting five twenty-six-pounders, was towed out, and moored to the southward of the *Vanguard*.

The next day, about seven in the evening, thirteen gun and six mortar-boats fired briskly upon the garrison, seconded by the Lines: they staid near an hour and a half, and threw a vast number of shells; but few were directed towards our camp. Lieut. John Frazer, of the 73d, had his leg shot off on Montague's bastion; and Lieut. Edgar, of the 56th, was wounded with splinters of stones. Two of the 58th and 73d were likewise wounded. The enemy continued, on the 6th and 7th, to make some few alterations, and collect fascines, gabions, and other materials at their lines, and various parts of the approaches. The parallel they also strengthened; but the six-gun battery still remained masked with sand-bags.

As it appeared of greater consequence, at this period, to annoy the enemy from the Old-mole head, which formed an excellent cross-fire with the other batteries, than to fire into their camp; the mortars used for that purpose were removed, and the embrasures at the extremity, with two others adjoining, were ordered to be unmasked, and so altered as to admit of four howitzers bearing on the new battery. During the night of the 11th, the enemy erected an additional battery of six embrasures, westward of the other, where the pickets were observed at the close of last month. This work was retired a few yards, but joined the extremity of the shoulder of the old battery, and extended almost in the same direction towards the beach. It appear-

ed very strong, and seemed to be intended against the Old-mole head, and Water-port.

During the night of the 12th, many signals were made in the Gut and along the Coast. In the morning we observed a cutter standing for the Bay: a xebeque and three gun-boats attempted to intercept her, but she got in without firing a gun. She was called the Phoenix, and was laden, on government account, with ordnance stores. Col. Ross, who had left the garrison some months before, was a passenger, and returned to take the command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. The Lieutenant who commanded the cutter, informed us that he parted company with two others, destined for the garrison, on the 11th, at which time one of them was engaged with two of the enemy's cruisers. In the afternoon some signals were made at Algeziras: a cutter was observed standing in for the Bay, chased by a frigate; and we consequently concluded it must be one of the two mentioned by the Phoenix. At this time several gun-boats were cruising off Cabrita Point and at the entrance of the Bay, waiting to intercept her. In the Straits the wind was W. but N. W. in the Bay, and not very strong. About six in the evening she came up with the gun-boats and an armed xebeque: a smart engagement immediately commenced. Whilst she was retarded by these, a second division of gun-boats from Algeziras cut her off from the garrison; and the frigate coming up, after a most

vigorous and resolute resistance, she struck. On her appearance, six barges were ordered from our frigates to assist her, and a signal was hoisted on board the Brilliant, which she answered. The boats rowed out a considerable way, and, the evening being dark, found themselves amongst the enemy's gun-boats, whence with some difficulty they extricated themselves. The subsequent morning, we had the mortification to see the cutter towed into Algeziras by five gun-boats, with colours flying, and other marks of exultation and triumph.

The enemy about this time adopted the mode of cutting the fuses of their shells, so that most of them which were fired for a long range burst in the air. They continued their practice of making signals at the tower above the Quarry, whenever our parties were assembled, or appeared at work: and the shot were in general better directed than before; but their effects against the works were considerably weakened by pieces of junk hung over the merlons of the batteries. Our workmen were chiefly employed at Willis's, in repairing the Tower-battery, &c. and at the Old-mole. Other detachments were also engaged in various duties on the north front. The night of the 15th, the enemy lengthened the parallel considerably, and, the succeeding night, made further additions. In the forenoon of the 16th, a long-ranged shell, from the St. Carlos's battery, burst in the air over Hardy-town, and a splinter of it flew into

the sea, beyond Buena-vista, a distance of more than three miles. Another shell fell, in the course of the morning, at the foot of a wine-house, south of the barracks; and several burst high in the air over south shed. We attributed these uncommon long ranges to the force of the wind, which, blowing in the same direction in which the shells were thrown, undoubtedly increased their velocity. Mr. Tingling, assistant engineer, was wounded the same day at Willis's. A boat arrived on the 18th from Faro: the crew were separately examined, before they were permitted the liberty of the garrison. The patron of this boat informed us, that seven cutters, destined for Gibraltar, had been taken by the Spaniards.

Two deserters came in, about seven in the evening of the 20th; one a corporal, the other a private in the Walon guards. The former appeared to be very intelligent, and informed us of many circumstances with which we were not before acquainted. The new mortar-battery, he said, was called St. Paschal's; and corroborated our intelligence, that it mounted two mortars and six elevated guns. The two six-gun batteries were named St. Martin's. He further acquainted us, that the camp was principally composed of militia regiments: that the men were much dissatisfied with their situation, and greatly harrassed in raising the additional batteries: that they had suffered lately very severe losses from our fire; particularly instancing the 22d and 23d

of the preceding month, when seven officers and eighty men were killed and wounded. One of the latter was an engineer of rank, who died three days afterwards. We had remarked, in the course of the above firing, an officer to be particularly active, which we now found to be this engineer: he braved, for a considerable time, the dangers of the day, but at length fell, and was carried off. This deserter gave the Governor further information, respecting the strength and arrangement of their guards; and the next morning was conducted to Willis's, where he described to him various parts of the enemy's works and camp. It had always been customary for the Governor to detain the deserters at the Convent a few days, till he was sufficiently informed of every particular; but these he immured so close, that, excepting some general information, the Garrison had an opportunity of learning but few circumstances, till an event took place, which will presently be related.

The firing from both sides varied as objects offered. Many of the enemy's shells ranged as far as the south barracks; and others, agreeably to their newly adopted plan, burst in the air. The morning of the 22d, a soldier of the 58th regiment, who had been missing several days, was seen to go into Fort Barbara, from behind the rock. The following day the enemy mounted guns in the St. Martin's battery; and a party was employed in completing the six eastern em-

embrasures, which were now unmasked. We kept upon them our usual fire of small shells from Willis's and the upper batteries; but the lower ordnance were silent. In the course of the day the Governor reconnoitred the enemy's works; and it was reported that all the batteries were to be again opened upon them, as soon as the four embrasures for the howitzers, at the Old-mole head, were completed.

The night of the 23d, the besiegers added to the parallel a return of cask-work to the west: it appeared very slight and trifling. The two succeeding days, their parties were very active in finishing the batteries, which, on the 26th, exhibited a perfect and formidable appearance. This was the crisis which the Governor considered as proper to frustrate all their views, by destroying these stupendous works, the construction of which had cost them such immense labour and expence. By the deserters, who came in on the 20th instant, he was acquainted with the inactivity which prevailed throughout the enemy's camp, and with the strength of their advanced guards. Lulled into security by their superiority of force, they never suspected the garrison capable of attempting so bold and hazardous a *coup-de-main*. The Governor, however, secretly conceived this important design, and never imparted his intention till the evening in which it was put in execution.

The gates were no sooner shut, after first gun-firing, on the evening of the 26th, than he ordered a considerable detachment to assemble on the Red sands at midnight, with devils, fire-faggots, and working implements, to make a sortie on the enemy's batteries. The General, Field, and other officers to be employed on this service, were convened in the interim, and the disposition of attack communicated: but, lest some matters might have escaped him in the multiplicity of arrangements, the Governor desired every person to propose, without restraint, whatever would, in his or their opinion, further promote the success of the enterprise. The following are the heads of the orders issued on this occasion.

‘ EVENING GARRISON-ORDERS.

Gibraltar, Nov. 26, 1781.

‘ Counter-sign, STEADY.

‘ All the grenadiers and light infantry of
‘ the garrison, and all the men of the 12th
‘ and Hardenberg's regiments, officers, and
‘ non-commissioned officers now on duty, to
‘ be immediately relieved, and join their regi-
‘ ments: to form a detachment, consisting of
‘ the 12th and Hardenberg's regiments com-
‘ plete, the grenadiers and light-infantry of
‘ all the other regiments, (which are to be
‘ completed to their full establishment from

the battalion companies;) one captain, three lieutenants, ten non-commissioned officers, and a hundred artillery; and three engineers, seven officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers overseers; with a hundred and sixty workmen from the line, and forty workmen from the artificer company. Each man to have thirty-six rounds of ammunition, with a good flint in his piece, and another in his pocket. No drums to go out, excepting two with each of the regiments. No volunteers will be allowed. The whole to be commanded by Brigadier General Ross; and to assemble on the Red sands at twelve o'clock this night, to make a *Sortie* upon the enemy's batteries. The 39th and 58th regiments to parade at the same hour on the grand parade, under the command of Brigadier General Picton, to sustain the fortie if necessary.'

These were the principal orders for forming the detachment. At midnight the whole were assembled; and being joined by a hundred sailors, commanded by Lieuts. Muckle and Campbell, the detachment was divided into three columns, agreeably to the following disposition.

														Exclusive of the Sailors from the Frigates.																
Rank and File																														
Colonels	Lieut. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplains	Adjutants	Quarter-Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Drummers																		
Total out with the Sortie	3	3	26	60	14	0	3	0	0	2	147	5	1914																	
Sick in Hospital	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	557																	
Remaining in Garrison	5	5	45	71	31	3	7	8	9	14	266	181	2531																	
Total strength of the Garrison before the Sortie														6		8	8	72	132	46	3	10	8	9	16	441	191	5002	Total strength, 5952.	

The detachment being formed in three lines, the right column in the rear, and the left in the front, tools for demolishing the works were delivered to the workmen, and the following directions for their destination communicated to the principal officers.

‘ The right column to lead and march
‘ through Forbes’s barrier, for the extremity
‘ of the parallel ; keeping the eastern fences
‘ of the gardens close on their left. The
‘ centre immediately to follow, marching
‘ through bay-side barrier, and directing their
‘ route through the gardens for the mortar-
‘ batteries. The left column to bring up the
‘ rear, marching along the strand for the gun-
‘ batteries. No person to advance before the
‘ front, unless ordered by the officer com-
‘ manding the column : and the most pro-
‘ found silence to be observed, as the success
‘ of the enterprize may depend thereon. The
‘ 12th and Hardenberg’s regiments to form in
‘ front of the works, as sustaining corps ;
‘ and are to detach to the right and left, as
‘ occasion may require. The reserve to take
‘ post in the farthest gardens. When the
‘ works are carried, the attacking troops are
‘ to take up their ground in the following
‘ manner. The grenadiers of Reden’s and
‘ La Motte’s behind the parallel ; the 39th
‘ and 73d flank companies, along the front of
‘ the fourth branch ; and the 72d grenadiers
‘ and light-infantry, with their right to the
‘ fourth branch, and left to the beach.’

By the time the destination of the columns was made known to the different officers, and other arrangements had taken place, the morning of the 27th was far advanced; and as the moon had then nearly finished her nightly course, the detachment, about a quarter before three o'clock, began its march, by files from the right of the rear line, for the attack. Although nothing could exceed the silence and attention of the troops, the enemy's advanced sentries discovered the right column before they passed Forbes's barrier, and after challenging, fired upon them. Lieut. Col. Hugo, finding they were alarmed, immediately formed the attacking corps, and pushed on at a brisk pace for the extremity of the parallel; there finding no opposition, he took possession, and the pioneers began to dismantle the works. Part of Hardenberg's regiment, which was attached to this column, mistook the route of the grenadiers, owing to the darkness of the morning; and in pursuing their own, found themselves, before they discovered their error, in front of the St. Carlos's battery. In this dilemma, no other alternative offered but pressing forwards, which they gallantly did, after receiving the enemy's fire. Upon mounting the parapet, the enemy precipitately retreated, and with great difficulty they descended the stupendous work, forming with their left to the tower. They were thus situated, when Lieut. Col. Dachenhausen, at the head of the 39th flank companies, entered the St. Carlos's battery,

and naturally mistaking them for his opponents, fired, and wounded several. Further mischief was however prevented by the counter-sign; and the Hanoverians joined the remainder of their corps, which now formed *en potence*, in front of the parallel. The 73d flank companies were equally successful in their attacks; and Lieut. Col. Trigge, with the grenadiers, and light company of the 72d regiment, carried the gun batteries with great gallantry. The ardour of the assailants was irresistible. The enemy on every side gave way, abandoning in an instant, and with the utmost precipitation, those works which had cost them so much expence, and employed so many months to perfect.

When our troops had taken possession, the attacking corps formed, agreeably to their orders, to repel any attempt which the enemy might make to prevent the destruction of the works, whilst the 12th regiment took post in front of the St. Carlos's battery, to sustain the western attack; and the reserve, under Major Maxwell, drew up in the farther gardens. The exertions of the workmen and artillery were wonderful. The batteries were soon in a state for the fire-faggots to operate; and the flames spread with astonishing rapidity into every part. The column of fire and smoke which rolled from the works, beautifully illuminated the troops and neighbouring objects, forming all together a *coup-d'œil* not possible to be described.

In an hour the object of the Sortie was fully effected; and trains being laid to the magazines, Brigadier Ross ordered the advanced corps to withdraw, and the sustaining regiments to cover their retreat: but, by some oversight, the barrier at Forbes's was locked, after the flank companies had returned; which might have proved of serious consequences to Hardenberg's regiment, as they were, from that circumstance, under the necessity of following the 12th regiment through bay-side.*

Several small quantities of powder took fire whilst the detachment was on its retreat; and just as the rear had got within the garrison, the principal magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion; throwing up vast pieces of timber, which, falling into the flames, added to the general conflagration. Although the enemy must have been early alarmed, not the smallest effort was made to save or avenge their works. The fugitives seemed to communicate a panic to the whole; and, instead of annoying our troops from the flanking forts, their artillery directed a ridiculous fire towards the town and our upper batteries, whence we continued a warm and well-served discharge of round shot on their forts and barrier. Only two officers and sixteen privates were taken pri-

* It was not a little singular, that these two regiments, which at the memorable battle of Minden had fought by each other's side, and, according to the natural course of events, could never expect to meet again, should be employed a second time on the same occasion, and be the only entire regiments out.

soners; and little opposition being made, very few were killed in the works. The guard, from the best information, consisted of one captain, three subalterns, and seventy four privates, including the artillery.

Thus was this important attack executed beyond the most sanguine expectations of every one. The event challenges greater admiration, when we reflect that the batteries were distant near three quarters of a mile from the garrison, and only within a few hundred yards of a besieging enemy's lines, mounting one hundred and thirty-five pieces of heavy artillery. The detachment had four privates killed; Leut. Tweedie, of the 12th regiment, with twenty-four non-commissioned and privates, wounded; and one missing, supposed to be left wounded in the batteries. Of this number, Hardenberg's regiment had two killed and twelve wounded. The ordnance spiked in the enemy's works amounted to ten thirteen-inch mortars, and eighteen twenty-six-pounders.

General Elliott's anxiety on the occasion would not permit him to wait the issue within the garrison; but acquainting the Lieutenant Governor with his intention, he accompanied the Sortie, and expressed the highest approbation of their behaviour by the following public orders: that "the bravery
" and conduct of the whole detachment,
" Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers, on the glori-
" ous occasion, surpassed his utmost acknow-
" ledgements."

Although the attack was not totally exempted from those little derangements which naturally attend night expeditions of this nature, yet, to the honour of the whole, neither musquet, working tool, nor other implement, was left behind: a volunteer indeed of the 73d regiment lost his *kelt* in the attack, which the Governor being acquainted with, promised him a substitute in return; and not long afterwards presented him with a commission in an established corps. When our troops entered the batteries, the written report of the commanding officer was found in one of the splinter-proofs, which, when the guard was relieved, was to have been sent to the Spanish General. The report expressed that "nothing extraordinary had happened;" which, it must be acknowledged, the captain had been a little premature in writing.

Before the detachment returned from the Neutral ground, Lieut. Col. Tovey, of the artillery, died. He was succeeded by Major Lewis in the command of that department.

The night of the 27th the enemy were alarmed with an explosion in the ruins of their batteries; and immediately directed a smart discharge of musquetry, with ground and grape shot, towards the spot. We imagined they suspected that we had made a second sally, to finish the destruction of what remained; and their error probably would have continued some time, had they not been

undeceived by our throwing a shell amongst the ruins; after which they instantly ceased. By the number of lights seen in their camp, we had reason to conclude that their army assembled on the alarm. The enemy had not yet thought proper to take any measures towards extinguishing the flames, but avenged themselves by a brisk cannonade upon the town. In their camp several men were executed, who probably might be some of the unfortunate actors in the late disgrace. The 30th, their batteries continued burning in five different places: when they ceased to smoke, the works seemed completely destroyed, nothing but heaps of sand remaining. Five dismounted mortars could be seen in the St. Carlos's battery from the summit of the rock; one gun also in St. Paschal's, and three in the St. Martin's. At night we fired several rounds of grape at their horse-patroles, which, since their late misfortune, appeared more numerous than before.

CHAPTER VI.

The Spaniards determine to restore their batteries.—Establish several defensive posts.—Repair their works; but are considerably retarded by the besieged.—Description of a new-invented depressing gun-carriage.—Gallant behaviour of the Mercury, ordnance-ship.—The Vernon store-ship arrives with several gun-boats, in frames; also the Gerberus and Apollo frigates, with a reinforcement of men. Singular quality of quick sight in two boys belonging to the garrison.—Spaniards resolve to make a vigorous attack upon Gibraltar, under the command of the Duc de Crillon.—Begin to convert large vessels into BATTERING-SHIPS at Algeziras.—A party of Corsicans arrive, and offer to act as volunteers in the garrison during the siege.—Enemy's army reinforced. Unfortunate accident in a magazine at Willis's.—A strong reinforcement of French troops joins the enemy's army.—The Duc de Crillon assumes the command of the Combined Forces; and the Besiegers batteries for some time are silent.

THE Spaniards, for several days, appeared totally at a loss how to act after their recent disgrace. Their batteries continued in flames; nor were any attempts made to extinguish the fire. In the beginning of De-

cember, however, they seemed as if suddenly roused from their reverie; upwards of a thousand men were at work, making fascines, &c. for which purpose large quantities of brushwood were collected from the country. From these operations we concluded that they were resolved to restore their works, when sufficient materials were prepared.

The 1st of December, a flag of truce brought letters from the English prisoners lately captured in the cutters bound to the garrison. Not a syllable was mentioned by the Spanish officer of the late transaction; nor did he even enquire whether we had taken any prisoners. As we had observed the enemy to post strong guards in the stone guard-houses on the neutral ground, particularly in the centre one, the Governor ordered the artillery to endeavour to dislodge them. Answers were returned, on the 2d, to the letters brought the preceding day: letters also were sent from the prisoners taken in the sortie, to their friends in camp. The Spanish officer, on receiving the letters, appeared much surprised, put them in his pocket, but was silent; and the boats parted. One of the officers taken prisoner was the Baron Von Helmstadt, an Ensign in the Walon guards, with the rank of Captain: the other was Don Vincente Freese, a Lieutenant of artillery. The Baron was dangerously wounded in the knee, and not without many intreaties submitted to amputation. When the surgeons first informed him that an operation was absolutely

unavoidable, he resolutely opposed it: amputation, he said, very seldom succeeded in Spain; besides, he was then betrothed in marriage to a lady, and would rather risk his life than present himself before her with only one leg. The Governor, being told this determination, immediately visited the Baron, and used every argument to persuade him to comply. His mistress, the General said, must undoubtedly esteem him the more for the honourable wound which he had received in the service of his country; and, as to the operation being fatal, he might almost assure himself of a certain recovery, since, in the many similar cases which had occurred in the garrison during the siege, our surgeons had been generally successful; and, to convince him by ocular proof, ordered several mutilated convalescents into the room. This generous attention of the Governor had a powerful effect on the Baron, who, no longer able to resist his importunities, at length consented to the operation. The enemy, the night of the 3d, repaired the damage done to the third branch of approach; and did some trifling work at the fourth branch. The next day, a flag of truce from the enemy brought letters of thanks from the Spanish General, Don Martin Alvarez, and the Walon guards, to the Governor, for the humanity shewn to the prisoners taken in the batteries. In the boat came some poultry for the wounded Baron; also clothes and money for the officers. Their guards in the lines now appeared to be about

eight hundred infantry, with a hundred artillery, besides sixty or seventy cavalry for patrols. The Governor, on the 5th, ordered, "that no officer of the line, commanding at a post, should interfere in the mode of loading, pointing, or firing the cannon. If at any time he judged it necessary to fire upon the enemy, he was to point out the object to the artillery, and submit it to their opinion, whether it was practicable or not." The morning of the 7th, a cutter appeared from the west, and after an obstinate action with the enemy's gun-boats, was obliged to strike. In this engagement we observed that the enemy had made some alterations in the construction of their boats, which before would not allow the guns to be depressed.

Notwithstanding our fire, the enemy seemed determined to establish themselves at the Centre stone guard-house, round which, on the night of the 7th, they made a trench, and also lined with fascines part of the fourth branch of approach. Our firing continued to vary, as their operations were more or less noticed: in the day we directed it principally to parties observed near the Tower, and at night to the Centre guard-house; against which they had heaped up sand, and continued every evening to make other additions. The garrison at this period was so extremely sickly, that a hundred men were curtailed from the working parties; and the officers servants, with others who usually were exempted from these duties, ordered to assist, to

lessen the fatigue of their comrades. Near seven hundred were at this time on our hospital lists. The Unicorn cutter sailed, in the night of the 12th, with dispatches for England; and the following evening, the Phoenix, with duplicates.

The operations of the enemy seemed now entirely defensive. The Western stone guard-house, on the beach, was unroofed in the same manner as the Centre guard-house, and strengthened with sand; with a trench dug round at some distance in the front. We imagined that strong guards were stationed every night at these posts, to protect their remaining works. The evening of the 16th, about ten o'clock, one of the enemy's advanced sentries, near Bay-side, fired his musquet; which was taken up by others in the gardens, and the alarm spread to the lines, and thence to the camp. Lights were immediately observed moving about, and the drums beat to arms. After some hours confusion they were calm and quiet. Their works, particularly the St. Paschal's battery, continued to smoke in several places, on the 18th. No ordnance could now be seen in any of the batteries: their fire was rather smart, but no particular object seemed to engage their notice.

Brigadiers Ross and Green were appointed, in the orders of the 20th, to be Major Generals in the army; and the next evening General Ross sailed in a boat for Faro, on his return to England. General Green some

time afterwards received a letter of service, and Lieutenant Holloway, his Brigade Major, was appointed his Aide-de-camp. The same day a flag of truce brought over several letters, with money and clothes for the prisoners. At night the enemy extended the fourth branch, in the same direction, towards the Western stone guard-house; and several pickets were driven, and fascines laid in the ruins of the batteries, in order to retain the sand, and prevent it being washed down by the rains. The night of the 23d, they raised an epaulement on the top of the Centre guard-house, and finished the first line of the new approach from the fourth branch.

Two foldiers of Hardenberg's, and the 72d regiment, on the 25th, attempted to desert by a rope from Mount Misery: the former got down, though the rope broke; which accident was the cause of the latter being retaken. A few days after, a serjeant of the artificers was ordered to reconnoitre the place where this deserter descended; and he got down far enough to discover the unfortunate man dashed to pieces at the foot of the precipice. The night of the 27th the enemy made several additions to the Centre guard-house. The Baron Von Helmstadt being dangerously ill about this period, (not in consequence of the operation he had undergone, but from some inward malady) flags of truce were daily passing and repassing, to inform his friends of his dangerous situation. The 28th, the Baron died; and the follow-

ing day his body was carried to the New mole, accompanied by the grenadiers of the 12th regiment, with the usual honours of war, where two barges waited to convey it to the enemy's camp. The Governor, and principal officers in the garrison, with Don Vincente, attended the ceremony. The fowls and other refreshments sent by his friends, with the money not used by the Baron in his sickness, were also returned, to the most minute article.

The enemy, on the night of the 30th, added to the trench in front of the Centre guard-house, which a few evenings before they had altered from its original form. Our engineers the same night erected a blind of canvas, &c. in front of Princess Anne's battery (Willis's) which the engineers afterwards caissoned, when their fire became less warm on this new object. Another was afterwards placed before the Princess Amelia's, for the same purpose. The materials with which the works at the northward were now repaired, were collected from the coal ships that had been run ashore in the new mole after Admiral Darby's departure. The sides of these vessels were cut up, under the direction of the engineers, into large solid pieces of such form and dimension as the purpose dictated, to which they were to be applied. Of these materials the batteries at Willis's were at this time formed; the angles being connected and secured by strong knees and bolts, having transverse pieces within,

which were also kneed. When the caissons for the merlons were thus framed, they were filled in the front with layers of junk, and sand-bags behind. The height of the merlons were between ten and eleven feet; and the upper parts were supported by strong beams across the embrasures, forming *hoods* (as the engineer called them) over the muzzles of the cannon: these hoods were three feet deep, and extended about six feet in length over the embrasures; by which improvements the guns were preserved from being broken by the shells in their descent, and the artillery-men on duty were well covered. The solid construction of these new works, and the adoption of a similar mode in repairing the other defences of the garrison, will account in a great measure for the general casualties of the troops not being so numerous as might otherwise be expected; and, to evince the permanence of them, no other proof, I imagine, need be adduced, than that upwards of one hundred shot-holes have been plugged up in the front of one merlon, and yet the battery was not materially damaged.*

* When the Enemy's proceedings afterwards rendered some alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, the ship-timber was found very useful in further securing the upper batteries, and in protecting our artillery. The height of the parapets permitted the engineers to erect splinter-proofs between the guns, of curved pieces of timber cut from the bottom of a ship, which were placed against the breasts of the merlons, and made bomb-proof by layers of sand-bags, which also formed a traverse across the battery. By these additions the communications between the ordnance were covered, and the batteries well traversed against the enemy's eastern enfilade fire.

Two ordnance-ships arrived in the course of December. As we are now arrived at the close of the year, it may not be impertinent to insert a return of casualties, from the 12th of April to the 31st of December, 1781, that the reader may have an idea of our general loss in that period.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drums.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed and dead of Wounds,	3	10	1	108	122
Disabled, —	2	7	1	36	46
Wounded, —	13	22	6	359	400

The New Year's day of 1782 was remarkable for an action of gallantry which is worthy of being rescued from oblivion. An officer of artillery at Willis's, observing a shell falling towards the place where he stood, got behind a traverse for protection; which he had scarcely done, ere it fell into the traverse, and instantly entangled him in the rubbish: one of the guard, named Martin, observing his distress, generously risked his own life in defence of his officer, and ran to extricate him; but finding his own efforts ineffectual, called for assistance, when another of the guard joining him, they relieved the officer from his situation; and almost at the same instant the shell burst, and levelled the traverse to the ground. Martin was afterwards promoted, and rewarded by the

Governor; who at the same time told him, "he should equally have noticed him for relieving his comrade." Several similar instances of heroism occurred during the siege, which were equally honourable to the garrison.

The enemy persevered in carrying on their works; the Centre guard-house now began to assume a regular figure. The ditch formed three sides of an hexagon, extending to the rear in obtuse angles with the front; and the fascine-parapet, joining the building, was lengthened each way. Materials continued to be daily brought down to the lines, and advanced works. Their workmen were however considerably annoyed from the Old-mole head and Montague's bastion, in repairing the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. The ship, St. Philip's Castle, in Government service, arrived on the 4th from Mahon, with dispatches from General Murray: on board her came several prisoners taken by that General in a sally made from Fort St. Philip's. The enemy endeavoured to cut her off from the bay, but could not accomplish it. She returned to Minorca on the 10th. Since their army had landed at Minorca, the enemy's attention to the eastward was visibly abated; nor did they make so many signals from the tower on the Queen of Spain's chair, as had been their custom formerly. The subsequent evening our prames made the signal for the approach of the gun-boats: an easterly wind however

springing up, they threw up their rockets, and retired. We could not otherwise account for their not firing in an easterly wind, than by imagining they were apprehensive of some accident in their magazines, which, being in the stern of the boat, might run some danger of being blown up by the sparks from the discharge of their ordnance. The night of the 7th, besides making additions to the Centre guard-house, the enemy *debouched* from the fifth branch, and dug a trench about fifteen or twenty yards towards the east. A court of enquiry, on the 8th, sat on Antonio Juanico, the spy who was discovered in the Faro boat; and some time afterwards he was ordered to prepare for execution. The Governor however at last pardoned him.

The enemy, about this time removed several guns from the camp to the lines, taking others back. Most of their cannon (we had reason to imagine for some time past) had been greatly damaged by the firing; as the shot, at periods, were observed not to fly with the same velocity as at first. The last deserter said they had spoiled *three* sets of guns from the commencement of the bombardment. In the night of the 9th, they raised the epaulement joining the Centre guard-house; and opened four embrasures, two on each side of the building. They were all masked with fascines, and appeared solely for defence. The night of the 12th, the enemy formed a trench from the *débouchure* of the fifth branch,

to the front of the ruins of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the western beach: part of it was lined with fascines. They also raised a *place d'armes* on the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, joining the fifth branch. At night sailed the Henry and Mercury ordnance-ships to the westward. Don Vincente Freeze went passenger in the former for England, with the prisoners taken in our sortie, and those sent by General Murray. About the 14th, or 15th, the enemy raised another *place d'armes* on the west flank of the St. Carlos's battery, and joining the ruins of the St. Paschal's battery; and the subsequent evening strengthened and capped it with fascines. In the night, signals were made in the Gut, and at day-break two cutters appeared at the entrance of the Bay; but the wind blowing somewhat northerly, and dying away, they were driven to leeward by the current: a frigate and eleven gun-boats from Algeziras immediately gave chase, and soon after they were joined by a frigate and xebecque from Ceuta. The cutters finding it impossible to make the bay, and observing the force of their pursuers, prudently crowded sail to the eastward. In the afternoon some of the gun-boats got within range, and a few rounds were exchanged; but the wind freshening towards sun-set, the cutters evidently left the enemy considerably astern. When night prevented us from continuing our observations, they had indeed gained such a

distance, that we did not in the least doubt but they would escape.

The enemy had made for several preceding evenings considerable additions to the centre redoubt; and on the night of the 17th, they raised a work embracing each extremity of the fascine-ditch which was in the front of it: this post now appeared finished. They likewise raised and threw sand in front of the *place d'armes*, and brought vast quantities of different materials to their advanced works. Their firing was not at this period remarkable; but, as they directed their ordnance principally among our working parties on the hill, we experienced a few casualties. Our batteries in return were well served; and the fire pointed to all quarters. In the morning of the 18th, just after gun-firing, signals were made from the enemy's advanced works, which were repeated to their camp. The batteries at the same time kept up a brisk fire, all in a low direction. This gave us reason to think they were apprehensive of another sortie: and the following morning the four embrasures in the centre redoubt were unmasked, and *animated* with four howitzers; and a considerable number of troops left the lines soon after day-break: all which circumstances served to countenance our conjecture. In the evening of the 20th, the artillery at Willis's discovered a party of the enemy erecting a line of communication from the fourth branch to the centre redoubt. The Old-mole head and Montague's were immediately opened on

them, in addition to the upper batteries ; and we plied them so briskly, that the party were obliged to retire about midnight, leaving the work, as the morning evinced, in great confusion. The subsequent night, notwithstanding our fire, they raised and strengthened the new communication. In this duty they were well covered by a brisk fire from their lines ; and which, from the repeated volleys discharged, afforded room to think that their workmen had suffered materially the night before.

The night of the 23d, they repaired the parapet of the St. Carlos's battery nine fascines in height, and began to rebuild the magazine in the rear. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were in and about the battery. The succeeding afternoon, about four o'clock, the Governor opened the lower batteries on this work, and our fire was exceedingly well served for some hours. The carcases several times set fire to the fascines, but the enemy as frequently extinguished it. At first their batteries returned our fire sparingly ; but receiving a reinforcement of artillery-men from the camp, the cannonade became warm on both sides. Our lower batteries ceased in the evening. The next day, the Governor renewed his endeavours to burn these works. The carcases were equally successful as the preceding day, but their guards and workmen soon extinguished the fire. The Spanish lines returned the cannonade with great vivacity, having in the twenty-four hours discharged one thousand and forty-five shot, and eighty-three

shells: our batteries diminished their fire about four in the afternoon. The carcasses used by the artillery on this occasion were made of the enemy's blind shells, in which were perforated three large holes, and the cavity filled with composition. They were found to answer extremely well; some of them burning fresh a quarter of an hour after the enemy had smothered them with sand, which was the mode they adopted to put them out.

We observed, on the 27th, four large piles of fascines at the eastern extremity of the parallel. We were not at all at a loss to guess their meaning in placing these fascines to the eastward; as it was evident, that they wished to draw off our attention as much as possible from the St. Carlos's battery. The manœuvre did not however answer. The following evening about ten o'clock arrived the two cutters, which had been pursued by the enemy's cruisers to the eastward; the largest of them, called the Viper, was of four hundred and sixty tons burthen, mounted twenty-eight guns, and was esteemed the largest vessel of her kind ever built; the other was the Lively, of fourteen guns; both laden with ordnance-stores. They informed us that the evening of the day they were chased through to the east, several of the gun-boats got up and engaged them, but were soon beaten off: at length the wind freshening, the boats were left astern. The breeze, they said, increased to a brisk gale, which, as the gun-boats were some leagues from land, might greatly distress

them. This conjecture appeared confirmed by none of them being observed to have returned to the bay. The night of the 28th, the enemy took down half of the old tower, or windmill, which they probably thought was too conspicuous an object of direction for our artillery in the night: they added also considerably to the St. Carlos's battery, and made some alterations in the centre redoubt, which they palisaded in the rear, and within it hung a barrier-gate. The same night, arrived the Dartmouth Tartar cutter with stores. The night of the 30th, our opponents were observed very busy to the eastward of the centre redoubt. We instantly opened upon them, and drove them from the place. At day-break we found they had traced out a work of five sides, with a large opening in the rear, and erected before it a screen similar to ours at Willis', but so injudiciously placed, that the workmen behind were not at all concealed from our upper batteries. This work was never carried on; and the screen some time afterwards was knocked down, and removed. Our engineers, of whom little has been mentioned for some time, were indefatigable in repairing the splinter-proofs, magazines, traverses, and communications, along the north front, which were damaged by the enemy's fire: the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines, had likewise a share in their attention. Parties were also engaged in securing and repairing the *skeleton* traverses, formed of timber and sand-bags in front of the doors, win-

dows, &c. of the grand magazines near the New-mole; and deposits of fascines, sand, and other materials, were collected in different parts of the garrison.

In the beginning of February, great numbers of mules continued bringing fascines, &c. to the enemy's lines; and by the number of gabions missing from their fascine-park, it was thought they had concealed them in different parts of the approaches for new works. The St. Carlos's battery appeared nearly completed: it consisted of an epaulement with two shoulders; five dodging traverses were erected in the rear, and behind them two larger ones for magazines: the latter, however, were not of the same form as those erected before. A gate was also hung at the opening of the fifth branch, and the *places d'armes*, on each flank of the battery, seemed finished. Part of the parallel joining the fifth branch, in extent about forty yards, was likewise lined with fascines and repaired. In this state were their works near the Tower, when, on the night of the 2d, they restored the western part of the St. Martin's battery, making only five embrasures to open upon the Town and Waterport. Our firing was pretty smart at this period; but their artillery did not exceed a hundred, or a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours.

In this tedious and uninteresting manner affairs proceeded; every night the besiegers making some trifling addition to their advanced works. The afternoon of the 7th, one of

their shells set fire to a magazine box on the Queen's-battery (Willis's) in which were a few loaded small shells and cartridges. These instantly blew up, and fired an adjoining gun, but did not the smallest injury to the officers or any of the guard, though the former were close to it when the accident happened. On hearing the explosion, the enemy immediately increased their fire, and continued it the remainder of the evening. The enemy added, on the night of the 10th, another embrasure to the new battery; and two nights following, they prolonged the parallel about forty yards to the eastward. Vast quantities of materials were at this time scattered in various parts of their works.

The afternoon of the 15th, some practice was made from a gun mounted upon a new-constructed depressing-carriage, the invention of Lieut. Koehler, of the Royal Artillery, which was highly approved of by the Governor and other officers present. The gun was fixed in a bed of timber, the under side of which was a plane parallel to the axis of the piece: from this bed, immediately under the centre of gravity, projected a spindle eight inches in diameter. This spindle passed through a groove formed for its reception in a plank, the upper side of which was also a plane: upon this under piece the bed and gun recoiled, being attached to it by a key passing through the spindle. The bed and gun by these means were at liberty to move round upon the axis of the spindle, and when fired,

slided upon the under plank in the line directed by the groove. The under piece was then connected, by a strong hinge in front, to two cheeks of a common garrison-carriage, cut down to be little higher than the trucks. The gun could be laid to any degree of depression under twenty degrees, by a common quoin resting upon the cheeks of the carriage; but when greater depression was necessary, two upright timbers, with indented steps, were fixed to the cheeks; by which, with the assistance of a moveable plank, to slide in upon the steps, and a quoin, the back part of the plank, upon which the gun slid, was elevated at pleasure by iron pins in the uprights; and the gun depressed to any angle above twenty and under seventy degrees.

Many advantages, besides that of immediate depression, resulted to the artillery from this invention. The carriage, when the gun was depressed, seldom moved; the gun sliding upon the plank to which it was attached by the spindle, and returning to its former place with the most trifling assistance. When the shot was discharged, and the bed with the gun had recoiled to the extremity of the groove; the matross, by turning round the gun to lie horizontally across the carriage, (which was done with the greatest facility) was also enabled to load under cover of the merlon, unexposed to the enemy's fire, and avoided the difficulty of ramming the shot upwards. It equally allowed the gun to be fired at point blank; and (by turning the muzzle to the back part

of the carriage,) at every elevation, to forty-five degrees, but in that state did not particularly excel. As to the accuracy of the depressing shot, no farther proof need be adduced, than that, out of thirty rounds, twenty-eight shot took place in one traverse in the St. Carlos's battery, at the distance of near one thousand four hundred yards.

A polacre had arrived on the 15th; and on the 17th, came in the Flying-fish cutter, with ordnance-stores: the latter was opposed, and engaged in the Bay by a frigate, a xebecque, and three gun-boats; but got in by perseverance and superior skill, without a single man killed or wounded. At night, a party of the enemy was discovered at the eastern extremity of the parallel; and a brisk fire was immediately pointed to the spot. At day-break, we remarked they had traced out with fascines a work (of five sides, leaving the gorge open) at the west return from the parallel. It appeared to be for another redoubt. About the morning gun-fire, a brig was hailed from Europa, and answered, from Cork: finding she was a friend, the Captain was directed to anchor at the Mole; but imagining the ships, as before the war, remained at Waterport, he passed our prames, and did not discover his error till he had gone too far to return: he was consequently obliged to put about, and the vessel grounded at the back of the *Old-mole*. When the enemy observed her in the morning, the Black battery, and Fort St. Philip, directed a smart fire upon her; but, though it was con-

tinued the whole day, not a shot struck the hull. Captain Curtis brought away the crew, and at night went with several boats, and cut away her masts: part of her cargo was also removed; but the greater portion of it was damaged by the sea-water. In the evening, Waterport guard was reinforced with a picquet.

The enemy, on the night of the 18th, added five embrasures to the gun-battery, and left a space, seemingly for two others. This addition made it appear as if they intended the whole for one battery, which before was divided into two. Great quantities of materials were dispersed in various parts of their works, and brush-wood continued to be brought into their camp from the country. The succeeding night they erected an epaulement of thirty-nine casks long, faced with fascines, within the hexagon figure, at the extremity of the parallel. The front work was also raised, and a ditch, extending along the front of the parallel to the east flank of the St. Carlos's, lined with fascines. They worked also on the platforms of the new battery. The morning of the 20th, ten gun-boats returned to Algeziras from the east: they were supposed to be the same which had chased the Viper and Lively cutters. Intelligence from Portugal mentioned, that several of them had been lost in the gale which sprung up the same evening: we were rather disappointed therefore to see so many return. In the evening the Viper, Lively, and Dartmouth

—Tartar cutters, sailed for England. About the time of their departure, a traverse in the St. Carlos's was set on fire by our artillery, which occasioned a smart cannonade for some hours. The succeeding day another traverse was set on fire, and burnt for some time. The enemy always behaved with great spirit on these emergencies. The night of the 21st they completed their gun-battery, which now presented to us thirteen embrasures: they likewise repaired the damage done by the fire.

About noon on the 23d, several signals were made at Cabrita point, which brought out a frigate and a xebeque from Algeziras. Soon after we observed a vessel standing into the Bay with a flowing sail. The xebeque passed her astern; but the frigate bore down, and appeared as if she intended to board. The vessel however, in coming abreast, threw in so well directed a broad-side, that the Spaniard was greatly confused, and fell astern. The frigate afterwards wore, and returned the salute; but the vessel was at such a distance, that no damage was received. On her arrival at the new mole, to our surprise we found her to be the Mercury ordnance-ship, which left the Bay in January; and, as we imagined, was bound to England. Several inhabitants, supposing the same, had taken their passage on board her for England; and never discovered their mistake, till, to their great mortification, they found, on their entrance into the Straits, the unpleasant

shores of Spain and Barbary, instead of the exhilarating coast of Britain. Captain Herington, who commanded her, on leaving the garrison, had secret orders to put into Lisbon, where he was to take in a cargo of various articles, and return. These orders he was not to divulge to any person, lest the enemy by their emissaries should get information of the plan, and way-lay him in his return. He accordingly put into Lisbon, and took in his cargo of wine and fruit. When every thing was completed, he pretended some further business would still delay him, and pressed the passengers to embrace the opportunity of the packet, and sail for England. They however approved of their accommodation too well to remove; and Captain Herington was reluctantly obliged to bring them back to the garrison. The Governor did not suffer this gallant conduct of Captain Herington to pass unrewarded, but generously presented him with a handsome *douceur*, and strongly recommended him to the Admiralty for promotion; which accordingly succeeded. On the afternoon in which the Mercury arrived, the enemy fired a grand *feu-de-joie* in camp, commencing with a salute from the lines. They repeated the fire a fourth time; which led us to imagine they had gained some advantage at Minorca; and we afterwards found that our apprehensions had been too well founded.

The enemy's ships in the Bay were reinforced on the 24th and 25th with a frigate,

four or five xebèques, and several armed settees; part of which probably had been employed to block up the port of Mahon. The morning of the 25th, arrived the St. Ann ordnance-ship with a supply of powder, and two gun-boats, on a new construction, in frames. We were informed by her, that the Vernon store-ship, under convoy of a frigate, was on her passage for Gibraltar, with ten other gun-boats on board. The following morning we observed the enemy had entirely new faced the eastern epaulement, and raised it to the height of eight fascines. They also worked on the magazine of the St. Martin's battery, and *debouched* from the centre of the parallel, throwing up a trifling line, extending towards the south-west. The 27th, four rows, of ten tents each, were pitched in the rear of the Catalonian camp. We imagined they were occupied by the artillery cadets. At night the enemy added several traverses to their thirteen-gun battery. Besides the arrivals already noted, three other vessels and several boats came in, in the course of the month.

The 1st of March a flag of truce went to the enemy, in answer to one from them some days before. The Spanish officer who received the packet informed us, that Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, had surrendered on the 5th of February. The succeeding day, a carcass set fire to the thirteen-gun battery, which continued blazing for two hours. On their attempting to extinguish the fire, we

plied them so briskly that several were killed, and most of them driven from the work; but their usual gallantry at last prevailed. At night they raised a *place d'armes* at the western extremity of the thirteen-gun battery. These defensive works demonstrated that they were determined to provide as much as possible against another sortie. The following night they repaired the damage done by the fire. The carpenters of the navy, on the 4th, laid the keel of one of the new gun-boats. The 6th, six rows of tents, ten in each row, were pitched in the rear of the second line of the enemy's camp, near the horse barrack. A large party was also employed in making a road from the beach to the barrack; and others were engaged in landing shells, and different ordnance. These, with other appearances, bespoke a determined resolution to prosecute the siege. Our Governor, on the other hand, with unwearied attention employed the garrison in repairing, and putting in the best order of defence, the upper batteries, and other works, which had suffered from the continued bombardment of the enemy. The bridge, in the ditch at Land-port, was likewise pulled down; and other alterations took place in that quarter. The enemy, on the 8th, raised one face of the eastern redoubt, several fascines in height: and from the noise heard the preceding night, we imagined they also finished platforms in their batteries. The day following, Lieut. Cuppage, of the Royal

Artillery, was dangerously wounded on the Royal battery, from a splinter of a small shell, which burst immediately after being discharged from the rock-gun. This was the second accident of the same nature. The 11th, a frigate and xebeque passed to the west, with six top-sail vessels; supposed to be part of the late Minorca garrison. The night of the 13th, the enemy traced out a work within the western *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery; apparently with an intention of extending the epaulement. The firing on both sides was now considerably increased: that from the enemy amounted on an average to about three hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours.

The operations of the besiegers still continued tedious. On the 16th they palisaded the gorge of the centre redoubt; and on the 18th began to pitch a new camp, near the grand magazine, on the beach. At night they erected the epaulement of St. Paschal's mortar-battery, and raised three traverses in the rear. Lieut. White, of the 56th, was slightly wounded on the 16th. On the night of the 20th, the St. Paschal's battery was raised three fascines. At night the wind blew so strong a gale, that the new wind-mill, on Windmill-hill, took fire from the violence of the friction, and was burnt to the ground. The 22d, the enemy made some trifling additions, and fixed a barrier-gate at the extremity of the fourth branch of approach. The subsequent evening, a little before midnight, we were

gratified with the safe arrival of the *Vernon* store-ship, having on board the remaining ten gun-boats, and other materials for the garrison. Some hours after, the *Cerberus* and *Apollo* frigates, Captains Mann and Hamilton, with four transports, having the 97th regiment on board, anchored under our guns.

The *Vernon's* arrival may be considered as truly fortunate, since no less than *thirty* Spanish men of war, of different force, were out purposely to intercept her and the *Success* frigate, Captain Pole, her convoy. Some leagues to the westward of the Straits they fell in with a forty-gun frigate, which had left our (blockade) station, and was one of the above-mentioned cruisers. A warm action consequently commenced; but the Spaniard, finding the *Vernon* well armed, and that she boldly bore down to support the *Success*, after an engagement of several glasses, in which the *Vernon* had a considerable share, thought proper to submit. On board the prize were found papers describing the *Vernon*, to the most minute part of her rigging; at the same time mentioning the officers names who were passengers, and every particular article of her cargo: and from the prisoners we learned the number of ships which were cruising to intercept her. Captain Pole afterwards burned the *Santa Catalina*, and separated from the *Vernon* on the appearance of the *Cerberus*, with her convoy, which he mistook for the enemy's cruisers. The *Vernon* therefore proceeded alone for the garrison, and at the en-

trance of the Straits, in the evening, fell in with, and indeed was surrounded by, the enemy's ships: but happily the sky prognosticating a rough night, and she tacking at the same time they did; they, supposing her a friend, stood in for the high land; and at dusk she altered her course, and was soon safe in her destined port. Lieut. Col. Gledstanes, of the 72d regiment, and other officers, came in her as passengers, with recruits for the different regiments in the garrison. The next day, the 97th regiment, commanded by Col. Stanton, disembarked seven hundred complete, and were immediately quartered in Scud hill and Rosia barracks. This regiment soon after became very sickly; and though they were attended to with the greatest care by the Governor and officers, in a few months many of them died; and the rest were of little assistance to the garrison before September.

The enemy, on the night of the 24th, were discovered, from Willis's, at work in the front of the epaulement, at the eastern extremity of the parallel: a few rounds of grape, however, quickly drove them under cover. They made several attempts to proceed, but were as constantly obliged to retire. The succeeding morning, we observed they had employed parties in other parts of their works. The communication to the centre redoubt was raised; many traverses were erected behind the fourth approach, and a considerable quantity of fascines and other materials brought down to their works. In the forenoon of the

25th, the Spanish officers belonging to the Santa Catalina, who were brought to the garrison in the Vernon, were sent by a flag of truce into Spain on their parole. In the course of the day, a shot came through one of the capped embrasures on Princess Amelia's battery, (Willis's) took off the legs of two men belonging to the 72d and 73d regiments, one leg of a soldier of the 73d, and wounded another man in both legs; thus *four* men had *seven* legs taken off and wounded by one shot. The boy who was usually stationed on the works where a large party was employed, to inform the men when the enemy's fire was directed to that place, had been reproving them for their carelessness in not attending to him; and had just turned his head toward the enemy, when he observed this shot, and instantly called for them to take care: his caution was however too late; the shot entered the embrasure, and had the above-recited fatal effect. It is somewhat singular, that this boy should be possessed of such uncommon quickness of sight, as to see the enemy's shot almost immediately after they quitted the guns. He was not, however, the only one in the garrison possessing this qualification; another boy of about the same age was as celebrated, if not his superior. Both of them belonged to the artificer company, and were constantly placed on some part of the works to observe the enemy's fire: their names were Richardson and Brand; the former was reputed to have the best eye.

The night of the 25th, the enemy extended their parallel in a continued direction with the old work about one hundred yards, with caiks and fascines, banked up with sand in front. The succeeding evening, we perceived several guns in the St. Martin's battery; and it was imagined, that ordnance were brought forward for the other batteries. The night of the 26th, they began merlons for six embrasures in the eastern redoubt, two in each face opening on the Devil's tower, Lines, and Old-mole: they also lengthened the parallel, and strengthened that part which was raised the preceding night. The 28th, they scaled several guns and mortars in the advanced batteries; and the following day we concluded they mounted all their ordnance, as their working parties gave a general huzza, and then withdrew for the day.

Our opponents at this time scarcely expended more than two hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; but we frequently saluted them with double that number in that period. The night of the 28th and 29th, the enemy lined with fascines the prolongation of the parallel, and erected five traverses in the eastern redoubt. Their batteries near the tower now appeared to be completed; the *fourth* month being just expired since they had been destroyed. The 31st being a grand festival, our batteries were double-manned, expecting the besiegers would open their advanced batteries; but not firing, the reinforcement was remanded at noon. In the evening, about six

o'clock, a shell set fire to the flank of the eastern redoubt, and the flame being assisted with a brisk discharge, burnt rapidly for some hours: at last, however, the enemy extinguished it. The succeeding morning, we perceived that they had covered with sand the part which had taken fire, and a number of fascines were lying in great confusion about the work. The same night, a boat came in from Portugal with sheep, oranges, lemons, and fowls: two others also arrived in the course of the month.

On the evening of the 1st of April, a soldier of the 39th regiment deserted from Land-port: several hundred rounds of musquetry and grape were discharged at him, some of which it is imagined took place, as he dropped just before he got to the St. Carlos's battery, and was carried into the work by seven of the guard. At dusk, a Volunteer of Arragon came over to us: he brought his arms and some necessaries, which, with other circumstances, occasioned a suspicion of his being a spy. He reported that the enemy had suffered considerably in restoring their batteries; upwards of four hundred being killed, and nearly as many more wounded. The eastern redoubt, he informed us, was called the Mahon battery. The enemy, on the 2d, began to pitch tents in rear of the Walon guards: they were afterwards increased to six double rows, capable of quartering a battalion of infantry.

As grates for heating shot were distributed on the different northern batteries in the beginning of this month, we imagined the Governor intended applying red-hot shot against the enemy's works, which appeared now complete. We were however disappointed: they were still reserved as a *bonne bouche*, for the closing of the scene.

The night of the 5th, the enemy erected, at the extremity of the parallel, a *place d'armes* of four sides, one of which was the parallel lengthened, the other three extending in obtuse angles to the rear. The 6th, Colonel Stanton was appointed a Brigadier-general; and Capt. Blanckley, of the 97th regiment, his Brigade-major. The 8th, we perceived some tents pitched upon the plain beneath the ruins of Carteia; and the following day this camp was increased with five double rows of tents: a regiment in white took possession in the evening. The 9th, a regiment in blue marched into the new camp, pitched the 2d of this month. The same day all the carpenters of the regiments in garrison (those of the 97th regiment excepted) were ordered, with a hundred additional real-men, into the King's works. At night the enemy made some alterations near St. Paschal's battery, and strengthened the *place d'armes* at the extremity of the parallel. The 10th, Lieut. Wetham, of the 12th regiment, was killed by a splinter of a shell, marching at the head of a spur-guard up the ramp, from Land-port-ditch. His servant also lost his arm, and the drummer had

his drum broken to pieces: but the rest of the guard escaped. The death of this young Officer was much regretted; and it seemed particularly unfortunate, as the enemy only fired that fatal shell and one shot in the earlier part of the day.

A Faro boat arrived on the 11th from Portugal, with dispatches for the Governor. A private letter sent from Lisbon by this boat, mentioned, that great preparations were making at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean ports, for a most vigorous attack on Gibraltar; and that the Duc de Crillon, who had lately taken St. Philip's, was to command with twenty thousand French and Spanish troops, in addition to what were at present before the garrison; with Monsieur D'Arcon, a French engineer of great eminence and abilities; and Admiral Don Bonaventura Moreno, with ten-sail of the line, besides floating-batteries, gun and mortar-boats, &c. &c. The truth of this intelligence we little doubted, as many circumstances now occurred daily, that served to confirm it. The enemy's cannonade, in the course of the 12th, was singular indeed: from six in the morning to sun-set, they fired every two or three minutes a single gun or mortar; and being the *anniversary* of their bombardment, it appeared still more extraordinary. Some jocular persons in the garrison remarked that perhaps they were commemorating the day with fasting and prayer, and by their *minute-guns* expressing their sorrow, that so many thousand barrels of powder, and

rounds of ammunition, should have been expended to so little purpose. Their firing from the 12th gradually decreased, for about a week; when, for a few nights, they fired brisker than usual. It afterwards diminished to about a hundred rounds on an average in the twenty-four hours, and scarce exceeded that number during the remainder of the month. Their fascine-parties continued to be actively employed preparing materials in their parks; and long strings of mules were constantly removing them to the lines and advanced batteries. Throughout their camp new life seemed to be infused into the troops: instead of that inactive languor which had so long prevailed in all their operations, every person now appeared in motion.

The morning of the 16th, we remarked that the enemy had repaired the eastern part of the Mahon battery, burnt down the latter end of the preceding month. Some other trifling additions were also made to this work. The 20th, arrived the Antigallican ordnance-ship from England. The nights of the 21st and 22d, the enemy's parties added some further repairs to the Mahon battery: they also raised a small work near the tower, and erected several traverses in various parts of the parallel. The 24th, one of our new gun-boats, which had been launched on the 18th, was tried with an eighteen-pounder on board; and the practice met with the approbation of the Governor and Officers of the navy. As a person was sent out in the Vernon to super-

intend their construction, the keels of several other boats after his arrival were immediately laid on the stocks; and the carpenters, being now acquainted with the marks, proceeded with confidence and expedition: four or five more therefore were in great forwardness. We observed, about this time, numbers of boats passing and repassing, between Algeziras and Point Mala, and two ships in the river Palmones, which we imagined were fitting out as fire-ships; precautions were therefore taken to render them ineffectual, in case they resolved on *another* attempt to burn our frigates. The 25th, a little after day-break, a deserter came in from the enemy: he was a native of Arragon, and comrade to the last: he confirmed our information from Lisbon, respecting the intended attack, under the command of the Duc de Crillon; adding, that they had resolved to make the principal attack by sea; for which purpose large ships were to be fitted up with cork, &c. The new camp, near Rocardillo-point, he said, was occupied by the regiment of Cordova infantry, lately arrived from Ceuta.

Though their camp had been considerably reinforced within the preceding six weeks, yet we could not observe that they had made any addition to their guards, which continued to be about the same number as mentioned some months before. The 28th, they raised the merlons of the Mahon battery with sand-bags. In the course of the day, they brought down two guns from their artillery-park to

Fort Tonara, whither they had carried four the preceding day. The 30th, they began laying platforms in the Mahon battery: on the same day we launched our second gun-boat. Seven more were on the stocks.

In the beginning of May, the enemy repaired the west branch of the St. Carlos's, which fell down some time before, and made some alterations in the Black battery. Several hundred mules came likewise with clay to the lines. From seven in the evening of the 4th, to the same hour the succeeding afternoon, both the garrison and the enemy were silent. This was the first *twenty-four hours* in which there had been no firing for the space of nearly THIRTEEN MONTHS.

The evening of the 7th, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with four transports and four ordnance-ships, sailed for England. The succeeding morning we observed that three of the transports were captured, and in company with the enemy's cruisers were then turning to windward. In the afternoon of the 9th, a line-of-battle ship, with seven large vessels, and a few polacres and tartars, arrived in the Bay from the west, and anchored at Algeziras. At dusk, the large vessels, which appeared to be old men of war, or galleons, hauled close in shore. The Governor, at night, ordered a picquet to reinforce Waterport guard. The enemy still continued discharging about a hundred rounds every twenty-four hours; and their parties as well as ours were employed in making trifling additions and repairs. The

arrival of the shipping above-mentioned at Algeziras, occasioned various conjectures: from many circumstances, we had reason to imagine they were intended for the attack by sea, which was meditating against the garrison. The Governor and chief engineer's attention consequently became engaged towards the sea-line: the beach behind the Old mole was fortified with a row of sloping palisades; Waterport gateway was well barricaded, and a *chevaux-de-frise* ordered to be got ready to place at the foot of Land-port glacis: the ramp in the ditch was likewise removed; and those batteries on the sea-line, which they conceived might probably be opposed to the enemy's attack, were inspected, and put in the best order of defence.

The enemy, about the 12th, removed, and made a new arrangement of their ordnance in the forts and batteries along the coasts: we supposed they were changing them for others of a larger calibre. The 14th, several of the large ships at Algeziras struck their yards and top-masts, and a great number of men appeared on board them; which movements left us no longer to doubt, that they were intended to be fitted up as FLOATING BATTERIES for the grand attack: this opinion was confirmed in the afternoon, by their beginning to cut down the poops of two of them. The subsequent day, three store-ships, the *Queen Charlotte*, *Leonora*, and *Charles*, arrived from England, with powder, shells, bedding, and timber. Three gun-

boats, on their appearance in the Gut, went from the point to speak them; but the ships hoisting French colours, and standing for Algeziras, the boats were deceived, and returned: the false colours were soon after struck, and British displayed; and they arrived without opposition. The new gun-boats which were launched, were on this occasion of particular service; and before night, nineteen hundred barrels of powder were secured in our magazines. The enemy, on the 17th, opened thirteen large port-holes in the larboard side of one of the ships at Algeziras, and seven in another.

Their operations now in the advanced works almost totally ceased; their whole attention seemed occupied by the ships at Algeziras, and by arrangements in their camp. Cannon and variety of military stores were landed beyond Point Mala, and a strong party was employed in erecting a large building near the landing-place, which we conjectured was for an hospital. The firing on both sides varied as circumstances directed. Three men of the 58th regiment were missing on the 19th; and a party being immediately sent in quest of them, their bodies were found dashed to pieces behind the rock; the rope by which they were to have descended being many yards too short. The enemy were very active about their ships; eleven port-holes were opened in the side of a third; and on the 21st, they began to strengthen their larboard sides with some materials which

appeared like junk. The elasticity and resistance of this article rendered it very eligible for the purpose. On the land side they continued collecting brush-wood from all parts of the country, and had strong parties at work, making fascines. At the landing-place, stores of every species were daily disembarked. On the other hand, the garrison, with unwearied assiduity, made various dispositions to repel their attack. The *sloping* palisades at Waterport by this time were finished, and the gateway barricaded, excepting a small passage for the wicket. To this post the Governor seemed particularly to attend. The intentions of the enemy were no longer mysterious: every preparation was therefore made to give them a warm reception: an additional number of grates for heating shot, were made and distributed along the Line wall; and the navy lowered their yards and top-masts, to be in readiness to act on shore at a moment's notice.

A privateer xebeque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with a Corsican officer and twelve privates, who came to offer their services as volunteers during the approaching attack; which the Governor accepted, and ordered them to be entertained by different regiments till the others arrived, who, they informed us, were on their passage. In the evening, a large building, to the east of the Catalonian camp, took fire, and was totally consumed; it had formerly been a barrack, but was now, as the deserters informed

us, a granary for forage and corn. We numbered at this time upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon in the artillery-park of the enemy. The 25th, the engineers began to mine a gallery from a place above Farrington's battery, (Willis's,) to communicate through the rock to a notch or projection of the rock, below Green's Lodge, in which the Governor proposed to make a battery. The 26th, another vessel arrived from Algiers, and brought letters, acquainting us that it was universally believed in Spain, that the garrison, from the magnitude of the preparations for the attack, inevitably must be taken before the end of July. The same day about noon, a large fleet appeared from the east, upwards of a hundred sail of which we observed in the evening enter the Bay, and anchor between the river Palmones and Algeziras. The succeeding morning we were enabled to make our observations on them: three were large and armed, one of them with a flag at her mizen: the rest were ships with troops on board, and small polacres and settees, supposed from their appearance to be laden with stores. In the course of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, they landed, it was imagined, about twelve battalions, which, calculating at about seven hundred and fifty to each battalion, amounted to about nine thousand men, if the regiments were complete. As the troops disembarked, they encamped in the rear of the second line, extending towards the horse-barrack now called *Buena-Vista*.

which, we understood from the last deserters, had been fitted up for the commander in Chief's quarters: others of them occupied the ground on the left of the first line, and on the right of the Catalonians, in an obtuse direction up the hill toward the Queen of Spain's chair. Large parties were detached to land the military stores.

A flag of truce came from the enemy on the 28th, with a letter from Mr. Anderson, a merchant who had left the garrison some days before, and had been taken on his passage to Faro. Before the purport of the flag was known, the Governor, speaking to the officers near him, said "he was supposed the Duke was arrived, and had sent to summon the garrison; but he should give him a short answer, No,—No,—and hoped the gentlemen" (addressing himself to the Officers present) "would all support him." He had not, however, an opportunity of being so spiritedly laconic. The day following, we perceived a new encampment between the Catalonians and the left of the first line, and great additions were made to those mentioned before. Six of their battering-ships were now in hand, and an universal activity was observed throughout their camp. The firing on both sides varied very little: if there were any difference in the number of rounds, the garrison had the advantage. Our engineers at this time were employed in repairing the damaged and uneven platforms on the sea-line batteries, and the Artillery in disposing of

the heavy ordnance, where they would act with greater execution and effect. Scarce a day now passed but vessels of all denominations arrived in the Bay, at the enemy's camp; the generality of which seemed laden with military stores and materials for the siege.

June did not commence with any thing extraordinary. The 2d, Brigadier Stanton died of a *coup de soleil*. The enemy, the following day, pitched several large tents to the southward of Algeiras, for the accommodation of the workmen employed in fitting up their ships. The 4th, being his Majesty's birth-day, the last of our new gun-boats was launched; and at noon the whole fired a salute, commencing with a salvo of forty-four guns *shot*, from the north front of the garrison: the enemy's batteries instantly returned our land-fire, and in so smart a manner as to convince us, they had prepared to retaliate. The following are the names of the gun-boats, and ships from which they were manned.

From the Brilliant frigate	Revenge	one 24 pr. 21 Men
	Defiance	one 24 do. 21 do.
	Resolution	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Spitfire	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Dreadnought	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Thunder	one 18 do. 21 do.
From the Porcupine frigate	Europa	one 24 do. 21 do.
	Terrible	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Fury	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Scourge	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Terror	one 18 do. 21 do.

From the
Speedwell } Vengeance one 18 per 21 Men.
cutter

On the 5th, three rows of double tents, ten in each row, were pitched near Barcelo's battery, at Algeziras. Mr. M'Gregor, a volunteer in the 73d, was wounded the same day by a shell; of which article the enemy's artillery, within a day or two, had been more profuse than usual. The 6th, Captain Wideburg of Reden's was wounded in the Queen's lines. On the 7th, our artillery practised from the King's bastion with *red-hot shot*, against the Irishman's brig, which was stranded at the back of the old mole. In the first round, one of the artillery-men putting in the shot, the fire by some means immediately communicated to the cartridge, and the unfortunate man was blown from the embrasure in some hundred pieces: two others were also slightly wounded with the unexpected recoil of the carriage. The practice after this accident was discontinued. In the evening, a shell fell into a quarter in town, and carried away part of a chair, in which Ensign M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was sitting: it immediately burst in the room below, and lifted him and the chair from the floor, without farther injury.

The enemy's inactivity in their advanced batteries was sufficiently compensated by their diligence and celerity at Algeziras: six ships were now in great forwardness, and on the 10th

they began upon another. Of this interval of tranquillity, as we may call it, (though the enemy had not quite discontinued their fire) the Governor took advantage, and employed it with indefatigable zeal in completing the works of the garrison. New batteries bearing on Waterport, which appeared to be his grand object of defence, were opened in the Moorish castle: a caissoned battery was also erected at upper Forbes's, and some alterations made in the lines: moveable palisades, with caiks of earth, sand, &c. were distributed in various parts along the line wall, to be ready in case a breach should be effected; and the outworks at Land-port underwent some advantageous alterations. Two or three men about this time attempted to desert; but they were all retaken.

On the 11th, between ten and eleven o'clock, an unlucky shell from the enemy fell through the splinter-proof, at the door of the magazine on Princess Anne's battery (Willis's) and bursting, communicated to the powder, which instantly blew up. The explosion was so violent as to shake the whole rock, and throw the materials on both sides an almost incredible way into the sea. Three merlons on the west flank of the battery, with several unfortunate men who had run behind them for shelter, were forced down from the level of the platforms into the Prince's lines, which, with the Queen's below, were almost filled with rubbish. The magazine near it happily escaped, though the door was thrown open

by the explosion. Our loss by this dreadful accident was chiefly among the workmen who were employed on the flank of the battery : one drummer, and thirteen rank and file, were killed ; three serjeants, three drummers, and nine rank and file, wounded. Immediately after the report of the explosion, and on the appearance of the large column of smoke, the enemy gave a loud huzza : their drums beat to arms in the camp ; and some persons aver, that their first line assembled, and were actually on their march towards Fort St. Philip, but afterwards returned. As the engineers, after the accident, got together the remains of the party, to effectually secure the magazine which had so miraculously escaped, the enemy continued the cannonade the remainder of the day ; and, as if fate was resolved at that particular time to sport with our anxiety, in the course of this firing two other shells fell upon the remaining magazine, and one into the very splinter-proof in front of the door : happily the latter did not go through ; for, if it had, this magazine might have shared the fate of its neighbour, and the whole of the batteries at Willis's have probably been *materially* injured. Princess Anne's battery, the flank of it excepted, was not considerably damaged : the caissoned merlons were much shaken, and the battery filled with rubbish ; however, before night the whole was cleared away, and several rounds fired from that battery, as well as from the other batteries, to convince the enemy

that the misfortune was not of so much importance as they probably imagined: indeed, from so dreadful an accident, it was wonderful that the injury was not of greater consequence.

The navy, on the 13th, under the direction of the engineers, began to caisson the west face of the New-mole fort. About sunset, a soldier of the 58th regiment, who had lately joined in the Vernon, deserted from Land-port: at night a picquet was ordered to reinforce that guard. The 14th, a French frigate, with eighteen or nineteen polacres, &c. arrived in the bay. The same afternoon, a xebeque, returning to Algeziras, from the east, stood in so close to the garrison, that she was perplexed by the eddy-winds, and remained a considerable time stationary: the garrison fired upon her, and the gun-boats were manned, and rowed out to attack her; but two of the enemy's boats, coming to her assistance, towed her head round; and soon after, a breeze carried her out of all danger. If our boats had got out a little earlier, she might have been roughly handled; and some were sanguine enough to think she might have been taken.

As boats were constantly detached by the navy at night-fall, to row guard at some distance from the garrison, and give information of the approach of the gun-boats, or any other vessels, curiosity often prompted them to approach the enemy's shore; and for some preceding nights they reported, that they

heard, at Algeziras, a noise like that of men hard at work; whence we concluded, their impatience to finish their battering-ships made them embrace all opportunities, both by day and night. The 16th, a new camp was observed between the Grand magazine and the Orange-grove. The battalion which occupied it were supposed to be disembarked from the small convoy which arrived on the 14th. At night, a noise of boats was distinctly heard from our prames, at some distance in the bay: it however ceased on a gun being fired towards that quarter. This circumstance occasioned new signals to be appointed for the prames. The 97th regiment, on the 17th, for the first time, gave a picquet of forty men. The following day, Hardenberg's regiment was ordered, in case of an alarm, to act with the 58th at Europa, instead of marching to town. In the afternoon, a French convoy, of upwards of sixty sail, under three frigates, anchored in the bay, off the Guadارانque, from the east. As most of the ships had troops on board, we concluded it was the French reinforcement, of which we had received previous information. The following evening, several Spanish and *French* general officers, with their suites, visited the lines; where they remained, excepting one general, who, accompanied by an artillery officer and an engineer, came forward to the advanced works, and stood some time in front of the St. Martin's battery. At this time, a groupe of those who remained in the lines were assembled on the glacis:

our artillery thought proper to give them a shot, which the general in the advanced works probably took as a hint to retire; for he immediately pulled off his hat, and returned into the battery. This circumstance served to confirm us in our conjectures, that the reinforcement was French; and it was computed to be about five thousand men. Soon after the above fleet arrived, five gun-boats approached very near the town, apparently out of brava-do, to demonstrate to their new friends how contemptuously they considered us; but a few rounds taking effect, they retired in great confusion, and most likely paid dear for their arrogance. The 20th and 21st the French troops disembarked, and encamped to the east of the Stone quarry, immediately under the Queen of Spain's chair.

As affairs were daily becoming more serious, the serjeants, and such drummers of the garrison as were able, were ordered in case of alarm to turn out with firelocks and accoutrements; which were accordingly delivered to the different regiments from the grand store. The Governor seemed determined to have no idle hands in the place at such a critical time. Musicians, who before had been exempted from duty, also returned to the use of the fire-lock and shovel.

The morning of the 21st, two Genoese, formerly inhabitants of the garrison, who had been taken by the enemy in a fetter bound for Gibraltar, made their escape in a boat from a prison-ship at Algeziras. They in-

formed us that the grand attack was fixed to be in September; but that all, both sailors and soldiers, were much averse to the enterprize. In the afternoon, two general officers again visited the lines; and we remarked, their guards did not relieve at their usual hour, but probably came down after twilight. From the 19th to the 21st, the enemy's fire daily diminished; and on the 22d, about five in the evening, their batteries were totally silent. This sudden cessation induced us to conclude that the Duke de Crillon had assumed the command of the COMBINED ARMY.

CHAPTER VII.

Spaniards very active in completing their battering ships.—The nephew of the celebrated Corsican general, Pascal Paoli, arrives at Gibraltar, and offers, with others of his countrymen, to act as volunteers during the siege.—Enemy after great preparations commence the additional works on the Isthmus.—Letters between the Duke de Crillon and General Eliott.—Enemy's works are by accident set on fire, which induces the Duke to protect them by a temporary cannonade.—The British seamen landed and formed into a Marine Brigade.—Active operations of the besiegers.—Some of the battering-ships remove to the Orange-grove, where the enemy begin to assemble their maritime force.—Lieut. General Boyd recommends an immediate trial of hot shot, the success of which provokes the Enemy to open their new batteries before they are completed.—The combined fleets of France and Spain arrive in the Bay of Gibraltar.—The GRAND ATTACK.—The battering-ships destroyed, and the Enemy rescued from inevitable death by the gallantry of the Marine Brigade.—Conduct of the besiegers after their defeat, till their small craft disperse.

THE court of Madrid, whose whole attention seemed bent upon the recovery of Gibraltar, had hitherto found all her attempts,

whether by sea or land, totally ineffectual; and the repeated disgrace which her arms had suffered, could not fail to mortify her pride. The cruel and wanton destruction of the town had tended to no other purpose, than to reflect dishonour on her measures, in the eye of Europe. Pride and revenge therefore now urged her to the utmost exertions of her power and skill, so that no means were neglected, no expence was spared, to ensure success. Her treasures were lavishly expended; the labour of the nation was exhausted in the magnitude of the preparations; and her whole naval and military force now appeared directed to the recovery of that natural and ancient appendage of the crown.

The Duke de Crillon, lately returned from the conquest of Fort St. Philip, who had formerly commanded at the Spanish lines before Gibraltar, and was perfectly acquainted with the situation of the garrison, was appointed to conduct the military force to be employed in this arduous and interesting enterprise. With him were joined Monsieur D'Arçon, a French engineer of great repute, and Admiral Moreno. The former had projected a plan, which had met with the approbation of His Most Catholic Majesty, for attacking the place with battering-ships, constructed upon such principles, that they were equally considered as *impregnable* and *incombustible*; and from the prodigious powers of which, little else was expected than almost the annihilation of the garrison: the latter had rendered him-

self equally eminent with the general in the preceding conquest of Minorca. Under commanders of such distinguished ability, aided by every combination of force which human invention could devise, we need not in the least wonder at the flattering idea, universally formed by the nation, of the event.

General Eliott, on the opposite side, unawed by the impending storm, provided for every circumstance which might occur : though surrounded on every hand with enemies, and far distant from any hopes of relief and assistance; yet he reposed such confidence in the vigorous and united exertions of the little army under his command, whom he had already found superior to the greatest hardships, that he was not apprehensive of trusting the event to the decision of that fortune, which had been so often favourable to the interests of the garrison.

The 24th of June, the garrison began to practice parapet-firing, with ball, at casks placed at different distances in the Bay. Two days following, the enemy's cannon were all *under metal*; and their advanced sentries and guards were reinforced. At Algeziras they still continued to work on seven ships; and in camp numerous parties were employed in landing great quantities of stores, and in ranging ordnance, &c. in their artillery-park. Early on the morning of the 27th, the Captain of the Queen's-lines guard challenged two persons who had approached to Forbes's barrier; one of whom, finding they were

observed, cried out in French, "Don't fire!" after which both instantly ran away towards the lines. In their retreat one of them fell; and his cloak coming unfolded, our sentries could distinguish that his uniform was white; which circumstance, added to that of their speaking French, induced us to conclude they were officers of that nation. A person of distinction, supposed to be the Duke de Crillon, on the 30th, visited the lines and advanced works. Our artillery fired a shot over him and his suite, to shew them that they were observed. At night, a soldier of the 56th, attempting to desert from the signal-house guard, was dashed to pieces in his descent. The next day his body was exposed as a public spectacle, to intimidate others from provoking a similar fate.

In the beginning of July, the Tenth ship had been in hands two or three days; and the enemy's artificers were at work on the tops of those which were in the greatest forwardness, placing strong timbers, in form of a *dos d'âne*, to serve as bomb-proofs. At night they raised their parallel several fascines in height, and banked it up in front with sand. Though the enemy's batteries had continued silent since the 22d of June, the garrison persevered in a brisk discharge, directing their fire to all parts of the lines, as well as the advanced works. The evening of the 2d, a party of the enemy advanced to Bay-side barrier; but several rounds of grape, which were fired from Willis's, soon forced them to retire.

The succeeding evening they again attempted to take post there, and met with a similar reception. Our navy, under the direction of an engineer, about this time repaired the boom of Waterport, and sunk anchors in the shallow water at the back of the Old mole. The enemy, though we expected it, never molested them in this duty: indeed they seemed too intent upon their own operations, to pay attention to any of ours.

The success attending our progress in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, produced the idea of making a communication from the extremity of the King's, to the Queen's lines; and on the 6th, a party of miners began this new subterranean passage. Early the day following, a brig coming in from the west, was taken by a xebeque, and carried into Algeziras. If the master of this vessel had acted prudently, he might probably have escaped. On his first appearance he coasted under French colours; but being abreast of the point, and observing a felucca standing out to speak him, he hoisted British, and fired a shot. This circumstance spread the alarm: four or five gun-boats immediately rowed out, and opposed her passage, till a xebeque came up and ran her aboard.

The afternoon of the 18th, an extraordinary instance of gallantry and presence of mind occurred at the laboratory adjoining the South bastion. An artillery-man (named Hartley) was employed in the laboratory, filling shells with Carcass composition, and driv-

ing fuses into five and half, and six-inch shells: one of them, by some unaccountable accident, took fire in the operation; and although he was surrounded with unfixed fuses, loaded shells, composition, &c. with the most astonishing coolness he carried out the *lighted* shell, and threw it where it could do little or no harm; and two seconds had scarcely elapsed before it exploded. If the shell had burst in the laboratory, it is almost certain the whole would have been blown up; when the loss in fixed ammunition, fuses, &c. &c. would have been irreparable, exclusive of the damage which the fortifications would have suffered from the explosion, and the lives that might have been lost. He was handsomely rewarded by the Governor. The night of the 10th, a soldier of De la Motte's, who had been missing from the 5th, was discovered by the quarter-guard of that regiment stealing bread from the men's tents: he was instantly pursued, but could not be overtaken: the next day however he was found concealed in a cave. Two others had also been retaken within a few preceding days. Such attention had been paid to scarping the back of the rock, that it was little short of madness in these wretches, at this period, to attempt desertion.

Some experiments were made, in the beginning of this month, with large stones, cut to fit the calibre of a thirteen-inch mortar. The stones had a small hole drilled in the centre, which being filled with a sufficient

quantity of powder, they were fired with a short fuse, to burst over the enemy's works; and the fragments were expected to do some damage, as well as alarm their workmen. It was an unusual mode of annoyance, and for its novelty was used for some time, but was soon laid aside. The 11th in the afternoon, four sailors, under pretence of visiting some fishing-pots, deserted to the enemy. Two of them were concerned in the conspiracy to run away with the Speedwell cutter, as mentioned, some months before. The following evening, a serjeant of the 72d regiment, who had absented himself several days from his corps, and who, previous to his absence, had left a letter signifying his intention to desert, was retaken half way down the rock, between Charles the Vth's wall and Mount Misery. He was so situated as to be unable to descend or return, and was at length obliged to cry for assistance; which being heard by the guard at the former post, search was made for the unhappy man, and he was afterwards executed.

A deserter from the regiment of Bechart came in on the 14th: he acquainted us, that the Duke de Crillon had assumed the command of the siege, and that General Don Alvarez had quitted the camp; that the combined army consisted of forty-five battalions of infantry, including eight French battalions, two battalions of Spanish, and four companies of French artillery, besides cavalry; but, owing to desertion their num-

bers were considerably diminished. The battering-ships, he said, were to have on board French artillery; and it was reported they would be completed in about six weeks, the time we had calculated, ourselves, from observations on their progress. About this period, additional forges for heating shots were established in different parts of the garrison, with all the proper apparatus. The 15th, the enemy laid a boom of spars from the breakers north of the island at Algeziras towards the northward: some few days afterwards it was considerably lengthened, and the gun-boats were ranged in front of it: a boom was also placed between the island and the main land. We concluded these obstructions were intended to defend their battering-ships from any attempts we might make (before they were completed) to destroy them. The same day, an embrasure was opened in the face of the rock, communicating with the gallery above Farrington's: the mine was loaded with an unusual quantity of powder, and the explosion was so amazingly loud, that almost the whole of the enemy's camp turned out at the report: but what must their surprise be, when they observed whence the smoke issued!—The original intention of this opening, was to communicate air to the workmen, who before were almost suffocated with the smoke which remained after blowing the different mines; but, on examining the aperture more closely, an idea was conceived of mounting a gun to bear on all the enemy's

batteries, excepting Fort Barbara: accordingly orders were given to enlarge the inner part for the recoil; and, when finished, a twenty-four pounder was mounted *.

The 18th, a soldier of the 56th regiment, who had escaped from the quarter-guard some days before, and who, it is imagined, had endeavoured to desert, surrendered himself voluntarily to the main-guard. One of the 58th, and another of the 97th regiment, had got off in the former part of the month: the discouragement, however, which had of late attended these deluded wretches, we were in hopes would now deter others from attempting to abandon their colours at this critical juncture.

Our artillery, as the firing was very considerable, were now chiefly engaged in preparing shells and carcasses to be used against the enemy's ships. The engineers were also equally indefatigable in their department. On the part of the besiegers, multitudes of mules were constantly employed in different duties in their camp, and large parties continued to land military stores and powder at the Orange-grove. The 25th, the St. Philip's

* This work was prosecuted with such success, that four, if not five guns were mounted in the gallery, before the subsequent September: and in a little more than twelve months from the day the engineers commenced, it was advanced to the projection of the rock, where the Governor purposed to make a battery; which afterwards was effected, and is now distinguished by the name of St. George's Hall. As this wonderful work was not however finished during the author's residence in Gibraltar, he will not pretend to give the reader any further particulars concerning it.

Castle and Hector cutter arrived from the eastward, and communicated the agreeable news of the entire defeat of the French fleet in the West-Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the capture of the *Ville de Paris*, and the French Admiral the Count de Grasse. In consequence of this victory, a grand salute was fired at noon; and in the evening a *feu-de-joie* by the troops drawn up from the Grand-battery to the New-mole fort. Signor Leonetti, nephew to Pascal Paoli, the celebrated Corsican general, with two officers, a chaplain, and sixty-eight volunteers, came as passengers in these vessels, to offer their services to the Governor. In the course of the same day, our engineers began to fix a *chevaux-de-frise* from the foot of Land-port glacis, adjoining Waterport, to the sloping palisades on the causeway; and thence to be continued across the inundation to the advanced covert-way, leading to Lower Forbes's barrier. The enemy did not molest the party on this duty; which to us appeared very extraordinary.

A boat arrived, on the 26th, with two packets from Faro, which mentioned, that the enemy's preparations for the attack would be complete by the middle of August, and that all the boats along the coast in the vicinity of Cadiz were already engaged to embark troops for the expedition. A private letter by this boat gave us some general information of the immense preparations which were making, and some idea of the construction of

the new-invented vessels, which had inspired the enemy with such confidence of success. It recited, “ That ten ships were to be fortified six or seven feet thick, on the larboard side, with green timber bolted with iron, cork, junk, and raw hides ; which were to carry guns of heavy metal, and be bomb-proof on the top, with a descent for the shells to slide off : that these vessels, which they supposed would be impregnable, were to be moored within half gun-shot of the walls with iron chains ; and large boats with mantlets were to lie off at some distance, full of troops, to assist, and be ready to take advantage of occurrences : that the mantlets of these boats were to be formed with hinges to fall down, to facilitate their landing : that they were to have forty thousand men in camp, and the principal attack was to be made by sea, to be covered by a squadron of men of war, with bomb-ketches, floating-batteries, gun and mortar-boats, &c. and that the Count d’ Artois, brother to the King of France, with other great personages, was to be present at the attack.”

Towards the conclusion of the month, our attention was engaged for several nights successively by a great noise on the Isthmus, like that of a large body of men at work : a few light balls were thrown in different parts, to discover whence it proceeded, but we could never discern any men, except their patrols : it was therefore imagined these parties were

employed within the lines. The 29th, the wooden buildings in the navy-yard, at the New mole, were taken down, and removed to Rosia, where they were afterwards re-established on an enlarged plan. As the communications along the line-wall, &c. to the Northward, were expected to be much exposed to the enemy's fire, when the ships were brought before the walls, the Engineers, about this time, began a covert-way along the rampart, from Orange's bastion to the grand parade, and thence to be continued to South port: this was done by clearing away the rubbish from the old houses immediately under the works, and filling others up, which also served as traverses against the land-batteries. Another covert-way was likewise made, to communicate from the Princess of Wales's lines with the South barracks. The 31st, upwards of a hundred covered wag-gons came to the enemy's line from the camp, supposed to be laden with ammunition and stores for the batteries.

Appearances became daily more important, in the month of August. The enemy's artificers were remarkably diligent at Algiziras, and the cruisers became more attentive to the blockade. They were particularly suspicious of every vessel which came in sight from the west; and the gun-boats were stationed out as night-cruisers; which probably was the reason why we had not been for some time visited by them. In their camp every person seemed employed; and their

dépôts of fascines and pickets were very considerable, notwithstanding the quantities continually removed to the lines. Nor were we less active in taking advantage of this interval: large and lofty traverses were raised along the line-wall; new communications were made at Willis's; the flank of the Princess Anne's battery was rebuilt, and heavy metal mounted, to bear over Water-port. The 4th, the Corsican Volunteers were formed into an independent corps, under Signor Leonetti, who was appointed Captain Commandant. The company consisted of a Captain, and Captain Lieutenant, first and second Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Chaplain, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and sixty-eight privates. They were armed with a firelock and bayonet, each a horse-pistol slung on the left side, and two cartridge-boxes. The Governor quartered them on Windmill-hill, and committed that post to their charge.

As the completing of the subterranean communication from the King's to the Queen's lines appeared (from the difficulty at that time attending the reinforcing of the latter, in case of an alarm) to be an object of great importance, the Governor, on the 5th, ordered all the miners in the different regiments into the King's works, to prosecute it with greater diligence, and assist in the gallery above Farrington's, which now extended a hundred and forty feet in the solid rock. The

same day, the enemy removed the old masts out of several of the battering-ships, substituting jury-masts in their places. Three hulls now appeared nearly finished. The evening of the 6th, the Governor thought proper to detach a trusty serjeant, with four men, from Land-port, to a recess in the rock under the Queen's lines, near Lower Forbes's, with orders to advance a sentry to the barrier, who was to listen attentively to what was transacting upon the neutral ground; but by no means to fire, except in his own defence. This party was to withdraw at the grey of the morning, that they might not be observed by the enemy.

The 7th, came in a deserter who had been formerly in our service at Minorca. He swam from behind Fort Barbara, and landed at the Devil's tower; near which place he met a patrol of cavalry, but throwing himself on the ground, was not observed. He said the Duke was resolved to fire the 25th instant; and from the prodigious number of mortars mounted in the lines, reports were industriously propagated in the camp, that our ordnance would soon be silenced by their superior fire, and the batteries *beaten to powder*. He further acquainted us, that there were thirty-four thousand men in camp, and but little intercourse between the Spaniards and their Allies, who were principally new levies, and very little disciplined; concluding with a confirmation of the last intelligence, that the soldiers in general so disrelished the business,

that many daily deserted with their arms into the country. We continued to fire a few light balls at night, for fear the enemy should make any addition to their advanced works, which, from the immense quantity of materials brought to the lines, we suspected would be commenced very soon; and as it was apprehended their advances would be made to the eastward, the guns at Willis's and the heights bearing towards that quarter, were loaded with grape, to be more effectual in the execution, in case they were discovered. On the 11th, the 72d regiment, which was quartered in the bastions in town, independent of their quota towards the other duties of the garrison, voluntarily offered to assist in making the new covered-way from the grand parade to Orange's bastion; and a hundred of them were immediately employed. The Governor however, as a compensation for their zeal, ordered them to be paid as real-men, (that is, to receive two reals each *per day*; which is equal, *at par*, to about 9d. sterling) with the addition to each man of a pint of grog.

The enemy, on the 13th, got up the masts and yards in several ships, and bent the sails of two: but from the appearance of the whole, we did not think they could be finished by the 25th. Some few days before, they lined the upper port-holes of the two-deckers with tin; to protect, as we imagined, the cheeks of the ports from being burnt by the constant firing of the cannon. In the even-

ing, the 97th regiment furnished, for the first time, a working-party of a hundred and twenty men, to remove ship-timbers from the New mole, to Montague's bastion, where the engineers intended to erect a cavalier for two guns.

About this time, a species of influenza made its appearance on board the frigates in the Mole, and soon communicated with the garrison. Its general symptoms were sudden pains, accompanied with a dizziness in the head; though others were affected in a different manner. For several days near a hundred men were daily taken to the hospital; but bleeding, and a night's rest, usually removed it. It was attributed, at that time, to the extraordinary heat of the atmosphere, which was unusually warm, owing to the prodigious fires made by the Spaniards on the neighbouring hills, and the stagnant state of the air: but we have since learned that it was universal over Europe; and we had reason, at that time, to think the enemy were not less affected by it.

A general officer, supposed to be the Duke, visited, on the 15th, the advanced works; which, we afterwards supposed, was to reconnoitre the ground, previous to entering upon the succeeding additions which were made to the parallel; for the subsequent morning at day-break, to our great astonishment, we discovered that they had raised, during the preceding night, a very strong and lofty epaulement, in extent about five hun-

dred yards, connecting the parallel to the eastern breach, with a communication near a thousand three hundred yards long, extending from the principal barrier of the lines to the east end of the epaulement. Their works now embraced each shore of the isthmus, and fully completed the first parallel. The communication, or *boyau*, (as it was distinguished by our engineers) consisted of casks filled with sand, which was also thrown up in front, having traverses at equal distances in the rear, made of casks and fascines: but the epaulement appeared to be raised entirely with sand-bags, from ten to twelve feet high, with a thickness proportionable; and all together was a most stupendous work. Its purpose however was not immediately pointed out. To erect these new additions in so short a time, we computed, at a moderate calculation, must have employed ten thousand men; which was afterwards confirmed to us by their officers: and for so numerous a party to be at work within eight hundred yards of the garrison, and not be discovered, must appear to a person not present almost incredible. We threw a few light balls whilst they were at work, one of which, we afterwards learned, greatly alarmed them; but, finding they were not discovered, they resumed their occupation, and withdrew in the morning unobserved. The Spanish gazette described this parallel as of two hundred and thirty toises*

* A toise is equal to our fathom, or six feet.

in length ; and added, that *a million six hundred thousand sand-bags* were used in raising it. The communication it mentioned to have been in length six hundred and thirty toises, and formed of fascines and casks. The Governor at night did not order an increase of firing on the new works : a few rounds were discharged, with several carcasses and light balls ; but the latter were almost immediately extinguished.

The night of the 17th, the enemy brought a great number of casks, pickets, and fascines, to the rear of the eastern communication, which was raised some little near the barrier. They also erected three epaulements with shoulders, of sand-bags, for mortar-batteries, in the parallel. Two were to the westward, and the third to the eastward of the Mahon battery.

The morning of the 18th, we observed one of the battering-ships at anchor off Barcelo's battery. About noon, the men of war at Algeziras were decorated with flags, as was customary on the celebration of a festival ; and, what did not escape our observation, the English ensign was at the main-top-gallant mast-head of the Admiral's ship, with the Spanish ensign flying triumphantly over it. Soon after, seven barges with crimson awnings rowed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove, where they received on board some great personages, and returned to Algeziras, escorted by fifteen gun-boats, which repeatedly fired salutes, as did the men of war : on their return amongst

the shipping, the battering-ships hoisted their ensigns, and salutes were again fired by the men of war. The barges then proceeded to the battering-ship which was anchored apart from the rest, where they remained some time; and on the company's quitting the ship, she fired a salute of eight guns, and the boats went along-side the Admiral. About three, the battering-ship got under way, and sailed to the northward, past the flag-ship: she endeavoured to sail back, but in vain, and was obliged to be towed to her station by ten gun-boats. At six o'clock, three barges only returned from the Spanish Admiral to the Orangegroove, and were saluted and reconducted with the same ceremony as before. We now imagined that the Count d'Artois was arrived, and these compliments were paid in consequence of his dining on board the Spanish Admiral. Our firing at night was very brisk. The succeeding morning we perceived that the enemy had constructed nine traverses adjoining the eastern part of the epaulement, and had raised the boyau with fascines. The epaulement for another mortar-battery was likewise erected in the parallel opposite the centre redoubt. At night the enemy were heard hard at work: our firing was consequently increased by the addition of the lower batteries: the enemy did not return a shot.

On the 19th, a small magazine blew up in the enemy's camp, near Buena-Vista, which set a hut on fire. About noon, a flag of truce came from the Duke: the officer appeared to

be a person of rank, as the boat had a crimson awning, and the rowers were in uniforms. After passing and repassing several times, our boat returned with a present from the Duke to the Governor, of ice, fruit, vegetables, &c. The officers informed us that the salutes fired the preceding day were in compliment to the Count d'Artois, &c. The following was handed about as a genuine translation of the Duke's letter on this occasion; therefore, without vouching for its authenticity, it is here inserted to gratify the curiosity of the reader.

Camp of Buena-Vista, 19th of August, 1782.

‘ SIR,

‘ HIS Royal Highness Count d'Artois, who
 ‘ has received permission from the King his
 ‘ brother to assist at the siege, as a volunteer
 ‘ in the Combined Army, of which their
 ‘ Most Christian and Catholic Majesties have
 ‘ honoured me with the command, arrived in
 ‘ this camp the 15th instant. This young
 ‘ Prince has been pleased, in passing through
 ‘ Madrid, to take charge of some letters
 ‘ which had been sent to that capital from
 ‘ this place, and which are addressed to persons
 ‘ belonging to your garrison: his Royal
 ‘ Highness has desired that I would transmit
 ‘ them to you, and that to this mark of his
 ‘ goodness and attention I should add the
 ‘ strongest expressions of esteem for your per-

‘ son and character. I feel the greatest plea-
 ‘ sure in giving this mark of condescension in
 ‘ this august Prince, as it furnishes me with a
 ‘ pretext, which I have been anxiously looking
 ‘ for these two months that I have been in
 ‘ camp, to assure you of the highest esteem I
 ‘ have conceived for your Excellency, of the
 ‘ sincerest desire I feel of deserving yours, and
 ‘ of the pleasure to which I look forward of
 ‘ becoming your friend, after I shall have
 ‘ learned to render myself worthy of the ho-
 ‘ nour, by facing you as an enemy. His
 ‘ Highness the Duke de Bourbon, who arri-
 ‘ ved here twenty-four hours after the Count
 ‘ d’Artois, desires also that I should assure you
 ‘ of his particular esteem.

‘ Permit me, Sir, to offer a few trifles for
 ‘ your table, of which I am sure you must
 ‘ stand in need, as I know you live entirely
 ‘ upon vegetables: I should be glad to know
 ‘ what kind you like best. I shall add a few
 ‘ game for the Gentlemen of your household,
 ‘ and some ice, which I presume will not be
 ‘ disagreeable in the excessive heat of this
 ‘ climate at this season of the year. I hope
 ‘ you will be obliging enough to accept the
 ‘ small portion which I send with this letter.

‘ I have the honour to be, &c.

‘ B. B. DUC DE CRILLON.’

His Excellency General ELIOTT, &c.

The barge which brought the letter and present, ranged at a short distance along the town, from off the Old-mole head to Ragged-staff, where she was stopped by our flag; but being thought rather too near, as they might thence make what observations they chose on our batteries, a shot was fired over her from the Repulse prame; upon which she rowed further out in the bay, and waited at a considerable distance for the return of our flag. The night of the 19th, the enemy raised the semicircular parapet of the *place d'armes* joining the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, with sand-bags eight or nine feet high, apparently for a battery: they also made some considerable additions to the eastern works. The day following, a flag of truce went from the garrison with an answer to the Duke's polite letter of the preceding day: the Governor's letter was reported to be to the following purpose.

Gibraltar, August the 20th, 1782.

SIR,

I find myself highly honoured by your obliging letter of yesterday, in which your Excellency was so kind as to inform me of the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highness the Count of d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, to serve as volunteers at the siege. These Princes have shewn their judgment in making choice of a master in

‘ the art of war, whose abilities cannot fail
‘ to form great warriors. I am overpowered
‘ with the condescension of His Royal High-
‘ ness, in suffering some letters for persons in
‘ this town to be conveyed from Madrid in his
‘ carriages. I flatter myself that your Excel-
‘ lency will give my most profound respect to
‘ His Royal Highness, and to the Duke de
‘ Bourbon, for the expressions of esteem with
‘ which they have been pleased to honour so
‘ insignificant a person as I am.

‘ I return a thousand thanks to your Excel-
‘ lency for your handsome present of fruits,
‘ vegetables, and game. You will excuse me
‘ however, I trust, when I assure you, that in
‘ accepting your present I have broken
‘ through a resolution to which I had faithful-
‘ ly adhered since the beginning of the war ;
‘ and that was, never to receive or procure,
‘ by any means whatever, any provisions or
‘ other commodity for my own private use :
‘ so that, without any preference, every
‘ thing is sold publickly here ; and the private
‘ soldier, if he has money, can become a
‘ purchaser, as well as the Governor. I con-
‘ fess, I make it a point of honour to partake
‘ both of plenty and scarcity in common with
‘ the lowest of my brave fellow soldiers. This
‘ furnishes me with an excuse for the liberty I
‘ now take, of entreating your Excellency
‘ not to heap any more favours on me of this
‘ kind, as in future I cannot convert your pre-
‘ sents to my own private use. Indeed, to be
‘ plain with your Excellency, though vege-

‘ tables at this season are scarce with us, every man has got a quantity proportioned to the labour which he has bestowed in raising them. The English are naturally fond of gardening and cultivation; and here we find our amusement in it, during the intervals of rest from public duty. The promise which the Duke de Crillon makes, of honouring me in proper time and place with his friendship, lays me under infinite obligations. The interest of our Sovereigns being once solidly settled, I shall with eagerness embrace the first opportunity to avail myself of so precious a treasure.

‘ I have the honour to be, &c.

‘ G. A. ELLIOTT.’

‘ *His Excellency the Duke de Crillon, &c.*

Our Artillery, on the night of the 20th, fired with great vivacity from the upper and lower batteries, in all directions; for the objects now were so divided, the parallel being upwards of half a mile in extent, that we could not always be certain where they were employed. In the morning we found they had raised the boyau, and made some alterations in the Western works. The enemy's operations were not now carried on in the same slow manner as formerly: the Duke seemed determined to act with vigour, and astonish us by the rapidity with which he raised his bat-

teries. His army was numerous, and his orders (if we may credit report) with respect to materials, unlimited. Every exertion was therefore used to complete them with expedition. Whilst our opponents were so active, we were not on our parts indolent, or inattentive to the defence of the garrison. The late additions of the enemy made considerable alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, &c. Our parties were therefore augmented, and employed in strengthening the communications, repairing the splinter-proofs, and on other important duties of the same nature. Green's lodge and the Royal battery were ordered to be caissoned with ship-timber: the intrenched covert-way from the Princess of Wales's lines was continued, and sloping palisades placed under those parts of the line-wall, from the Eight-gun bastion to the new mole, which were not well flanked from above. A boom of masts was likewise laid from the former to the head of the watering-tank, and anchors sunk in the shallow water between that bastion and Ragged-staff.

The afternoon of the 21st, a carcass from Willis's set fire to some loose fascines in the rear of the Eastern boyau, which soon communicated to the work itself; and the line for a considerable extent was involved in the flames. On the appearance of the smoke our lower batteries immediately opened, and a most animated cannonade was directed from the garrison. A party of the enemy endeavoured to extinguish the fire; but finding

their efforts to stop its progress in vain, they gallantly pulled down the line on each side, to prevent the flames from spreading; which they at length effected, but not without considerable loss from our artillery. For some time we imagined the enemy would remain *silent* spectators of the conflagration; but an Officer arriving at the lines about six o'clock, their batteries instantly returned the fire, seconded soon after by the new thirteen-gun battery near the Tower: the latter, however, after four or five discharges, was silenced by the Old-mole-head howitzers. Our fire was so brisk, and so well served, that it exceeded theirs by four to one. About half past seven the flames burnt out: and our additional ordnance, as well as the enemy's battery, ceased. In this short firing they returned seven hundred and forty-three shot, and thirty-eight shells; and we expended in the twenty-four hours, including what were discharged on this occasion, ninety barrels of powder. We had three men slightly wounded. In the prior part of the day, thirteen feluccas arrived in the Bay from the east: some imagined they were intended for additional gunboats; others, for debarking troops. The 22d, the enemy had repaired the damage done by the fire the preceding day; but in the afternoon a similar accident had nearly happened: a carcass was thrown into the St. Martin's battery, and took effect: but the guard exerted themselves with such activity and bravery, that it was soon extinguish-

ed, although our lower batteries were again opened to support it. The enemy were on this day totally silent. The succeeding night, they dressed and raised the new communication, and made some additions to the eastern part of the parallel: they were also at work in their new mortar-batteries; and great quantities of materials were brought down to the lines, and into the advanced works.

The 24th, the inhabitants in Hardy-town began early to remove their bedding, &c. towards Europa: they were confident, from the information of the last deserters, that the enemy would again open their batteries the succeeding day, being the anniversary of St. Louis; and no persuasions could banish their apprehensions. They were however convinced, the following day, that the Duke was not prepared, whatever his intentions might have been some weeks before.

The enemy being heard at work, on the night of the 24th, drew a warm fire from our batteries. In the morning we found they had raised additional traverses to the sand-bag epaulement, which now presented a formidable battery of SIXTY-FOUR embrasures, divided into four batteries of fourteen embrasures each, and one of eight; leaving a space at the eastern extremity, as we concluded, for mortars. The original epaulement remained entire, the additional merlons joining at proper intervals the front work, which served to mask the embrasures till the batteries were finished. Several embrasures of the eight-gun battery they had already

lined with fascines. Some additions were also made to the St. Carlos's battery, the parapet of which was lengthened towards the west. The following night, the enemy, notwithstanding a warm fire from the garrison, erected three large magazines, and began a fourth, in the rear of the sixty-four-gun battery: they likewise lined many of the embrasures with fascines, and raised a sand-bag traverse to cover the communication from the west flank of the sixty-four-gun battery to the parallel.

The 26th, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles ordnance-ships, with the St. Philip's Castle, were ordered into the Mole to be run ashore till the attack was decided. The seamen belonging to the frigates were employed also, about this time, in carrying sails and yards to erect tents for a camp at Europa, where they were to be stationed when the Governor would think proper to order them on shore. In the evening about ten o'clock came in a deserter, an Irishman who formerly had been in our service: he swam from the beach beyond Fort St. Philip, and attempted to land at Bay-side, but was fired upon by their advanced sentries. He informs, it was reported that the Duke had intended firing on the 25th, but was prevented from finishing his batteries so soon as he expected, by the heavy fire from the garrison; that in their endeavours to extinguish the flames on the preceding 21st, the party had sustained very considerable loss: a colonel and seven-

teen men of the regiment to which he belonged were killed. He corroborated the intelligence, by the last deserter, concerning the number of men in camp, and respecting the prevalence of desertion.

We did not discover any material additions the morning of the 27th: a fifth magazine was erected; also several traverses in the rear of the parallel. Another of the battering-ships anchored the same day off Barcelo's battery, apart from the rest: as she swung round with the tide, we had an opportunity of viewing with glasses the starboard-side, which we perceived was not finished like the opposite; the bomb-proof only extending about three parts over, leaving considerable openings between the strong uprights which supported it from the deck, for the convenient reception of men, provisions, and ammunition. We observed, the same day, a great number of boats ranged along the shore at Algeziras. In the afternoon, the *Repulse* prame came into the New mole; and the succeeding morning the *Fortune* and *Vanguard* were likewise withdrawn from the bay. At night the enemy erected a number of traverses in rear of their parallel and battery, and finished some interior work, as they had done the preceding night, though we kept up our usual fire.

The enemy's squadron was reinforced on the 28th with six Spanish line-of-battle ships and a xebecque, under a commodore from the west. In the course of the day, two twen-

ty-four-pounders were taken up the hill to the gallery above Farrington's, for the embrasures already opened; and four hundred additional workmen were ordered into the works. Upwards of six hundred men were at this time daily employed at Willis's, covering and strengthening the flanks; likewise in forming new communications, with splinter-proofs, traverses, &c. as the new battery *enfiladed* most of the old covered ways, and rendered a thorough change necessary in those works, before the artillery could be properly covered. The communications in town and at the south were therefore discontinued, till the above were put in the best state of defence and security. At dusk, three serjeants were posted upon the NORTH, KING's and SOUTH bastions, to observe and report the enemy's signals in camp, and along the coast. At night a deserter from the Walons came over in the same manner as the last. He reported, that a very strong party was ordered for work that evening; which induced the Governor to increase the firing from Willis's, the lines, and lower-batteries. He further acquainted us, that we killed numbers of their workmen; and that the 15th of next month was fixed for opening upon the garrison; but that all, even the volunteers, were disheartened at the very thoughts of the attack. Ninety pieces of cannon, he likewise said, were brought into the sixty-four-gun battery; which number was to be increased, to supply the place of those which might be

damaged, or over-heated. The night of the 28th, the enemy raised more traverses, and began communications to their magazines: a hundred and fifty-three of the former were erected behind the long boyau. They also worked upon the mortar-batteries.

It was about this period, that the Spanish twenty-six-pounders, with other guns of the same heavy nature, were distributed on the sea-line in room of ordnance of smaller calibre, which were mounted in their places against the enemy's batteries. By this disposition, the Duke would not have it in his power to return any of the shot we fired, as his cannon were all twenty-six-pounders; and the governor was enabled to retaliate on their shipping, those shot which he had received from the land; *annoying* them by this means with their own weapons. Towards the conclusion of the month, the influenza had almost disappeared: the working-parties were therefore reinforced, though the heavy duty of the guards would with difficulty permit it: on the 29th, the engineers paraded upwards of seventeen hundred workmen, including non-commissioned officers. The enemy, on the night of the 29th, raised merlons for four embrasures, joining the semi-circular sand-bag epaulement, east of St. Carlos's battery. Six battering-ships were at anchor off Barcelo's battery on the 30th. The same day, our seamen were ordered on shore, to encamp at Europa. At night, the artillery, in addition to their former fire, opened the Grand bat-

tery: it did not however prevent the enemy from platforming the sixty-four-gun battery, and making further additions to the mortar-batteries. They also lined with fascines the embrasures of the semi-circular four-gun battery. Many hundred mules were still employed in bringing clay and fascines to the parallel. Our fire was very destructive amongst these animals, as well as their workmen; two, three, and sometimes more of the former, being frequently seen dead on the sands at day-break.

Our engineers, by the close of the month, had extended Landport *chevaux-de-frise* to the causeway, and begun the other across the Inundation. Carpenters were also engaged in caissoning the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries, and raising new traverses at those posts. The enemy's squadron in the bay at this period was as follows: four line-of-battle ships, and one of fifty guns, (on board of which was the flag) two frigates, three cutters, four bomb-ketches, and smaller armed vessels, were at Algeziras: two ships of the line were at anchor off the Orange-grove; and a frigate, with an armed brig, was at Cabrita. To these we may add the battering-ships and gun-boats. Since two of the men of war had removed nearer the enemy's camp, boats full of soldiers were frequently observed going on board them; and as the guns were seen to be drawn back from the ports, and suddenly run out again, whilst the troops were on board, we suspected that they were

practising to work the guns, previous to their embarking on board the battering-ships.

Affairs seemed now drawing to a crisis: and, as every appearance indicated that the attack would not long be deferred, the inhabitants, apprehensive of the consequences, were wonderfully active in securing themselves and their property. The besiegers wrought hard the night of the 31st: two cross-communications, lined with fascines, were thrown up from the long boyau, leading to the parallel; one to the western flank of the sixty-four-gun battery, the other to the westward of the Mahon battery. Five traverses were also erected within each of the new mortar-batteries, and magazines for ammunition began near them, joining the parallel. We imagined they were likewise employed in bringing down ordnance to the advanced works. Our artillery amused them with a brisk fire; but the Governor rather objected to such a quantity being at this time expended, as he was of opinion they were now too well covered in their batteries to be much annoyed; and we might afterwards have more occasion for the ammunition. The evening of the 1st of September, a small boat, manned with English sailors, sailed for Portugal. Lieut. Campbell, of the navy, sailed in her with dispatches from the Governor for England. At night, the enemy erected an epaulement of sand-bags, apparently for two guns, adjoining the west flank of the Mahon battery; and raised, several fascines

in height, the new communications. Some additions were likewise made to the magazines. Long strings of mules still continued bringing down fascines and other materials, which were deposited in different parts of their works. We imagined these animals also brought down shot and shells, as their piles in the artillery-park were considerably diminished. In the garrison, our engineers were indefatigable in raising defences against these formidable batteries; and coals were distributed to the grates and furnaces for heating shot.

We perceived very little alteration in the operations of our opponents on the 3d: they lined the embrasures of the new two-gun battery, and added to the cross-communications. In the course of the day, their squadron was reinforced with two French men of war from the eastward; which were conducted into the bay by a Spanish frigate. The 4th, the enemy removed the guns from the two fourteen-gun batteries in the lines, and dismounted most of the ordnance in the mortar-batteries; probably to repair the beds and platforms. The removing of the cannon from the former gave us no small pleasure, as we had experienced more fatal effects, during their late wanton bombardment and cannonade from those batteries, than from any other in their lines. The guns, we supposed, were brought forward to the parallel; for we observed ten in the eastern extremity of the sixty-four-gun battery. In the forenoon, six-

teen boats, with mantlets or barricades in the bow, came from the river Palmones, and anchored off the landing-place beyond Point Mala: these, we concluded, were for the sea-attack. About sun-set, those battering-ships, which were finished, removed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove: they sailed rather heavily, and used sweeps, notwithstanding the breeze. About the same time, two grand salutes were fired by the French men of war.

During the night of the 4th, the enemy's parties masked the six western embrasures of the St. Martin's battery, and raised the parapet with fascines, intending, as we imagined, to convert it into a mortar-battery, as six mortars were seen, the preceding day, lying in the rear. The howitzers were also removed from the Centre-redoubt, and some additions made to the epaulement, in front of the St. Paschal's battery, which was now completed for eight mortars. They likewise sunk four deep excavations behind the eastern boyau, as reservoirs for water, in case of fire. At night, another battering-ship joined the others at the Orange-grove: soon afterwards, the enemy shipped powder on board them: from the pier. Early on the 5th, a large body of men marched in a very irregular manner from Algeziras to the camp. We imagined they were the artificers who had been employed upon the ships, and were encamped south of the tower; half of which camp was now struck. During the day, twenty-nine square-ailed boats arrived, (un-

der convoy of an armed brig from the west) and, with upwards of a hundred and twenty from Algeziras, assembled in a line off Roca-dillo Point, at the mouth of Guadارانque. A large floating battery was also towed out, and anchored at the entrance of the Palmones. Towards evening, about five hundred men, escorted by a body of cavalry, embarked from the pier, on board the battering-ships: the singular mode of conducting them to the beach could not fail to attract our notice, and to cause in us some degree of surprise. About eight in the evening, a deserter came in from the regiment of Naples: he reported that the 8th was named for the grand attack, and that all hands were actively employed in completing every thing in the several departments.

Few additions were perceived on the 6th: some sand-bags were placed on the mortar-battery of the St. Martin's. In the forenoon, more boats joined the others at Roca-dillo, from the west: the floating-battery was likewise towed to the pier near Point Mala. The Governor, the same day, made some new arrangements in the garrison detail. An additional field-officer was ordered to mount in the lines, to be independent of the field-officer in town; and the field-officers of the day, in future, were directed to make such disposition of the guards, picquets, and ordnance in their several districts, on every occasion, as appeared to be most for the benefit of the service. A subaltern was added to the

New-mole guard, who was at night to be detached with twenty men to the Mole-head; and the picquets in future were ordered to mount fully accoutred, with ammunition complete. The 39th regiment was also ordered to town: the battalion companies to encamp in Southport ditch, and the grenadiers and light infantry to be quartered in the picquet-yard bomb-proofs, before occupied by part of the 72d regiment, who on this disposition joined the rest of their regiment in Montague's and King's bastions.

The enemy's works on the land-side were now every hour advancing to perfection; but the Duke's attention towards completing them seemed so entirely to engage him, as in a great measure to prevent his taking the prudent precautions necessary for their defence. The advanced batteries in the parallel were either unfinished (though nearly completed) or undergoing such alterations, that the materials in their vicinity greatly obstructed the use of the ordnance which were mounted; and their batteries in the lines (except the forts) were in a similar situation; the cannon, to permit the necessary repairs, being totally removed from some, and the mortars drawn back or dismounted in others. The forts, and some few mortar-batteries, were therefore the only defences left to protect these immense works from insult and attack. This state of their works presented an opportunity, in some respects not unlike that which General Elliott had embraced in the preceding year, when by

an unexpected fall he gloriously destroyed the labours of so many months. The honour, however, of causing a second disgrace, was reserved for Lieutenant General Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor, who, in the forenoon of the 6th, recommended, by letter to the Governor, the immediate use of red-hot shot against the land-batteries of the besiegers. General Eliott acquiesced in the proposal, and immediately ordered Major Lewis, the commandant of the artillery, to wait on Lieutenant General Boyd for his instructions and commands, submitting entirely to him the execution of the attack which he had projected. In consequence of the Governor's assent, preparations were instantly made; and in a short time every thing was properly arranged for the service. In the interval, we must not however omit to take notice of the enemy's operations.

Early the morning of the 7th, several gun-boats were discovered off the Old-mole head, retiring from the garrison; which we imagined had been sounding under cover of the night. The garrison-orders of this day contained the following arrangements:—‘ The
‘ marine brigade (which composed a corps of
‘ about nine hundred men) to take rank on
‘ shore according to the King's regulations;
‘ Captain Curtis as colonel with the rank of
‘ brigadier, Captain Gibson as lieutenant-
‘ colonel, Captain Bradshaw as major, eight
‘ lieutenants as captains, eighteen midship-

‘ men as ensigns ; and the brigade to mount
‘ Europa - advance, and Little-bay guards.
‘ A picquet of the line to be detached every
‘ evening to the Prince’s-lines, and an addi-
‘ tional subaltern at the same time to Land-
‘ port. One captain and eight privates to be
‘ added to Waterport-guard, whence a de-
‘ tachment of a subaltern and thirty men was
‘ to be sent, at sun-set, to the Old-mole head ;
‘ which at second gun-fire was to be joined
‘ by one of the captains. Twelve privates
‘ to the main-guard. One serjeant, nine
‘ privates, and a gunner, to Ragged-staff ;
‘ detaching a serjeant and six men, with the
‘ gunner, at retreat-beating, to the Wharf-
‘ head.’ The alarm-posts were also fixed
as follows :—‘ The 39th flank companies, to
‘ take post on the North-bastion town : three
‘ battalion companies of the same regiment,
‘ the South-bastion ; the remaining five, at
‘ Ragged-staff ; extending towards the eight-
‘ gun bastion. The 72d regiment : right, the
‘ North-bastion town ; left, Orange’s-bastion,
‘ extending as far further towards the King’s-
‘ bastion as possible. The 73d regiment,
‘ (which was quartered at the southward) to
‘ take post on the left of the 72d, towards
‘ the South-bastion. Captain Martin’s com-
‘ pany of artillery, the Grand-battery and
‘ Waterport. Captain Lloyd’s company,
‘ the King’s and South bastions. BRI-
‘ GADIER GENERAL PICTON to com-
‘ mand the corps in town. The Hano-

‘ verian brigade, from the eight-gun bastion
 ‘ south, to Prince Edward’s battery inclu-
 ‘ sive, under the command of Lieut. Colonel
 ‘ Dachenhausen. The 56th regiment, South
 ‘ parade. The 12th regiment, New-mole
 ‘ parade. The 97th regiment, Rosia parade.
 ‘ The 58th regiment, in front of their en-
 ‘ campment, detaching a flank company
 ‘ through the hole in the wall upon Wind-
 ‘ mill hill, to reinforce Europa-advance
 ‘ guard.’ (This regiment was to receive or-
 ‘ ders from Brigadier Curtis.) ‘ The engi-
 ‘ neers and artificers in two divisions, one to
 ‘ assemble at the Esplanade town, the other
 ‘ at the Esplanade south.’ It was recom-
 ‘ mended at the same time to the commanding
 ‘ officers, to have a sufficient reserve in case
 ‘ of deficiencies, and to pay particular atten-
 ‘ tion to the flanks and redans which com-
 ‘ manded the front of the Line-wall.

As the above exhibits the Governor’s dis-
 position of the troops, it will not improper
 to insert in this place a detail of the guards
 which mounted in the garrison at this period,
 with the strength of the garrison, and men
 daily on duty. The strength of the garrison,
 with the marine brigade, (including the of-
 ficers) in September, was about seven thou-
 sand five hundred men; upwards of four
 hundred of whom were in the hospital. The
 number daily upon duty is shown in the fol-
 lowing abstract.

Guards	-	-	1091	Men, including Offic.
Picquets, (including the addi- tions of the 12th)	-	-	613	ditto
Working-parties, under the Chief Engineer and the Quarter-master General,	the	the	1726	{ exclusive of the En- gineers and Over- seers.
Total			<u>3430</u>	

besides many who were constantly employed as orderlies and assistants in the hospital, and in other departments in the garrison.

G U A R D S.	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	N. Com.	Privates	Artillery.	DETACHMENTS TO
Town District.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Governor's, or Convent-gd.	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0		N. B. Grenadiers.
Lieutenant-Governor's,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0		N. B. Lt. Infantry.
Willis's, &c.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	58		
Flag-staff,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	15		
Land-port,	0	1	4	5	12	2	86	1	4		the Spur and Flèche.
Grand Battery,	0	0	1	1	4	1	26	0	0		
Water-port,	0	2	2	4	6	2	88	0	2		{ the Lunette, and Mole head.
Main,	0	1	1	2	4	2	40	1	3		
South-port,	0	0	1	2	4	1	29	0	1		
Castle,	0	0	0	1	2	0	12	0	0		
North Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	0		
South Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	0	0		
Artillery-magazine	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0		
Middle-hill,	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0		
Signal-house,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	0		Cha. Vth's wall.
Viculling office,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0		

[illegible]

In the evening of the 7th, a little before midnight, two large lights appeared on the shore west of the Orange-grove, forming a right line with our grand-battery; and at the same time, two similar fires were seen behind Fort St. Philip; whence, if a line was produced, it would to appearance have intersected the former, about eight or nine hundred yards to the north-west of the Old-mole head. These unusual signals made many conjecture that the enemy were sounding in that quarter. A few rounds were accordingly fired at intervals in that direction from the North bastion.

By the morning of the 8th, the preparations, in the department of the artillery, under General Boyd's directions, were completed; and the success of the attack in a great measure depending upon embracing the favourable moment, it was no longer deferred. At seven o'clock, the town guards being relieved, the firing commenced from all the northern batteries which bore up the western part of the parallel, and was supported through the day with admirable vivacity. The effect of the red-hot shot and carcasses exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In a few hours, the Mahon battery of six guns, with the battery of two guns on its flank, and great part of the adjoining parallel, were on fire; and the flames, notwithstanding the enemy's exertions to extinguish them, burnt so rapidly, that the whole of those works before night were consumed. The St. Carlos's and St.

Martin's batteries however on this occasion escaped the fate which they had formerly experienced. They were nevertheless so much *deranged* by the breaches made to obstruct the effects of the carcasses, &c. that the enemy were under the necessity of taking down the greater part.

The enemy, for near an hour, continued silent spectators of our cannonade. About eight, they fired a few guns from the St. Martin's batteries; and between nine and ten, returned our fire from Forts St. Philip and Barbara, with the seven-gun battery in the lines, and soon after from eight new mortar-batteries in the parallel. This tardiness in returning our fire, in some degree we attributed to the works being confused with materials, and some of the batteries being deficient in ammunition. It might however be owing to want of discretionary orders, as an Officer of rank was observed to enter the lines about the time when their cannonade became general: a reinforcement also marched down from the camp.

The astonishing bravery displayed by the enemy in their repeated attempts to extinguish the flames, could not fail to attract our particular notice. Urged on most probably by emulation, they performed prodigies of valour; so that their loss, under so well-directed a fire, must have been very considerable. The French Brigade, we afterwards understood, had a hundred and forty killed and wounded. If the Spanish casualties bore

an equal proportion, their united loss must have greatly exceeded our calculation.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the cannonade abated on both sides, and the enemy soon after were totally silent, though we continued our usual fire. The garrison had two or three killed, and several wounded. Lieut. Boag, of the artillery, and ensign Gordon, of the 58th regiment, were of the latter number. The former officer had been wounded before: on this occasion he was pointing a gun from Hanover battery in the lines, when a shell fell in the battery. He had scarcely time to throw himself down in an embrasure, when the shell burst, and fired the gun under the muzzle of which he lay. The report immediately deprived him of hearing, and it was some time before he recovered a tolerable use of that faculty. Major Martin, of the same corps, had likewise a very fortunate escape from a twenty-six-pounder, which shot away the cock of his hat close to the crown. I insert this anecdote, because it is commonly believed, that if a cannon-ball of this diameter passes so near the head of a person, it is generally fatal. The Major was considerably stunned with the wind of the shot, but experienced little further injury. In the forenoon of the 3th, two more ships of the line removed to the Orange-grove, followed some time afterwards by twenty-two gun and mortar-boats; and in the evening, one of the French men of war joined them from Algeziras. In the course of the day, a number

of troops were embarked on board such of the battering-ships as were finished; and at night, our artillery replaced the ammunition in the expence-magazines, which had been used to such good purpose in the morning.

This unexpected insult, undoubtedly, precipitated the Duke's measures; and by provoking him to the attack, before the preparations in the other departments were ready to combine with him in a general and powerful effort against the Garrison, served greatly to frustrate the enterprise. Apprehensive, probably, that, elated by our good fortune, we might renew our attempts finally to destroy those works which had escaped, the Duke determined to avoid the blow (which also might be in other respects fatal in its consequences) by opening his batteries, even in their unfinished state. Actuated, most probably, by these motives, the embrasures of the new batteries were unmasked during the night of the 8th; and the succeeding morning, at day-break, we were surprised to find every appearance in their works for firing upon the garrison. Two rockets from the forts in the lines were the signals to begin; and the cannonade commenced at half past five o'clock, with a volley of about sixty shells from all their mortar-batteries in the parallel, succeeded by a general discharge of their cannon, amounting, in the whole, to about a hundred and seventy pieces of ordnance, all of large calibre:—a Discharge, I believe, not to be paralleled: Their firing was powerful, and

entirely directed against our works; but was not, after the first round, altogether so tremendous as we had reason to expect from such a train of artillery. At intervals, from ten to twenty shells were in the air at the same moment; their effects though were not equal to the numbers expended. The town, southward of the King's bastion, was little affected; but the northern front, and line-wall leading from the grand parade to the North bastion, were exceedingly warm; and the lines and Land-port were greatly annoyed by the shells from the howitzers, which were distributed in various part of their parallel. Montague's and Orange's bastions seemed to be the centre of the enemy's cross-fire; whilst the line-wall in their vicinity was taken *à revers*, by the shot which passed over the lines from the sixty-four-gun battery.

Not imagining, from the rough appearance of the enemy's works, that they could possibly retaliate so soon, the guards and picquets at the north end of the garrison were for some time exposed, and some casualties occurred: but we soon discovered whence we were chiefly annoyed, and consequently became more cautious. Lieut. Wharton, of the 73d regiment, was dangerously wounded at Land-port.

Whilst the land-batteries were thus pouring forth their vengeance upon the northern front, NINE line-of-battle ships, including those under the French flag, got under way from the Orange-grove, and, passing along the garrison,

discharged several broadsides at the works, and particularly at a settee which had just arrived under our guns from Algiers. When this Squadron had got round Europa point, they suddenly wore, and, returning along the Europa, Rosia, and New-mole batteries, commenced a heavy fire upon the garrison. The marine brigade and artillery returned the salute till they passed, when the men of war returned to the eastward. About the same time that the enemy were thus amusing us at the southward, fifteen gun and mortar-boats approached the town, and continued their fire for some time; but the artillery giving them a warm reception from the King's bastion, two of them were towed off with precipitation, and the rest retired in great disorder. One was thought to be very considerably damaged; and some imagined that her gun was thrown over-board to save her from sinking.

This mode of annoying us on all sides exactly corresponded with the accounts which we had received of the plan of attack dictated by Monsieur D'Arcon, the French engineer, who superintended the enemy's preparations. They hoped probably to confound and overwhelm us, by presenting to us destruction under such various forms, and by the enormous quantity of fire which they poured in upon the garrison. The Governor however did not approve of his troops being thus subjected to be harrassed at their pleasure, and resolved therefore, if possible, to put a stop to their sea-attacks. For this purpose, the furnaces

and grates for heating shot, at the New-mole, were ordered to be lighted; and some arrangements took place in the ordnance upon Windmill-hill. Towards dusk, the enemy abated in the fire from their cannon; increasing however in the expenditure of shells, which, being generally fired with short fuses, broke in the air. This practice seemed well calculated for the purposes in view. In the day, they could observe with greater certainty the effect of their shot, and alter as circumstances directed: the firing at night must unavoidably be less depended upon; shells were therefore burst over the heads of our workmen, to prevent them, if possible, from repairing at night the damage received in the day. It did not nevertheless obstruct the duties in the department of the engineers; and the artillery were not hindered from further completing the expencemagazines with ammunition. The 97th regiment was now so far recovered, as for some time to assist in the fatigue and duties of the garrison; and this day the officers, with a hundred men, were added to the general roster. The town guards were also ordered in future to assemble in South-port ditch.

The enemy's men of war (as we expected) repeated their attack very early on the morning of the 10th. Each ship carried a light at her mizen-peak; but they did not approach near enough to produce much effect. We received them with a well-supported fire; and the next morning observed one of them at anchor, with her bowsprit unshipped, at Algezi-

ras. The remaining eight renewed their cannonade about nine in the forenoon, and killed two of the marine brigade, and wounded a serjeant of artillery and two others. After they had passed as before, they wore ship, apparently with an intention of continuing their visits, but suddenly put about, and anchored off the Orange-grove. We were afterwards informed, that the discovery of a red-hot shot on board one of the ships, was the immediate cause of this hasty manœuvre.

The enemy continued their firing from the isthmus, recommencing at morning gun-fire on the 10th from their gun-batteries. At seven o'clock, including the expenditure on the 8th, they had discharged five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven shot, and two thousand three hundred and two shells, exclusive of the number fired by the men of war and mortar-boats. The garrison, on the contrary, took no further notice of them, than to return a few rounds from the terrace-batteries at their working-parties, who were repairing the damage done on the 8th, and completing the rest of their works. In the course of the day, the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates were skuttled by the navy in the New-mole; and at night the engineers, with a working-party, cleared the lines of rubbish, and restored those traverses which had been demolished. At night, the enemy's fire was under the same regulation as the preceding evening.

The next morning, when our guards were relieving, a signal was made at the Tower, near the quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair; and the enemy's cannonade became excessively brisk: fortunately few casualties occurred. Their firing, when this object ceased to amuse them, seemed to be principally directed against the obstructions at Land-port, and in that part of the garrison. Many of the palisades in the covered way were destroyed, and the *chevaux-de-frise* considerably injured: artificers were however constantly detached to repair those breaches; so that the whole were kept in a better state than might be expected. In the afternoon, we began to conclude, that the attack with the Battering-ships was no longer to be deferred. Several detachments of soldiers embarked from the camp, and others were standing on the neighbouring eminences; which, with the appearance, in the evening, of signals like those which we observed on the night of the 7th, led us to imagine that every preparation was complete; and the wind at that time blowing gently in the Bay, from the north-west, favoured our conjecture. Land-port and Water-port guards were immediately reinforced, the furnaces and grates for heating shot were lighted, and the artillery ordered to man the batteries.

Thus prepared, we waited their appearance (for it seemed to be the general opinion, that the Battering-ships would advance, and be moored in the night, that they might be less exposed to annoyance in this duty, and pen with greater effect together at day-

break). Our attention was however called off from the Bay to the land-side, where the enemy had set fire to the barriers of Bay-side and Forbes's; and the whole of those palisades to the water's edge were instantly involved in flames. The northern guards and picquets were immediately under arms, and a smart discharge of musquetry was directed upon several parties, which by the light of the fire were discovered in the meadows. The enemy increasing their bombardment, and nothing new happening in consequence of the conflagration, the picquets and guards were remanded under cover; but the Artillery continued upon the batteries. We had scarcely recovered from this alarm, before the gun and mortar-boats, with the bomb-ketches, began to bombard the Northern front, taking their stations off the King's bastion, extending towards Fort St. Philip. They commenced about an hour after midnight; and their fire, added to that of the land-batteries, exceedingly annoyed Waterport and its vicinity. The out-picquets were again under arms, but providentially our loss was trifling. We returned a few rounds from the Sea-line, but still disregarded the batteries on the Isthmus; excepting when their workmen appeared, or were thought to be employed. Major Lewis, Commandant of the Artillery, was unfortunately amongst the wounded. The confinement of this active officer at this critical juncture, might have been highly prejudicial to the service, had not his Seconds been of con-

firmed ability and experience: owing to their united exertions, the several duties in that complicated and important department were conducted with harmony and success.

When the gun-boats retired, nothing new occurred till the morning of the 12th: their firing continued to be supported at the average of four thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours. About eight o'clock, reports were received from Europa guard, that a large fleet had appeared from the westward. The wind was brisk, and we had scarcely time to form any conjectures concerning them, ere they approached the Bay; and proved to be the COMBINED FLEETS of FRANCE and SPAIN, consisting of seven three-deckers, and thirty-one ships of two decks; with three frigates and a number of xebèques, bomb-ketches, and hospital-ships; the whole under the command of ten admirals, and a broad pendant. In the afternoon they were all at anchor, between the Orange-grove and Algiziras.

This great accumulation of force could not fail to surprise, if not alarm the garrison. It appeared as if they meant, previous to their final efforts, to strike, if possible, a terror through their opponents, by displaying before us a more powerful armament than had probably ever been brought against any fortress. Forty-seven sail of the line, including three inferior two-deckers; ten battering-ships, deemed perfect in design, and esteemed invincible, carrying two hundred and twelve guns;

innumerable frigates, xebèques, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats, and smaller craft for disembarking men; these were assembled in the bay. On the land-side were most stupendous and strong batteries and works, mounting two hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and protected by an army of near forty thousand men, commanded by a victorious and active general, of the highest reputation, and animated with the immediate presence of two Princes of the Royal Blood of France, with other dignified personages, and many of their own nobility. Such a naval and military spectacle most certainly is not to be equalled in the annals of war. From such a combination of power, and favourable concurrent circumstances, it was natural enough that the nation should anticipate the most glorious consequences. Indeed their confidence in the effect to be produced by the battering-ships passed all bounds; and in the enthusiasm excited by the magnitude of their preparations, it was thought highly criminal even to whisper a doubt of the success.

In drawing these flattering conclusions, the enemy, however, seemed entirely to have overlooked the nature of that force which was opposed to them; for, though the garrison scarcely consisted of more than seven thousand effective men, including the Marine brigade, they forgot that they were now veterans in this service, had been a long time habituated to the effects of artillery, and were prepared by degrees for the arduous conflict that await-

ed them. We were, at the same time, commanded by OFFICERS of approved courage, prudence, and ability; eminent for all the accomplishments of their profession, and in whom we had unbounded confidence. Our spirits too were not a little elevated by the success attending the recent practice of firing red-hot shot, which in this attack, we hoped, would enable us to bring our labours to a period, and relieve us from the tedious cruelty of a vexatious blockade.

Before the garrison had well discovered the force of their new visitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itself, I trust, I shall be excused for inserting. When the van of the combined fleet had entered the bay, and the soldiers in *town* were attentively viewing the ships, alledging, amongst other reasons for their arrival, that the British fleet must undoubtedly be in pursuit; on a sudden, a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the British Admiral was certainly in their rear, as a flag for a fleet was hoisted upon our signal-house pole. For some moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were soon damped by the sudden disappearance of the signal. We were afterwards informed by the guard at that post, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an *Eagle*, which, after several evolutions, had perched a few minutes on the western-most pole, and then flew away towards the east. Though less superstitious than the ancient Romans,

many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the garrison ; and the event of the succeeding day justified the prognostication.

In the morning of the 12th, the Governor reinforced the picquets of the line ; nine of which, in future, were stationed in town, and distributed as follows ; two at Waterport, two at Land-port, two in the lines, and the remaining three in the picquet-yard, with the field-officer of the town district. The other picquet of the line was stationed at the southward. The following return specifies the strength of the picquets at this period.

	Sub.	S.	D.	R.F.
The Artillery, and Hanoverian brigade, each corps	1	1	1	39
The 12th, 39th, 56th, and 58th regiments	1	1	1	54
The 72d and 73d regiments	1	1	1	76
The 97th regiment	1	1	1	56
<hr/>				
Total four Captains { one of the Artillery } { and three of the Line }	11	11	11	580
<hr/>				

In the evening, about dusk, a number of men were observed to embark from the Orange-grove, on board the battering-ships ; which, with the presence of the fleet, and the wind blowing favourably, induced us to conclude that the important attack was not long to be deferred.

The enemy's cannonade was continued, almost on the same scale as the preceding days, during the night of the 12th. The next morning, we observed the combined fleet had made some new arrangements in their position, or moorings, and that the remaining two battering-ships had joined the others at the

Orange-grove, where their WHOLE force seemed to be assembled. About a quarter before seven o'clock, some motions were observed amongst their shipping; and soon after, the BATTERING-SHIPS got under way, with a gentle breeze from the north-west, standing to the southward, to clear the men of war; and were attended by a number of boats. As our navy were constantly of opinion, that the ships would be brought before the garrison in the night, few suspected that the present manœuvres were preparatory to their finally entering on the interesting enterprise: but observing a crowd of spectators on the beach, near Point Mala, and upon the neighbouring eminences, and the ships edging down towards the garrison, the Governor thought it would be imprudent any longer to doubt it. The town-batteries were accordingly manned, and the grates and furnaces for heating shot ordered to be lighted.

Thus prepared for their reception, we had leisure to notice the enemy's evolutions. The ten battering-ships, after leaving the men of war, *wore* to the north; and a little past nine o'clock, bore down in admirable order for their several stations; the Admiral in a two-decker, mooring about nine hundred yards off the King's-bastion; the others successively taking their places to the right and left of the flag-ship, in a masterly manner; the most distant being about eleven or twelve hundred yards from the garrison. Our artillery allowed the enemy every reasonable advantage,

in permitting them, without molestation, to choose their distance ; but as soon as the first ship dropped her anchors, which was about a quarter before ten o'clock, that instant our firing commenced. The enemy were completely moored in little more than ten minutes. The cannonade then became in a high degree tremendous. The showers of shot and shells which were directed from their land-batteries, the battering-ships, and, on the other hand, from the various works of the garrison, exhibited a scene, of which perhaps neither the pen nor the pencil can furnish a competent idea. It is sufficient to say, that FOUR HUNDRED PIECES of the heaviest artillery were playing at the same moment: an instance which scarcely occurred in any siege since the invention of those wonderful engines of destruction.

After some hours cannonade, the battering-ships were found to be no less formidable than they had been represented. Our heaviest shells often rebounded from their tops, whilst the thirty-two-pound shot seemed incapable of making any visible impression upon their hulls. Frequently we flattered ourselves they were on fire; but no sooner did the smoke appear, than, with the most persevering intrepidity, men were observed applying water, from their engines within, to those places whence the smoke issued. These circumstances, with the prodigious cannonade which they maintained, gave us reason to imagine that the attack would not be so soon decided,

as, from our recent success against their land-battery, we had fondly expected. Even the artillery themselves, at this period, had their doubts of the effect of the red-hot shot, which began to be used about twelve, but were not general till between one and two o'clock. The enemy's cannon at the commencement were too much elevated; but about noon their firing was powerful, and well-directed. Our casualties then became numerous; particularly on those batteries north of the King's-bastion, which were warmly annoyed by the enemy's *flanking* and *reverse* fire from the land. Though so vexatiously annoyed from the isthmus, our artillery totally disregarded their opponents in that quarter, directing their sole attention to the battering-ships, the furious and spirited opposition of which served to excite our people to more animated exertions. A fire, more tremendous if possible than ever, was therefore directed from the garrison. Incessant showers of hot balls, carcasses, and shells of every species, flew from all quarters; and as the masts of several of the ships were shot away, and the rigging of all in great confusion, our hopes of a favourable and speedy decision began to revive.

About noon, the mortar-boats and bomb-ketches attempted to second the attack from the ships; but the wind having changed to the south-west, and blowing a smart breeze, with a heavy swell, they were prevented taking a part in the action. The same reason also

hindered our gun-boats from flanking the battering-ships from the southward.

For some hours, the attack and defence were so equally well supported, as scarcely to admit any appearance of superiority in the cannonade on either side. The wonderful construction of the ships seemed to bid defiance to the powers of the heaviest ordnance. In the afternoon, however, the face of things began to change considerably. The smoke which had been observed to issue from the upper part of the flag-ship appeared to prevail, notwithstanding the constant application of water; and the admiral's second was perceived to be in the same condition. Confusion was now apparent on board several of the vessels; and by the evening their cannonade was considerably abated. About seven or eight it almost totally ceased, except from one or two ships to the northward, which, from their distance, had suffered little injury.

When their firing began to slacken, various signals were made from the southernmost ships; and, as the evening advanced, many rockets were thrown up, to inform their friends (as we afterwards learned) of their extreme danger and distress. These signals were immediately answered, and several boats were seen to row round the disabled ships. Our artillery, at this period, must have caused dreadful havoc amongst them. An indistinct clamour, with lamentable cries and groans, proceeded (during the short intervals of ces-

fation) from all quarters; and a little before midnight, a wreck floated in, upon which were twelve men, who only, out of threescore which were on board their launch, had escaped. These circumstances convinced us that we had gained an advantage over the enemy; yet we did not conceive that the victory was so complete as the succeeding morning evinced. Our firing was therefore continued, though with less vivacity: but as the artillery, from such a hard-fought day, exposed to the intense heat of a warm sun, in addition to the harrassing duties of the preceding night, were much fatigued; and as it was impossible to foresee what new objects might demand their service the following day; the Governor, about six in the evening, when the enemy's fire abated, permitted the majority of the officers and men to be relieved by a picquet of a hundred men from the marine brigade, under the command of Lieut. Trentham; and officers, and non-commissioned officers of the artillery, were stationed on the different batteries, to direct the sailors in the mode of firing the hot shot.

About an hour after midnight, the battering-ship which had suffered the greatest injury, and which had been frequently on fire the preceding day, was completely in flames; and by two o'clock, she appeared as one continued blaze from stem to stern. The ship to the southward was also on fire, but did not burn with so much rapidity. The light thrown out on all sides by the flames, enabled

the artillery to point the guns with the utmost precision, whilst the Rock, and neighbouring objects, were highly illuminated; forming, with the constant flashes of our cannon, a mingled scene of sublimity and terror. Between three and four o'clock, six other of the battering-ships indicated the efficacy of red-hot shot; and the approaching day *now* promised us one of the completest defensive victories on record.

Brigadier Curtis, who was encamped with his brigade at Europa, being informed that the enemy's ships were in flames, and that the calmness of the sea would permit his gun-boats to act, marched, about three o'clock, with a detachment to the New mole; and, drawing up his boats in such manner as to flank the battering-ships, compelled their boats to abandon them. As the day approached, and the garrison-fire abated, the brigadier advanced, and captured two launches. These boats attempted to escape; but a shot killing and wounding several men on board one of them, they surrendered, and were conducted to Ragged-staff. The brigadier being informed by the prisoners, that many men were through necessity left by their friends on board the ships, he generously determined to rescue them from the inevitable death which seemed to impend. Some of these infatuated wretches nevertheless (it is said) refused at first the deliverance which was tendered to them, preferring the chance of that death which appeared inevitable, to being

put to the sword; which they had been persuaded would be the consequence, if they submitted to the garrison. Being left however some moments to the horrors of their fate, they beckoned the boats to return, and resigned themselves to the clemency of their Conquerors.

Whilst the navy were thus humanely relieving their distressed enemy, the flames reached the magazine of one of the battering-ships to the northward, which blew up, about five o'clock, with a dreadful explosion. In a quarter of an hour following, another, in the centre of the line, met with a similar fate. The wreck from the latter spread to a vast extent, and involved our gun-boats in the most imminent danger. One was sunk, but the crew were saved. A hole was forced through the bottom of the brigadier's boat, his coxswain killed, and the strokefman wounded; and for some time they were obscured in the cloud of smoke. After this very fortunate escape, it was deemed prudent to withdraw towards the garrison, to avoid the peril arising from the blowing-up of the remaining ships. The Brigadier however visited two other ships in his return, and landed nine officers, two priests, and three hundred and thirty-four private soldiers and seamen, all Spaniards; which, with one officer and eleven Frenchmen, who had floated in the preceding evening, made the total number saved amount to three hundred and fifty-seven. Many of the prisoners were severely, and

some of them dreadfully wounded. They were instantly, on being brought on shore, conveyed to our hospital, and every remedy administered necessary for their different cases.

During the time that the marine brigade were encountering every danger in their endeavours to save an enemy from perishing, the batteries on the Isthmus (which ceased the preceding evening, most likely for want of ammunition, and which had opened again upon the garrison of the morning of the 14th) maintained a warm fire upon the town, which killed and wounded several men; and three or four shells burst in the air, over the place where their countrymen were landed. This ungenerous proceeding could not escape the observation of the spectators in their camp; and orders probably were sent to the lines for the batteries to cease, as they were silent about ten o'clock.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the marine brigade in relieving the terrified victims from the burning ships, several unfortunate men could not be removed. The scene at this time exhibited was as affecting, as that which had been presented in the act of hostility, had been terrible and tremendous. Men crying from amidst the flames for pity and assistance; others, on board those ships where the fire had made little progress, imploring relief with the most expressive gestures and signs of despair; whilst several, equally exposed to the dangers of the opposite element, trusted

themselves, on various parts of the wreck, to the chance of paddling to the shore. A felucca belonging to the enemy approached from the Orange-grove, probably with the intention of relieving these unfortunate persons; but, jealous of her motives, the garrison suspected that she came to set fire to one of the battering-ships which appeared little injured, and obliged her to retire. Of the six ships which were still in flames, three blew up before eleven o'clock; the other three burnt to the water's edge, the magazines being wetted by the enemy before the principal officers quitted the ships. The Admiral's flag was on board one of the latter, and was consumed with the vessel. The remaining two battering-ships, we flattered ourselves, might be saved as glorious trophies of our success; but one of them unexpectedly burst out in flames, and in a short time blew up, with a terrible report; and Capt. Gibson representing it as impracticable to preserve the other, it was burnt in the afternoon, under his directions. Thus the Navy put a finishing hand to this signal defensive victory.

During the hottest period of the enemy's cannonade, the Governor was present on the King's bastion, whilst Lieut. General Boyd*

* It will not be improper in this place to repeat, that General Boyd was the founder of the King's bastion, as it will be an apology for introducing a remarkable speech of the General on that occasion. In 1773, General Boyd, attended by Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, and many Field Officers of the Garrison, laid the foundation-stone of that work, with the ceremony usual on such occasions. Upon placing

took his station upon the South bastion, animating the garrison by their presence, and encouraging them to emulation. The exertions and activity of the brave ARTILLERY, in this well-fought contest, deserve the highest commendations. To their skill, perseverance, and courage, with the zealous assistance of the Line, (particularly the corps in town, the 39th and 72d regiments,) was Gibraltar indebted for its safety against the combined powers, by sea and land, of France and Spain; and the Marine Brigade, though they had not so considerable a share in the duties of the batteries, yet merit the warmest praises for their generous intrepidity in rescuing their devoted enemies from amidst the flames.

Whilst the enemy were cool, and their ships had received little damage, their principal objects were the KING's bastion, and LIND-WALL, north of Orange's bastion. Their largest ships (which were about fourteen hundred tons burthen) were stationed off the former, in order to silence that important battery, whilst a breach was attempted by the rest, in the curtain extending from the latter to Montague's bastion. If a breach had been effected, the prisoners informed us, that ' their grenadiers were to have stormed

the stone, " This " said the General " is the first stone of a
 " work which I name the KING'S BASTION: may it be as
 " gallantly *defended*, as I know it will be ably *executed*; and
 " may I live to see it *resist* THE UNITED EFFORTS OF FRANCE
 " AND SPAIN ! "

' the garrison under cover of the combined
 ' fleets.' The private men complained bit-
 terly of their officers for describing the Bat-
 tering-ships to be invulnerable, and for pro-
 mising that they were to be seconded by ten
 sail of the line, and all the gun and mortar-
 boats. They further told us, that ' they
 ' had been taught to believe the garrison
 ' would not be able to discharge many rounds
 ' of hot balls: their astonishment, therefore,
 ' was inconceivable, when they discovered
 ' that we fired them with the same precision
 ' and vivacity as cold shot.' ' Admiral
 ' Moreno,' they said, 'quitted the Pastora,
 ' which was the flag-ship, a little before
 ' midnight; but other officers retired much
 ' earlier.' The loss sustained by the enemy
 could never be ascertained; but from the
 information of the prisoners, and the num-
 bers seen dead on board the ships, we esti-
 mated it could not be less than two thousand
 men, including the prisoners. The casualties
 of the garrison, on the contrary, were so
 trifling, that it will appear almost incredible,
 that such a quantity of fire, in almost all its
 destructive modes of action, should not have
 produced more effect, with respect to the loss
 of men. The return stands thus:

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1782.

REGIMENTS	<i>Killed.</i>				<i>Wounded.</i>			
	O.	S.	D.	R.&F.	O.	S.	D.	R.&F.
Royal Artillery	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	21
12th Regiment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
39th ditto	-	.	2	.	2	.	.	5
56th ditto	-	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
58th ditto	-	.	.	.	1	1	.	4
72d ditto	-	.	.	.	2	.	.	12
73d ditto	-	.	.	.	.	1	.	8
97th ditto	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Hardenberg's	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Reden's	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
De la Motte's	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Engineers with the	}				}			
Artificer Comp.								
Marine Brigade	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
<hr/>								
Total				12013	50063			

Officers killed and wounded { Artillery, Captain Reeves killed; Captains Groves and Siward, with Lieut. Godfrey, wounded. 58th regiment. Lieut. Wetham, (who had permission to act as an Artillery officer) wounded. 73d regiment. Captain M'Kenzie wounded.

The distance of the Battering-ships from the garrison was exactly such as our Artillery could have wished. It required so small an elevation, that almost every shot took effect; and the cannon thus elevated did not require the shot to be wadded. A circumstance not unimportant; as the time, which at point-

blank would have been expended in doubly wadding, was employed in keeping up the cannonade with greater briskness. The damage done to our works held no proportion with the violence of the attack, and the excessive cannonade which they had sustained. The merlons of the different batteries were disordered, and the flank of Orange's bastion was a little injured; but the latter was chiefly done by the land-fire, and was not of such consequence as to afford any room for apprehension. The ordnance and carriages were also damaged; but by the activity of the Artillery, the whole sea-line, before night, was in serviceable order.

The enemy, in this action, had more than three hundred pieces of heavy ordnance in play; whilst the garrison had only eighty cannon, seven mortars, and nine howitzers in opposition. Upwards of eight thousand three hundred rounds, (more than half of which were *hot shot*) and SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN barrels of powder were expended by our artillery. What quantity of ammunition was used by the enemy, could never be ascertained. The following was handed about as an authentic list of the battering-ships. A section, to shew the interior construction of these extraordinary vessels, was intended to have been added, but no opportunity occurred of making further observations than what were cursory and superficial.

Names of the Battering-ships	Guns in use	Guns in reserve	Men	Commanders
Pastora	21	10	760	Rear Adm. Buenaventura Moreno
Talla Piedra	21	10	760	Prince of Nassau
Paula Prima	21	10	760	Don Cayetan Langara
El Rosario	19	10	700	Don Franc Xafier Munos
St. Christoval	18	10	650	Don Frederico Gravino
Principe Carlos	11	4	400	Don Antonio Bafurta
San Juan	9	4	340	Don Joseph Angeler
Paula Secunda	9	4	340	Don Pablo de Cofa
Santa Anna	7	4	300	Don Joseph Goicochea
Los Dolores	6	4	250	Don Pedro Sanchez
	142	70	5160	

N. B. About thirty-six men to each gun in use, besides sailors, &c. to work the ships.

The afternoon of the 14th, several thousand men marched with colours from the enemy's camp to their lines; and many ships in the combined fleet loosed their top-sails. These motions, and the circumstance of many of their boats being manned, caused various speculations in the garrison. Whatever their future operations might be, it was prudent to be on our guard; the artillery were ordered therefore to remain upon the batteries, and the furnaces for heating shot to be continued lighted, lest the enemy should be prompted to put all to the stake, and attempt the garrison by a general attack. It was indeed afterwards rumoured, that such a design had been in contemplation, but was over-ruled by the duke, who was of opinion, it would be exposing the fleet and army to immediate destruction.

Notwithstanding this recent defeat, the enemy re-commenced their cannonade from the Isthmus; expending, during the remainder of the month, from one to two thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours; diminishing gradually, and confining their shells to the night. Their operations on the land-side were still carried on; and if we were able to form any conjectures at this period, from their motions to the northward, their late misfortune did not seem at all to damp their hopes of succeeding against the garrison. A flag of truce went on the 15th with letters from our prisoners to the camp; and about two o'clock in the afternoon, the combined fleet handed in their top-sails. Some hours afterwards, they manned their yards, and fired a grand salute. We were at a loss to account for these *singular* rejoicings. Lieut. M'Namara, of the 72d regiment, was wounded the same day at Willis's, where our working-parties were employed clearing away the rubbish from the batteries.

The garrison having experienced the powerful efficacy of red-hot shot, and the Governor thinking it expedient to have a continual supply of them, the engineers erected kilns (similar to those used in burning lime, but smaller) in various parts of the garrison. They were large enough to heat upwards of one hundred in an hour and a quarter; and by this invention hot shot were, if thought necessary, kept continually ready for use. Our former method of heating the shot, was either

in the grates and furnaces made for that purpose, or by piling them in a corner of some old house adjoining the batteries, (as was principally the practice on the 13th) and surrounding them with faggots, pieces of timber, and small-coal. By those means, the artificers were enabled to supply the artillery with a constant succession for the ordnance. Answers were received in the afternoon of the 16th to the prisoners letters. At night, a great number of signals were made by the combined fleet. Shot were therefore again ordered to be heated, and the artillery cautioned to be ready to man the batteries. The 39th and 72d regiments also lay fully accoutred. The same night, the sailors recovered the gun-boat which had been sunk on the morning of the 14th. As the prisoners informed us, that intelligence had been received, previous to the attack of the battering-ships, that Lord Howe, with the British fleet, was preparing to sail for the relief of Gibraltar, the navy began to prepare to raise the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates, which had been skuttled in the New-mole; but their efforts, for some time, were not attended with success.

The Spanish officers, prisoners, with the Frenchmen who were taken up from the wreck upon the night of the 13th, were sent to the camp on the evening of the 17th. The remaining Spanish privates were encamped upon Windmill-hill, and given in charge to the Corsicans. Of the number who had been saved from the battering-ships, were an of-

ficer, a captain of marines, and twenty-nine privates, who were wounded. Most of these recovered in our hospital; but the officer, notwithstanding every assistance and attention, died on the 17th. He was buried, the succeeding day, with all military honours, attended by the grenadiers of the 39th regiment.

When we reflected of what vast importance this grand enterprise was esteemed, and what immense sums had been expended in the ingenious and formidable preparations, it was observed, with no small surprise, by many who were present when the prisoners were landed, that the majority of them seemed to be past that age when the vital powers are supposed to be in their greatest vigour. In an expedition where youth and strength best promised a favourable issue, this impolitic arrangement certainly could not pervade the whole! The Spaniards, from their dark complexion and scanty diet, have naturally, even when young, an aged look: and yet our observations seemed confirmed by other indubitable facts. Several bodies were thrown ashore, all of which seemed advanced in years; and one in particular appeared, from his grey beard and lean visage, past sixty. This corpse was horribly mutilated, and, with the miserable objects then under the care of our surgeons, convinced us, by ocular proof, of the dreadful havock which our artillery must have made in the latter part of the day.

The westerly wind, which had cast up these unfortunate men, threw also on shore many trifling curiosities, and some things of value, which had floated on the surface of the bay, after the battering-ships had blown up. Large wax candles, such as are usually burnt by the Romish priests before their altars : salt provisions ; and a great number of ammunition-boxes, containing ten rounds of powder in linen cartridges, were collected by the garrison the morning succeeding the defeat. Considerable pieces of mahogany, and some cedar, were saved from the wrecks of those ships whose magazines did not blow up, which were afterwards converted into various useful articles, serving as memorials of our victory. The Governor had a handsome set of tables made for the convent, (the holes in the cedar, where the fire had penetrated, being filled up with sound wood, cut in various figures, forming a beautiful contrast with the burnt part) which will serve as a standing monument, to the guests, of the transactions of that glorious day.

The enemy's fire on the 19th was warmer than the few preceding days ; and what was rather extraordinary, it was continued whilst a flag of truce went from the Governor, and another returned in answer. The officer who brought the Duke de Crillon's answer was one of his aide-de-camps, the Count de Rufigniac, colonel of the French regiment de Chartres. He pressed much to deliver his packet *personally* to the Governor, and offered

to submit to be blind-folded, provided he could be admitted into the garrison. He was even so urgent as to put his foot on board our boat, but was informed by the aide-de-camp that his request could not be complied with. Not content with this answer, our flag was obliged to return, to acquaint the Governor with this extraordinary circumstance, who politely excused himself the honour which the Count intended him, as the state of affairs would not then permit it. We shall have occasion again to mention the Count before the close of this work. The wind changed to the east in the night of the 19th; but the combined fleet still remained at anchor in the bay. The 20th, the mortar-boats, which had remained inactive for some time, bombarded the garrison. They seemed to be attended by only four or five gun-boats, and were extremely cautious in directing their fire. Three shells fell in Southport-ditch, amongst the 39th regiment.

Some changes took place in the Governor's suite on the 21st: Town-major, Capt. Foulis was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander in chief, and Captain Delhoste, of the 72d regiment, town-major. A flag of truce, the same day, brought over a letter from the Duke, in answer to one from the Governor, of the preceding day. Their boat also brought clothing for the Walon prisoners. In the evening, about eight o'clock, reports were received from the northern guards, that the enemy were in motion in their camp, and

that troops were marching down to the lines. About the same time, some extraordinary signals were made by the Spanish Admiral. The three picquets remaining with the field-officer in town were immediately detached to reinforce the captain of Land-port, the Lines, and Waterport, who, besides their usual guards, had each two picquets with them before. The 39th and 72d regiments were again ordered to lie accoutred, and the artillery cautioned to be alert. By this disposition it was evident, the Governor still expected a further attack upon the garrison; and that evening it was most to be apprehended, as it was possible that the Duke by that day might receive an answer from Madrid, indicating his future operations. Upwards of twelve hundred men being thus distributed in the vicinity of the grand-battery, with two regiments at hand to act as corps de reserve, we waited the further movements of the enemy. A little before midnight, a soldier of the 73d regiment, removing rubbish from the Prince's lines, fell from the extremity, and was killed. An officer with a small detachment was immediately ordered from Landport, to bring in the body. This was discovered by the enemy's advanced parties, who opposed it by a brisk discharge of musquetry in regular platoons. Queen's-lines guard protected our party, who returned with the body without any casualties. The steady and animated fire supported by the enemy, convinced us of the strength of their advanced posts. Nothing

extraordinary, however, happened during the night after this occurrence.

The Governor still continued the party at Lower Forbes's under the lines. On the night of the 23d, they discovered two men near the stone sentry-box, within the ruins of the old barrier. The serjeant's orders (the reader may remember) were, not to fire but in his own defence, or in case of an alarm; but observing them measuring, with a chain, the distance between the foot of the rock and the inundation, and thinking they might be persons of some consequence, and probably possessed of memorandums which might discover the motives of their manœuvres, he determined in this case to fire: they in return, alarmed at his preparations, suddenly appeared on the defensive; but the serjeant was so lucky as to kill the principal person, and the other ran off. The body was instantly brought in, but no papers of consequence were found about him. He was thought to have been a volunteer. The serjeant, who was a *cadet* in General Reden's regiment, was soon afterwards promoted to a commission; but whether for this service, or in his *tour*, I cannot inform my reader.

The enemy's firing seemed now to be directed under the following regulations: About five or six in the morning, when the night-picquets were retiring from their posts, the cannonade commenced, and continued pretty brisk till noon. From twelve to two o'clock there was the usual intermission; for, as I...

have remarked before, they would not be deprived of their customary nap, or *siesta*. In the decline of the day, they discharged more or less, as their caprice dictated. About seven in the evening, their cannon ceased, and their mortars took up the fire, continuing it till day-break of the succeeding day. The ammunition now expended was generally from four to five, and sometimes six hundred shells in the twenty-four hours, with from six hundred to a thousand shot. The profusion of the former had greatly diminished the immense piles in their artillery park, and their howitzers were not so lavish of their troublesome shells as they had been.

The 24th, the Brilliant frigate was raised after much trouble. The same day about noon, upwards of fifty boats, which had been assembled for the attack, returned to the westward, and the mantlet boats retired up the river Palmones. The departure of the former, with others which had left the bay the two preceding days, reduced their small craft to a very trifling number.

CHAPTER VIII.

The combined fleets remain in Gibraltar Bay, being determined to oppose the relief of the garrison—Captain Curtis visits the enemy's Camp to establish a cartel—Enemy raise additional works—The combined fleets greatly distressed by a hurricane—A Spanish line-of-battle ship is driven under the walls of Gibraltar, and submits to the garrison—At this juncture the British Fleet appear in the Straits, but the convoy unfortunately pass the Rock to the eastward—Letters received from the British Ministry by the Governor—The combined fleets, after making repairs, follow the British Fleet, but avoid an action—Lord Howe conducts the convoy safe into the Bay, sails to the westward, and is followed by the combined fleets—enemy's cannonade diminishes, and the fire from the garrison increases—enemy establish a post under the rock near the Devil's tower—Repeat their attacks from the gun-boats—The Duke de Crillon acquaints General Eliott that the preliminaries of a GENERAL PEACE had been signed—Hostilities in consequence cease—The Emperor of Morocco sends a present of cattle with a letter to General Eliott, who soon afterwards receives from England official accounts of the peace—Interview between the Duke de Crillon and the Governor—The Governor views the

*Spanish batteries, and dines at San Roque—
The Duke returns the visit, in the garrison
—Ceremony of investing the Governor with
the order of the Bath—Sir George Augustus
Elliott's speech to the garrison, upon commu-
nicating to them the THANKS of the King
and Parliament for their DEFENCE of GI-
BRALTAR.*

NOTWITHSTANDING we might naturally infer from the dispersion of their small craft, that the enemy had at length relinquished the hope of taking Gibraltar by force of arms; yet the continuance of their cannonade, and the presence of the combined fleets, (though frequent opportunities had offered for their return to the westward) rendered their conduct so ambiguous, that we could form no idea what line they purposed to pursue in their future operations. We knew a relief was intended by the British Fleet; but we could never imagine, if there was any thing of an equality, that the enemy would venture an opposition, even though a victory might make them masters of Gibraltar. We waited therefore a few days to observe the movements of our adversaries, and by their actions expected to solve the difficulty.

The evening of the 26th of September, the whole of the combined army were under arms, formed in one line (which extended about four miles and a half) from the river

Guadارانque to very near Fort Tonara. Some persons of high rank, attended by a numerous suite of cavalry, passed along the front; and they were not dismissed till after sun-set. In the evening, Major Horsfall, of the 72d regiment, was wounded by a splinter of a shell. At night, another of our workmen in the Prince's lines fell from the extremity, and was killed. A party was detached from Land-port to bring in the body, and the Queen's-lines and other guards ordered to protect them: the enemy however remained quiet. The 27th, their parties began to collect brush-wood for fascines. This circumstance served the more to increase our doubts relative to their future conduct. The same day, our navy got up the Porcupine frigate, the Engineers also finished the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries. The former is thirteen hundred, and the latter nine hundred feet above the level of the Isthmus; yet, notwithstanding this elevation, the enemy's fire, during Don Alvarez's bombardment, was found to be so galling, that the Engineers were under the necessity of covering them with caissoned merlons. Several launches full of troops were observed, on the 29th, going on board the combined fleet. They were supposed to be Marines who had been landed from the men of war previous to the grand attack. A flag of truce, the same day, brought clothes for the prisoners. Early on the morning of the 30th, a soldier of the 72d regiment deserted from the serjeant's

party at Lower Forbes's. His own brother was one of the guard. The same day, the combined fleets were joined by a line-of-battle ship. The enemy's cannonade still continued to be about a thousand, or eleven hundred rounds of shot and shells in the twenty-four hours. Willis's batteries, and the extremity of the Prince's and Queen's lines, were much damaged from the sixty-four-gun battery. A flag of truce went from the garrison with a letter, and two parcels, which had been sent on the 29th, directed for persons who could not be found amongst the prisoners. In the evening of the 30th, the mortar-boats bombarded our camp. At first we imagined they were alone, but the gun-boats soon afterwards fired upon the town from the northward. Two shells fell in the Hospital, and wounded several of the sick. Other casualties also happened in the garrison. The prisoners upon Windmill-hill were alarmed on two or three shells falling near their camp; and it was not without some severity, that their guards could keep them within the boundaries.

Early on the first of October, a boat came into Little Bay, with a Corsican on board, who had escaped from Algeziras. He had been mate of a neutral vessel; but hearing that some of his relations were in the Corsican corps, he was determined to join his countrymen. The intelligence which he brought was, that Lord Howe only waited some reinforcements to sail for the relief of

Gibraltar, and that the combined fleet were resolved to oppose him. Thus consoled with the hope of preventing the intended succours, the enemy still flattered themselves that Gibraltar must of necessity submit, through the mere failure of provisions. In the course of the day, the corpse of a Spanish Officer was washed ashore under our walls: a purse of pistoles, and a gold watch, were found in his pockets. He was buried with respect, two navy officers attending his funeral; and the following day, a flag of truce delivered the watch and money, to be returned to his friends. The 2d, several men were wounded by the enemy's shot, in the gallery above Farrington's, which continued to be prosecuted with diligence; and Serjeant Harrop, of the 72d regiment, (a man universally admired for his gallantry and conduct in the works) was killed at Willis's. We observed, the same day, several boats, which formerly had mantlets in the bow, returning from the river Palmones; having, as we imagined, undergone some alterations, to enable them to act as gun-boats. In case of a visit from the latter, signals were now determined upon, to intimate when the artillery were to man the batteries. Two guns quick, and a red flag hoisted upon a flag-staff erected on the South bastion, was to be the day-signal; two guns quick, and a light, the signal for the night. In the evening, we had an opportunity of practising our new signals, by the approach of the mortar-boats, which bombarded the

garrison for about two hours. The gun-boats, though perhaps attending them, did not fire. Previous to their visit, some muskets were discharged, and some signals made amongst the fleet; but we could not observe any particular movements.

In the forenoon of the 3d, a Spanish frigate, with a flag of truce at her fore-top-gallant mast-head, anchored within gun-shot of the Old-mole head, and immediately Capt. Curtis went on board her. In the forenoon Capt. Curtis returned, and the frigate sailed back to the fleet. The wind at the time was so strong, that she was obliged to leave her anchor behind; which being mentioned to the Governor, orders were sent, not to fire upon the boats when they returned to fish it up. The following day, Capt. Curtis, accompanied by the Governor's secretary and a naval officer, went in his barge to the Orangegroove; where a carriage waited and conducted them to Buena-Vista, the Duke's quarters. The intention of this visit, we afterwards understood, was to establish a cartel with the Spaniards for the exchange of prisoners. Capt. Curtis was introduced, by the Duke de Crillon, to His Royal Highness the Count d'Artois, who thanked him, in very handsome terms, for his humanity and gallantry in relieving the unfortunate prisoners from the burning battering-ships; requesting Capt. Curtis at the same time to inform the Governor, that he entertained the highest esteem and respect for him, for his benevolence and

liberality to the prisoners upon the same occasion. Before Capt. Curtis returned, which was in the evening, the kilns for heating shot were lighted and other preparations made, as if some attack was expected. During this correspondence, the enemy's batteries observed a proper silence, in respect to the flag. Capt. Curtis informed us, that Lord Howe, with the British fleet, was on his passage to the Mediterranean. The garrison did not however feel that indescribable satisfaction and pleasure on this intelligence, which we had experienced when Admirals Rodney and Darby were announced in 1780 and 1781. A French Rear-Admiral, in a three-decker, with a frigate, and several smaller armed vessels, joined the combined fleet on the 3d. The man of war had many signals flying when she entered the bay, which were answered by the Spanish Admiral.

The enemy's cannonade was still continued, with such variation as their caprice dictated. The number of rounds of shot and shells usually exceeded eight hundred in the twenty-four hours, and sometimes amounted to eleven or twelve hundred. We amused them with a trifling return, directed chiefly to their parties, who, to our astonishment, were still forming considerable dépôts of fascines and materials in the lines. Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was wounded on the 4th in the communication from the King's to the Queen's lines. Two days afterwards, agreeably to a flag of truce of the preceding

day, the Spanish prisoners excepting ten sick in the hospital, and fifty-nine Walons and foreigners who requested to stay behind) were sent to the combined camp. The Walons who preferred staying in the garrison were embodied into those corps which chose to receive them. The 39th and 58th regiments entertained ten each; and the remainder were incorporated with the Corsican company.

Two of the enemy's engineers had been observed, on the 4th, picketing out a work, extending from the ruins of the Mahon battery to the western beach, crossing the north-west angle of the farthest gardens. We were at a loss what to conclude from this appearance of a determination still to prosecute the siege. They did not however let us remain longer in suspense; for, on the morning of the 6th, we discovered that they had erected a strong boyau of approach, extending, in the line before mentioned, about four hundred and thirty yards—near a quarter of a mile. It was raised with sand-bags; and from its resemblance to the original epaulement of the SIXTY-FOUR-gun battery, some imagined it was intended for the same purpose; though the Engineers were of opinion, it was only a communication to some additional works in embryo. Although the enemy, by throwing up this extensive work, gained by stealth a second advantage upon the garrison, yet the Governor was determined, if possible, to prevent them completing it.

The Old-mole head howitzers, with a warm fire from the heights, were opened at night upon this new object; and, as the former almost entirely *enfiladed* it, the enemy were so much annoyed, that it was never finished. The night of the 6th, they made good the communication to the parallel, from the extremity of the boyau, near the ruins of the Mahon battery, which was left imperfect the preceding night.

The following day, the St. Martin's battery took fire from the wadding or discharge of their own cannon. One merlon was destroyed, and another considerably damaged before the flames were extinguished. We threw a few shells from below to disturb them in this duty; but otherwise no particular notice was taken of the accident. The enemy found their situation so extremely warm in their new boyau, that on the night of the 7th they threw up a strong shoulder at the extremity near the beach, to protect them against the howitzers of the Old-mole head. The shells were nevertheless fired with such judgement and dexterity, as just to clear the traverse, and seemed to do as much execution in the interior part as before. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were scattered in the rear; whence we concluded they purposed working in the night, but had been prevented by the vivacity of our fire. They also repaired the St. Martin's battery. A flag of truce brought over letters for the Governor and Capt. Curtis on the 8th; and at night, a

boat sailed for Leghorn with a midshipman and six sailors, bearing home dispatches from the Governor. This was the first boat or vessel which left the garrison after the victory of the preceding month.

The enemy, about the 8th or 9th, adopted a new plan for the regulation of their bombardment during the night: every ten or fifteen minutes they discharged five, seven, and sometimes ten mortars at the same time, directing the shells principally to the same object. After a silence of the above period, they saluted us with a second volley, and so on till morning gun-fire. The number of rounds continued variable, from four to six hundred shots, with almost the same proportion of shells, in the twenty-four hours. They were enabled to expend these immense quantities of ammunition by receiving constant supplies. The parties in the fascine-park appeared now to be considerably increased, and an universal activity seemed still to prevail through the different departments. A person ignorant of what had passed, and suddenly brought to view their proceedings, might therefore naturally conclude from their operations, that they were elated with some success, rather than depressed by a defeat. On the night of the 9th, some signals were made at Cabrita-point, which were answered by the combined fleets, each ship showing a light.

The wind blew fresh westerly on the 10th; and two frigates and a cutter joined the com-

bined fleets from that quarter. In the evening, a number of signals were made by the Spanish admiral, which were answered by various ships in the fleet. After sun-set the gale increased, and at midnight it blew a hurricane, with smart showers of rain. Signal-guns were repeatedly fired by the combined fleets; and from their continuance, and the violence of the wind, we concluded some of them were in distress. At day-break, a Spanish two-decker was discovered in a crippled state, close in shore off Orange's bastion: she was under close-reefed courses, and had lost her mizen-top-mast. Observing her danger upon an enemy's lee shore, she suddenly luffed up, and endeavoured to weather the garrison: as she passed, several shot were fired through her from the King's bastion, which killed two, and wounded two others; and soon afterwards she grounded near Ragged-staff, and struck to the garrison, hoisting an English jack over her own colours. A boat from the Speedwell cutter immediately took possession of the San Miguel, or St. Michael, of seventy-two guns, commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a *Chef d'Escadre*. The officers and men, to the number of six hundred and thirty-four, (many of whom were dismounted dragoons,) were immediately landed, and conducted to the quarters before occupied by their friends upon Windmill-hill. The Governor was present when they were brought ashore, and generously permitted them to take their baggage unsearched, and the officers their

stock of fresh provisions. When the morning cleared up, so as to admit of our observing the state of the combined fleets, we discovered the whole in great disorder. One was on shore near the grand magazine : a French ship of the line had lost her foremast and bowsprit : one, a three-decker, was missing, supposed to be driven from her anchors to the eastward ; and three or four were forced half-bay over (two within range of the garrison) where they all seemed to be in a very precarious situation. Many of the parapet-boats, and other small craft, were also driven on shore near the Orange-grove. If the storm had continued a few hours longer, it is not improbable that a three decker, with several other ships, would have suffered the fate of the St. Michael. The wind, however, abated as the day advanced ; and, when the swell would permit them to assist the disabled ships, the boats were busily employed in carrying out anchors and cables to those which appeared most in distress. The garrison were not idle spectators of these movements : several sea-mortars were soon brought to bear on the nearest ships, and one was in a short time obliged to move ; but anchoring again off Point Mala, we continued annoying her with shells and red-hot shot, till she warped out of our range.

The prisoners were no sooner landed from the prize, than the seamen began to lighten the vessel, by removing her powder ashore, and cutting away the mizen-mast : but re-

maining still aground, they carried out anchors to prevent her going further ashore, intending to renew their exertions to warp her off at high water. The *St. Michael* was esteemed one of the best sailers in the Spanish navy. She was a new ship built at the Havannah; very lofty between decks, which were of mahogany, and her beams of cedar. When the combined fleets appeared in the English channel, the *St. Michael* was one of the leading ships, and was also in the squadron which fired upon the garrison the 9th of September, when the Duke de Crillon opened his batteries. The Spanish officers informed us they had received intelligence, the preceding day, of the approach of the British fleet; which had induced Admiral Cordova to order the combined fleets to lie at single anchor, and prepare to weigh at the shortest notice: that they were thus situated when the gale came on; and, the hurricane still increasing, a three-decker, early in the morning, ran foul of the *St. Michael*, and forced her from her anchor: that she immediately set sail, but, as the event had evinced, found it impossible to weather the rock.

The intelligence of Lord Howe being so near, now, for the first time, gave us sensible pleasure; not so much on account of our personal situation, as of the advantage which the enemy's recent misfortunes would give his lordship over his opponents, as well towards accomplishing the object of his orders, as affording him a further opportunity of acting

as his Lordship's well-known abilities might dictate. We were so elated by our enemy's distress, that some were so sanguine as to anticipate the most glorious conclusion of the war, and our own sufferings. Our hopes however were soon depressed by intelligence of Lord Howe's great inferiority in number. Thirty-four sail to oppose forty-two, which still remained at anchor in the Bay, gave us reason to be apprehensive for the safety of the British fleet. The navigation of the Straits was so precarious, that, if his Lordship once entered the Mediterranean, he might probably be prevented from returning for a considerable time; and the enemy, though now distressed, might, by the assistance of the camp, soon refit, and attack him under every advantage. By this digression I am however anticipating the regular narrative. In the afternoon, a French two-decker sailed to the eastward; and soon after, a settec came in from the west, and fired several guns as she entered the bay. At this time it was so very hazy in the Straits, that we could not see the opposite coasts. About sun-set, several large ships were discovered through the haze; and soon after, the *Latona* frigate, Capt. Conway, anchored under our guns, and informed us, that the ships in the gut were the van of the British fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, consisting of thirty-four sail of the line, including eleven three-deckers, with six frigates and thirty-one ordnance transports, and a reinforcement of upwards of sixteen hundred men.

for the garrison. Capt. Conway further told us of the anxiety which prevailed at home, relative to the situation of Gibraltar; and that it was only off the southern coast of Portugal that Lord Howe had his doubts removed, by receiving intelligence of the enemy's late defeat. This welcome information, he said, was accompanied by advice, that, 'the combined fleets had taken their station in the bay of Gibraltar, resolutely determined to prevent, if possible, the intended relief.' We learned, that upon receiving the latter intelligence, the admirals and principal officers were summoned on board the *Victory*; where particular instructions and orders were communicated, in expectation of an engagement, which was considered as unavoidable.

Although the enemy's signals for the approach of the British fleet were made early in the afternoon, yet the Spanish admiral exhibited not the least appearance of opposition to any reinforcements being sent into the bay. This favourable opportunity was however lost; owing, as Lord Howe expresses in his official letter, 'to the want of timely attention to the circumstances of the navigation.' Only four or five transports reached the bay; the rest, with the fleet, passed to the eastward into the Mediterranean. At night, or early on the 12th, Capt. Curtis sailed in the *Latona*, to inform Lord Howe of the calamity which had befallen the enemy's fleet. At noon, the British fleet appeared in good order off Estepona or Marbella; and the transports, with the fri-

gates, were working to windward to gain the bay. As they approached the Isthmus, the enemy saluted them from their mortars, and fired upon them from behind the eastern advanced guard-house.

Whilst the British fleet, with the transports, were thus critically situated, the combined fleets were very active in repairing their damages, and in forming a line of battle along the shore. In the evening, a number of troops were embarked on board them from the camp. Their xebeques, cutters, armed brigs, and gun-boats, also assembled in Sandy-Bay, with an intention probably of picking up our straggling transports. In the close of the day, however, this fleet of craft returned to their main fleet. At night, the Panther man of war, and several transports, anchored in the bay.

The enemy on the land-side persevered in their cannonade, and, observing that the St. Michael had run aground within the range of their batteries, threw great numbers of shells, with an intent to destroy her. Many burst over her, and some fell very near; but, as their artillery could only be directed by her masts, none fell on board. They pointed their usual weight of fire against our works, which the Governor (now that a prospect of supplies appeared) returned with unusual vivacity. Their new boyau severely felt the effect of our ordnance. It was considerably deranged, and the *enfilading* howitzers at the Old-mole head prevented them from strength-

ening it with any additions of consequence. In the garrison-orders of the 12th, the following extracts were inserted :

G. O. ‘ *Extract from a letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, principal Secretary of State to his Majesty. Dated St. James’s, July 10th, 1782.*

‘ I am also honoured with his Majesty’s command to assure you in the strongest terms, that no encouragement shall be wanting to the brave officers and foldiers under your command. His royal approbation of the past, will no doubt be a powerful incentive to future exertions; and I have the King’s authority to assure you, that every distinguished act of emulation and gallantry, which shall be performed in course of the siege, by any, even of the lowest rank, will meet with ample reward from his gracious protection and favour. These his Majesty’s intentions you will communicate to every part of your garrison, that they may be perfectly satisfied their royal master feels for the difficulties they are under, admires their glorious resistance, and will be happy to reward their merit.’

‘ *Extract from a letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon. General Conway, Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s Forces. Dated August 31st, 1782.*

‘ I am now to add, that I have the King’s
 ‘ command to inform you, that he is in the
 ‘ greatest degree satisfied with the brave and
 ‘ steady defence made by your garrison; and
 ‘ his Majesty is desirous of showing them
 ‘ every mark of his royal approbation. It
 ‘ is in this light that his Majesty has been
 ‘ graciously pleased to consent to granting
 ‘ bāt and forage-money, as a proper indul-
 ‘ gence to your officers.’

These extracts were perused by the garri-
 son with great satisfaction, as they demon-
 strated, that the safety of Gibraltar was es-
 teemed a matter of the first importance; and
 flattered us with the agreeable hopes, that
 our late services would be acceptably received
 by our friends and countrymen.

The British fleet, at day-break on the 13th,
 was still off Marbella, with the wind at west.
 About nine o’clock, A. M. the Spanish Ad-
 miral made the signal for the combined fleets
 to weigh anchor. By one o’clock the whole
 were under way. At three, a French rear-
 admiral, being the last of the rear division,
 cleared the bay. Their number in all
 amounted to eighty sail, of which the follow-
 ing, I believe, is an accurate account: six
 three-deckers, thirty-eight two-deckers, in-
 cluding several fifties (total forty-four men of
 war); five frigates, twenty-nine xebèques,
 cutters, armed ships, and brigs; also two,
 imagined to be fire-ships. Notwithstanding
 little doubt was to be entertained of the ene-
 my’s intention of leaving the bay, the Pan-

ther man of war remained at anchor with several officers of the garrison on board, whom the Governor had permitted to act as volunteers in the engagement. When the combined fleets had cleared the bay, they stood some time to the southward, and leaving a line-of-battle ship and two frigates to prevent the Panther from joining her Admiral, drove with the current some leagues to the eastward. They then appeared to edge down towards the British fleet, which was in close line of battle upon a wind, with their heads to the southward; the transports, with the frigates which had been beating up, falling behind them to leeward. Thus were both fleets situated at the close of the evening. Before the enemy had totally quitted the bay, Captain Curtis landed in a small boat from the Latona frigate, with twenty thousand pounds in specie for the garrison, having narrowly escaped being cut off by the combined fleets. He told us the British fleet were in high spirits, and impatient to engage notwithstanding the enemy's great superiority. When the combined fleets first appeared in motion, the Spanish prisoners who had been landed from the St. Michael, were so overjoyed, that they could not forbear expressing their ecstasies in so riotous a manner, as to call for some severity, to confine them with the limits of their camp.

As our observations on the manœuvres of the fleet were interrupted soon after sun-set, we impatiently waited for the succeeding

day to be spectators of the action, which was now considered as impossible to be avoided; and orders were therefore given for preparing several wards in the Navy-hospital for the reception of the wounded: but on the dawn of the 14th, the fleets, to our astonishment, were some leagues distant from each other; the British being to leeward in the south-east quarter, whilst the combined fleets appeared off Estepona. In the evening, the British fleet could only be discovered from the summit of the rock. It seemed to the garrison, that the Spanish Admiral, by having the weather-gage, had it in his option to bring the British fleet to action if he pleased. — The fleets being thus separated, the Panther, about noon, endeavoured to join Lord Howe, but put back for want of wind. Seventeen gun-boats came from Algeziras, apparently to prevent her leaving the bay; but, observing her cast anchor, they returned.

The enemy's cannonade on the land side was continued with great vivacity. A few days, nay, probably hours, were to turn the balance for or against their future hopes of obtaining the grand object of their wishes: they were not therefore economical in their ammunition; nor was the garrison in the least behind with them in the brisk use of their ordnance. Lieut. Gromley, of the Royal Artillery, was mortally wounded in the evening, at Willis's, and died soon after he was brought to the Hospital.

Part of the combined fleets, in the morning of the 15th, were seen, though the weather was very hazy, off Marbella. The British fleet was out of sight; the Panther nevertheless attempted to join them. About eight A. M. the wind came about to the eastward. In the forenoon, nine polacres sailed from the Spanish camp, with troops on board, for Ceuta. This brought to our recollection the critical state of that garrison, both as to men and provisions, when Admiral Rodney was in their neighbourhood in 1780; and the enemy, from embracing this opportunity of sending supplies, appeared not entirely to have forgotten it. About noon, the British fleet was discovered in the offing, to the south-east of Ceuta, standing under an easy sail towards the rock. At night the Latona, with eight or ten transports, anchored in the bay. They informed us, that the Buffalo man of war, with the remaining twelve ships, had separated (by order) from the fleet, but had not afterwards joined. This intelligence gave us some uneasiness for their safety; but we flattered ourselves they were gone, agreeably to instructions, to the Zafarine Islands, the place of rendezvous in case the fleets engaged: Capt. Conway, after a short conference with the Governor, returned in the morning of the 16th to the British fleet, which were cruising to the eastward of the rock, with the wind at east. The combined fleets were not in sight: we concluded therefore that they were gone into Malaga to make further repairs, and join

those ships which had left the bay on the 11th. Since the arrival of the first transports, the garrison had been busily employed in disembarking the supplies. The former fleets had principally brought us provisions; this brought us only men and ammunition, which probably might, without this supply, have become as scarce articles as the former had been.

The exertions of the navy not being successful in floating the *St. Michael*, a hundred soldiers were detached on board, on the 17th, to their assistance; and not long afterwards, she was anchored off the New-mole. It was peculiarly fortunate that she grounded on a bank of sand, though she was surrounded with rocks: her bottom was therefore little injured. Sir Charles Knowles, bart. who had been formerly on this station, was appointed to command her. The wind had now changed to the south-west; and in the forenoon of the same day, a British frigate appeared from the west. She made a signal when off Europa, which being answered by our fleet, she immediately joined them. At night, the gun-boats being heard in the bay, our batteries were manned to receive them; but, upon a gun being fired from the *St. Michael*, they threw up their rockets, and returned. Some were of opinion that they meditated an attempt to cut her out. The 18th, the wind again came about to the east; and the *Buffalo*, with eleven of the missing transports, arrived in the course of the day. These ships, as we had conjectured, had separated from the fleet,

and were proceeding to the place of rendezvous, when, not hearing the engagement, and the wind veering about, they returned, and were very near joining the combined fleets, but discovered their error time enough to rectify it. The missing vessel, they informed us, had been taken by the enemy, some days before, off Malaga; and having on board, the wives and baggage of the two regiments which were on board the fleet, and were intended for our reinforcement, her capture greatly distressed those corps, and the garrison heartily condoled with them. The *Latona*, in her return to the fleet, chased and boarded a vessel, which proved to be a Spanish fire-ship. The crew deserting her, were conducted, by two gun-boats attending, to a xebec at some distance, which afterwards went into Ceuta. The prize was sent into the bay. About noon, four or five men of war arrived from the fleet, with the 25th and 59th regiments. Lord Mulgrave, who commanded the disembarkation, landed the troops with the greatest expedition under the line-wall at the New-mole, Rosia, and Camp bays, and returned to Lord Howe off Tetuan. The two regiments were encamped before ten o'clock at night: the former behind the barracks, the latter upon Windmill-hill. We now learned that the Admiral, having accomplished the object of the expedition, intended to embrace the favourable opportunity of the wind, and immediately return to the westward. In the course of the night, the fire-

ship brought in by Capt. Conway was purposely set on fire, and being anchored apart from the shipping, blew up without doing any damage. The Latona soon afterwards joined the British fleet. Capt. Vallotton, the Governor's first aide-de-camp, embarked in her to bear home the public dispatches. Capt. Curtis also went in her, to communicate a message from the Governor to Lord Howe; and did not return.

At day-break on the 19th, both fleets, to our great astonishment, were in sight; the combined fleets being some leagues to windward. When the British fleet was a-breast of Europa, Lord Howe dispatched the Tisiphone fire-ship, with a further supply of powder collected from the fleet. The British fleet afterwards put before the wind, and stood, under an *easy* sail, in close order to the westward. The van of the combined fleet, composed of French ships, followed with a press of canvas at some distance. By two o'clock P. M. Lord Howe was out of sight; but, the Spanish ships sailing heavily, it was night before they disappeared. Though fully convinced of the prudence of his Lordship's conduct, it was no very pleasing prospect for a British garrison to behold a British fleet, though inferior in force, lead the enemy. At night, the wind changed to the south-west; and the succeeding day, a brisk cannonade was heard from that quarter. This however could not proceed from the action which afterwards took place between the fleets, as the

firing was heard early in the morning. Some time on the 19th, a guard of two subalterns, and ninety-six men, was ordered from the 25th and 59th regiments on board the *St. Michael*, where they remained till she was completely repaired.

Several large ships were observed, on the 20th, to be anchored at some distance from Algeziras; and as six or seven were conjectured to be fire-ships, precautions were accordingly taken, and the batteries from South bastion to Europa ordered, in case of alarm, to be doubly manned. The enemy, the same day, got off the man of war which ran ashore near their grand magazine. In the evening, some movements were observed in the French camp; and on the succeeding day most of the tents were struck. In the afternoon, the Spanish priest was confined to his house, for holding conversation with some of the prisoners on Windmill-hill. The enemy's cannonade was still continued, upon an average of about five or six hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. They lined some part of the new boyau with fascines, and raised a few traverses in the rear, notwithstanding our brisk fire: they were, however, prevented from making any additions of consequence. On the 22d, a polacre arrived from Algiers, with intelligence from the British consul, that Lord Howe had sailed for the relief of Gibraltar. Happily his lordship had effected that business, and probably before they at Algiers

were informed of the British fleet having left England.

The extreme distress which the garrison had experienced in the close of the years 1779 and 1780, and the great profits which from the exigencies of those periods had arisen to the adventurers who ran the hazard of a voyage with provisions for our relief, were, by this time, pretty generally known at home. The favourable opportunity of a safe convoy under the British fleet, prompted, therefore, many masters of transports (some of whom had been in the garrison before during the war) to lay in a stock of various articles, with the prospect that the distresses of their *friends* might afford these *truly humane and generous patriots* an occasion to sell them, on their arrival, at their own price. Although these supplies were most highly acceptable, yet the garrison was not at this time in such absolute need of their assistance, as to purchase them at those enormous prices which before had been given with pleasure; nor in justice did we think, from the little risk the adventurers ran, that they deserved such immense profits. A committee of officers from every corps assembled on the 23d, to consider what measures to pursue in order to prevent such impositions in future; and, as every article brought to the garrison was sold at public auction, it was unanimously agreed, that a certain price should be fixed upon each article, allowing such profit as might reasonably be thought adequate to the hazard; and when the ~~estimate~~ was published,

every officer (I believe) pledged his honour not to exceed the terms therein specified*.

The prudent and manly regulation of the committee was strictly attended to for about a fortnight, but it had not that immediate effect we expected: many of our *generous* countrymen, rather than dispose of their ventures for a profit of a hundred and fifty, and in some instances three hundred per cent. very liberally determined to sell them for a *trifling* advantage at Lisbon, or elsewhere, in their way home. We should nevertheless have soon got the better of their obstinacy, had we continued determined and consistent ourselves: but some individuals, who preferred self-gratification to the public good, beginning to evade the agreement, the WHOLE was cancelled, and the demands of the adventurers became afterwards equally as exorbitant, if not more so than before. So little dependence is there upon the adherence of a multitude to any sumptuary regulations, however essential to their real interest.

The mortar-boats, on the night of the 23d, paid us a visit, and did considerable damage. Their shells were chiefly directed towards the New-mole. The Hector cutter, in Government's service, was sunk by a shell, and every thing on board lost. Several other vessels narrowly escaped the same fate. We fired upon them from Willis's and the Old-mole; but their gun-boats were silent. The

* See Appendix.

24th, we observed that the enemy had struck the tents of four or five battalions, and two regiments were seen this day marching along the beach. The day following, some baggage was observed removing from the Duke's quarters; which gave us great hopes that his Grace was preparing to leave the camp, and that matters were verging towards a conclusion. In the evening a deserter came in, a native Catalonian. He informed us there had been an engagement between the British and combined fleets, but could give us no particulars. He further told us that their camp was breaking up: sixteen battalions had already marched away, and others were preparing to decamp: that they had ceased to work in their approaches; and that their night-guards consisted of four thousand men, under the command of two brigadier generals: concluding with acquainting us, that the winter-camp before the garrison was to consist of twenty thousand men: that additional gun-boats were building to constantly harass us; and that a corporal and twelve men were stationed in the gardens to prevent desertion. The 26th, the tents occupied by the Duke's corps encamped before Buena-vista were struck; which served to increase our hopes, that the prospect was not far distant of an end to our fatigues. Don Juan Moreno left the garrison the same day, with a flag of truce. Our boat could not learn any further account of the engagement; but the officers were informed, that a general peace was expected,

as the Americans had been acknowledged independent by Great-Britain.

More battalions left the enemy's camp on the 27th: their cannonade nevertheless was continued, and several shot ranged as far as the entrance of Windmill-hill; a distance of about five thousand yards. Their camp was still decreasing on the 28th and 29th; and we judged from our observations, that about twenty-three battalions, with a brigade of artillery, had marched into the country. The last deserters said many had taken the route to Cadiz. The 30th, we observed the enemy had stationed a guard under the rock near the Devil's-tower. They were taken some notice of by our Artillery, who endeavoured to annoy them with small projectiles from the summit of the Northern front. The *Tisiphone*, Captain Sandys, with five or six ordnance-ships (having a hundred and sixty Jews on board) sailed for England early in the morning of the 31st. The same day, a soldier of the 97th regiment *was killed at Rosia*, by a long-range shot from the Isthmus.

Three deserters came in on the 2d and 4th of November, but could give no satisfactory information relative to the action between the fleets. They said the French troops had quitted the camp with the Royal Volunteers. The enemy's camp continued to break up on the 7th and 8th, though some of the regiments, it was imagined, took possession of the large building eastward of Point Mala, which had been built for a hospital. On the

7th, two men of war and a sloop (supposed to be French, from the West-Indies) passed to the Eastward. The Spanish gun-boats seemed to suspect they were enemies, and intended to come in; as they were in motion, and appeared to be preparing for an attack. The 8th, twenty-three gun-boats paraded at a short distance from the garrison, extending in a line a-head to the southward. We expected an attack upon the St. Michael; but an easterly wind springing up, they returned. They had scarcely got back, when a signal was made at Cabrita Point, and they again put about. Our attention was engaged by this manœuvre; and upon investigating the cause, we discovered a sloop standing towards the garrison from the eastward. If this vessel had continued the course she then steered, she might undoubtedly have reached the rock: whether, however, it was owing to the westerly current off Europa, or the ignorance of the crew, we could not determine; in the course of an hour she drove so considerably to leeward, as to be out of the protection of our guns, and after receiving several discharges of round and grape from the gun-boats, was boarded by the enemy. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. (who since Captain Curtis's departure commanded in the bay) ordered several barges out to her assistance, but to no purpose. A boat, with five of her crew, escaped to the garrison, and informed us she was laden with sugar and tea from Falmouth. Soon after-

wards, a Danish dogger was brought to an anchor in the bay, by a gun from Europa: she was laden with rice and pilchards from England. A flag of truce, on the 9th, went with a letter to the Duke; and in the evening, another brought over Ensign Lewis, of the 58th regiment, with the Quarter-master and a volunteer of the 25th, who had been taken in the Minerva brig, with the baggage, &c. of the 25th and 59th regiments. This flag also brought over other prisoners. By these gentlemen, we learned that an engagement had taken place between Lord Howe and Admiral Cordova, and that the latter was returned into port with his fleet much shattered.

After the departure of the fleets, little attention was paid by the enemy to the blockade. Not one cruiser was now to be seen in the Straits, or to the Eastward; and few vessels of force were stationed at Cabrita Point. The idea of gaining Gibraltar, either by force or stratagem, seemed at length to be totally relinquished. Their cannonade from the land nevertheless was continued; but as it gradually diminished, and scarce exceeded at this time two hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, we imagined it would in a short time totally cease. The St. Philip's Castle, and several ordnance-ships, had left the bay the evening of the 8th; and on the 10th and 12th, two light vessels came to Algeziras, which from their appearance were thought to be of the latter. On the

12th, a flag of truce went with a letter to the Duke : whilst it was out, the enemy's gun-boats commenced a smart cannonade upon the St. Michael, (which was now refitted) whilst their mortar-boats bombarded our camp. We returned their fire ; and two of the mortar-boats retired very early, the others following them in about an hour. Three or four shot were fired through the St. Michael, but no other damage was received. Our flag returned just as the cannonade ceased. As it appeared probable that the enemy might renew their attacks upon the prize, Colonel Williams, who commanded the artillery, ordered more mortars to be distributed along the sea-line, from the King's bastion to the New-mole fort. The 15th, a regiment quitted their camp ; and at night their workmen raised about twenty traverses in the rear of their advanced boyau, extending from the parallel about half the length of the work. Our fire at this period was variable. The day following, between twenty and thirty transports, with troops on board, sailed under convoy of two frigates for the westward. Their artillery also about this time removed most of the ordnance from their park to the landing-place ; where we numbered thirty cannon and five mortars, with a great quantity of shot and shells ready for embarkation. The 17th, a xebeque, and several armed vessels and gun boats, anchored at Ca-brita Point, as if they had determined to renew the blockade. Three days after, all the

Spanish prisoners taken in the St. Michael, excepting a few who chose to remain behind, were sent to the camp. The Spanish officers, on this occasion, informed us that there had been an engagement between the British and combined fleets, which had ended to the advantage of the *former*. In the evening of the 20th, a party of about a hundred men were seen to go from the eastern part of the enemy's parallel to the back of the rock. We could not at that time account for the marching of these troops. The small craft continued at Cabrita Point, the men of war and larger vessels being at anchor off the Orangegrove. Four sail of the line and three frigates, besides xebèques, &c. were now in the bay. The enemy, on the 21st and 22d, embarked a vast quantity of powder from their grand magazine on board the men of war. Most of the spare ordnance had already been shipped on board, and others were removing daily toward the beach.

Two boats arrived on the 23d from Portugal: they brought certain intelligence of the preceding action between the fleets. The particulars of this intelligence were, that a partial action had taken place between the British, of thirty-four ships, and the combined fleets, of forty-six ships of the line; that, though the latter had the weather-gage, they studiously avoided a close engagement; and after a cannonade of several hours, hauled their wind, and directed their course to Cadiz. The same day, Lieut.

John M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was dangerously wounded at Willis's. The enemy's fire now scarcely exceeded a hundred and fifty rounds. Two more boats got in from Faro the night of the 26th. Our success, in obtaining these welcome supplies, rendered the enemy more vigilant and active to intercept them: every boat, even friends, which approached the rock, raised their suspicion.

Though every appearance in their camp indicated that they had given up all hopes of subduing the garrison by force, their parties on the Isthmus continued to be very busy, and some evenings they made additions of traverses to their works. Heavy timber was also brought forward to the parallel, but for what purpose we could not then imagine. Their advanced parties had likewise the audacity frequently to approach half way upon the causeway from bay side; but the artillery having orders to *scower* the gardens, and the neighbourhood of bay side, with grape from the Old-mole, their curiosity in a short time was pretty well cooled. Towards the close of this month, the enemy's fire became more faint, and ill directed, whilst ours was more animated and effectual. Our engineers continued to be constantly engaged. The rebuilding of the whole flank of the Prince of Orange's bastion, a hundred and twenty feet in length, with solid masonry, (which was now nearly finished,) in the face of such powerful artillery, can scarcely be paralleled in any siege.

In the beginning of December, the Achilles ordnance-ship with two or three boats, arrived from England and Portugal. The 6th, a Venetian ship was driven by the current under the guns of Europa: we fired to bring her to, and the master instantly came ashore, and informed us she was bound to London; but, before he could return, his vessel was boarded by three gun-boats, which towed her to Algiziras. The master then came into the garrison, and at night was permitted to follow his vessel. The following evening, a German deserted to us from the Walon guards. He informed us, that the enemy stationed every evening a guard of three hundred men near the Devil's tower, where they had miners at work in a cave; hoping to form a mine, to blow up the north part of the rock. We paid no kind of attention at first to this intelligence; so ridiculous, and even chimerical, the scheme appeared. Recollecting however that a party had been observed to march that way some evenings before, and remarking, upon a closer inspection, that every evening a numerous body of men approached along the eastern shore towards that quarter, we began to give some credit to this singular information.* The above deserter also informed us, that the enemy had removed some ordnance from the parallel, and that their guards and advanced parties were still very strong.

* In 1727, the Besiegers formed the design of blowing up Willis's batteries by a mine; but it is imagined they found it impracticable, as they never attempted to spring the mine, though the Journal of that Siege says it was loaded.

By this period, our engineers had penetrated a considerable distance in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, and had opened five embrasures to the front of the rock; and to have a more secure communication to this singular work, a covered way was sunk, by blasting the rock from the above battery, to the entrance of the gallery. The success with which this work had been prosecuted, and the considerable advantages which promised to result from it when finished, induced the Governor to order that a similar battery, but only for two guns, should be made in the rock near Crouchett's battery, above the Prince of Hesse's bastion; and the workmen had now made some advances therein. On the 12th, a guard-boat of the St. Michael, with two officers and seven sailors, went over to the enemy. We afterwards learned from the officers, who returned in a flag of truce, that the sailors rose upon them, saying they were resolved to go over to the enemy: that Lieut. Small, who commanded the boat, drew his hanger, and attempted a stroke at the man who was spokesman upon the occasion; but that he was knocked down by the coxswain with the tiller of the rudder: that, whilst he was thus senseless, they had it in debate to throw him overboard; but, by the intercession of the young midshipman, he was preserved, and, when taken ashore, was some time before he recovered.

The enemy's parties under the rock, near the Devil's tower, began now to engage our

curiosity. Every part of the north front was explored, to endeavour, if possible, to discover what they were about. At length, on the 15th, a place was found above Green's-lodge, whence we could distinguish a part of their work. The communication with this post, being along a level beach, was greatly exposed to our fire. When their parties were discovered advancing from the east flank of the sixty-four-gun battery, our artillery at Willis's and on the heights prepared to salute them. They were permitted to approach unmolested within two or three hundred yards, when a general volley was discharged of cohorn-shells, with grape, seconded by the mortars on the Levant battery, loaded with hand-shells, or grenades, quilted together. *A chance*, or mine, was sometimes sprung upon them from the top, when they had nearly got under the rock; the stones from which added not a little to their confusion and loss. Notwithstanding they were in this manner obliged every evening to pass the gantlope of our fire, they continued to bring materials, and maintained their post with surprising obstinacy. Some of the guard were seen frequently, in the day, to advance from their cover: a party of Corsicans, who hitherto had done no other duty than guard the prisoners on Windmill-hill, were ordered therefore to the post above Green's-lodge, to fire wall-pieces upon those that appeared from below.

A flag of truce went from the garrison on the 17th. The Spanish Aide-de-camp in-

formed us, that preliminaries of a general peace were expected to be signed in the course of the month. The succeeding day, another flag went from the Governor with letters to the Duke: it had scarcely returned, when twenty-nine gun and mortar-boats commenced a spirited attack upon the St. Michael, and other ships, at anchor off Buena-Vista. Since these boats had made a custom of firing upon the garrison, we never remarked them to be arranged with more judgment, or to behave with greater gallantry, than they did on this occasion. The mortar-boats composed the centre division, and a division of gun-boats was arranged on each flank; their line of battle extending about two miles. They got their distance the first round, and retained it with such precision, that almost every shell fell within fifty yards of the St. Michael, which was the chief object of their attack. The seventy-fourth shell fell on board, about mid-ship, pierced the first, and broke on the lower deck; killed four, and wounded eleven sailors, three of them mortally. After this accident, Sir Charles Knowles, being apprehensive of the most fatal consequences if a shell should fall into the magazine, removed the powder, through the opposite port-holes, into a launch, which was immediately towed under the rock; eighty barrels, which could not be removed, were thrown into the sea. The enemy still maintained a warm fire, but, it is imagined, did not observe that any had fallen on board. Several shells carried

ornaments and parts of her rigging: fortunately however she received no further injury. Not one shell came ashore from the boats. Captain Gibson, at the commencement of the action, rowed out with eight gun-boats from the New-mole, and very warmly attacked their northern division. On his appearing in motion, three parapet boats advanced from the Orange-grove to take our boats in flank. One of this number was however soon disabled by the garrison, and the other two joined the main body. When the enemy had expended their ammunition, the mortar-boats retired, and the gun-boats covered their retreat in a most beautiful manner. They stood towards the Orange-grove, and embarked some of their crews on board the men of war. Three of the line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and a xebec, with several bomb-ketches and other vessels, which were all laden with military stores, sailed to the westward. The enemy's land-batteries, as is mentioned before, were gradually diminishing in their fire; but upon this occasion, they supported the boats from the bay with a very animated additional cannonade.

The remainder of the enemy's ships, laden with military stores, sailed on the night of the 19th from the Orange-grove to the westward. The wind continued easterly; and on the succeeding night, or rather the morning of the 21st, blew so strong a gale, that the St. Michael was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over: every exertion was made

to recover her station, but all proved ineffectual; when fortunately an eddy wind brought her about, and Sir Charles Knowles was happy to run her aground within the New mole on a sand-bank south of the tank. The gale was so powerful on Windmill-hill, that the tents of the 59th regiment were torn from the pickets, and carried a considerable distance from the camp-ground. To obviate the like disagreeable circumstances in future, that regiment was removed to encamp in South-port ditch, opposite Sydow's (formerly Hardenberg's) regiment. This arrangement obliged the town parade to be changed; and the guards afterwards assembled on the red sands, which continues at this time to be the general parade. In the course of the day, the St. Michael was warped into deep water, and moored in the New mole. At night a deserter came in: he informed us that the enemy had twenty miners at work near the Devil's tower, protected by a strong guard; that we annoyed their communication with that post very much, and every evening killed and wounded many men. In consequence of this intelligence, our fire towards that quarter was increased. A flag of truce, on the 20th, had informed us that the women belonging to the 25th and 59th regiments were at the enemy's camp, waiting more moderate weather, to be sent by water into the garrison. The 22d, they were received, but upon their landing were conducted to the Naval hospital, where some few of them were detained by

the faculty as exceptionable. Lieut. Small, of the Navy, came over on the 23d in a flag of truce. He told us the enemy's small craft had materially suffered from the storm which had so greatly endangered the St. Michael. The Duke de Crillon, the day following, visited the parallel, and was present in the western boyau, whilst an engineer picketed out a work at the extremity of it, near the beach. At intervals, we could now distinctly hear the explosion of the mines in the enemy's cave or gallery at the Devil's tower. Few men were however to be seen in that neighbourhood; though at night they continued the reliefs, and brought materials as usual.

In the afternoon of the 25th, we observed the gun and mortar-boats in motion; and about four o'clock, eighteen of the former, and eleven of the latter, advanced from Algiziras, apparently with an intention of renewing their attack upon the unfortunate St. Michael; but eleven of our gun-boats opposing them, the centre division of mortar-boats, and the southward division, stood towards Europa, and began a warm bombardment upon our camp, throwing their shells indiscriminately from Windmill-hill to South shed. Our gun-boats in this action behaved with great gallantry, directing their opposition entirely against the mortar-boats; the fire of which they in a great measure diverted from the shipping. A blind shell nevertheless fell into the ward-room of the St. Michael; and another shell carried away the mizen-

maſt of the Porcupine frigate, and burſt in the ſtate-cabin. Seven or eight ſhells fell within the hoſpital-wall: one diſploded in a ward, and killed and wounded ſeveral of the ſick. Several houſes and ſheds were alſo deſtroyed, and others conſiderably injured. In ſhort, it was thought to be the warmeſt attack we had ever experienced from the gun-boats: and our men, being moſtly in ſpirits after their Chriſtmas dinner, were conſequently leſs upon their guard. One was killed, and ſeven were wounded, in the camp. As our artillery had time to prepare, the enemy's cannonade was returned with great vivacity; but the mortar-boats and ſouthward diſviſion had taken ſo judicious a ſtation, that few ordnance could be brought to bear upon them. We had nevertheless ſome reaſon to conclude their loſs was ſuperior to our own. Their land-batteries (with the addition of Fort St. Philip and the black battery, which had been ſilent ſome time) upon this occaſion, as upon the laſt, increaſed their fire upon the Town. We therefore had the enemy upon our whole front, from Europa Point to Landport. At a quarter paſt ſix o'clock, the mortar-boats retired, and were covered in their retreat by the gun-boats as before.* This

* It was during this attack, that the materials from which this work is compiled, were in the moſt imminent danger of being entirely deſtroyed:—A thirteen-inch ſhell from the enemy's mortar-boats, falling above the Camp-guard, rolled along the road leading from Buena-Viſta, and entered the author's marquée: though lighted when it entered, and tho' its force muſt have been greatly ſpent upon the ground, the fuſe luckily broke as it lodged within, and the marquée, with the furniture, by that fortunate circumſtance was preſerved.

dishonourable and cruel mode of prosecuting the war, we had reason to think, would be continued till a peace should put an end to all hostilities. The enemy had been very industrious in impressing this *pleasing* information on the memories of the women, who had been lately detained by the weather in their camp. They were told *for their comfort*, that, as the besieging army had been reluctantly compelled to relinquish the idea of recovering Gibraltar, they were determined to harass and alarm the garrison by successive attacks from the gun and mortar-boats, which, for the purpose of having regular reliefs, were to be increased in number: thus, by being exposed to a revengeful enemy, the prospect before us promised to be more irksome and vexatious than the more interesting period which had passed.

Although the enemy's fire from the Isthmus was almost discontinued, the Governor, towards the conclusion of December, made up for their deficiency by a more animated discharge than usual: every night the whole north-front appeared a continued line of fire. The Devil's-tower chiefly engaged his attention: their guard at this post generally relieved about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, if not prevented by our fire. The work (which we could discover) of sand-bags was totally destroyed; and the sloping timbers which they had placed against the rock to protect them from the *over-head* fire, were much shattered by the weighty fragments of rock

which were hurled upon them from above. The night of the 27th, the enemy opened three embrasures in the epaulement at the east end of the sixty-four-gun battery. The embrasures were then masked, and, the succeeding evening, were faced with fascines. The night of the 29th, they raised a work of sand-bags, of about a hundred feet in extent, at the western extremity of the new boyau. It was picketed out when the Duke was present, and extended to the rear at right angles with the epaulement. The 30th, nineteen gun and mortar-boats came out of the river Palmones, where they generally retired to repair, after firing upon the garrison. The evening of the succeeding day being very calm, and some movements being observed amongst them, we expected they would commence the new year with another visit: but we were happily disappointed. Since we were sufficiently persuaded of the conduct which the enemy had determined to pursue for the remainder of the war, the Governor again adopted the idea of retaliation: the gun mounted on Col. Williams's elevated carriage was removed to the Old-mole head, and other preparations were made to annoy their camp, when the boats should renew their attack. In the course of December, several vessels and boats arrived with stores and supplies. Others likewise left the bay, and flags of truce frequently passed between the Governor and the Duke. Their purport was not however publicly known.

The last day of December, a party of the navy fished up one of the guns from the wreck of the battering-ships; and the following day, the first of JANUARY, 1783, the gun, which was of iron, and a twenty-six-pounder, was drawn in procession by the British tars, with a Spanish ensign which had been taken from on board one of the ships, displayed over it, and attended by a band of music, playing *God save the King**.

Our observations made upon the enemy's proceedings at the Devil's-tower were as yet very unsatisfactory; though, by the enterprising activity of a serjeant in the artificers, we knew that they were in reality at work in a cave: for he had descended, by means of ropes and ladders, so low as to see the mouth of the cave, and hear the people converse. Early, therefore, on the morning of the 4th, three of the Governor's aide-de-camps went in a barge, protected by two gun-boats, to reconnoitre this post. Their curiosity prompted them to approach nearer than was perhaps prudent, as the guard fired musquetry upon them, and a gun or two were discharged from Fort Barbara. Soon after they returned, the new three-gun battery, at the east end of the sixty-four-gun battery, was unmasked, though the guns were *under metal*. In the afternoon

* Many more of these guns were afterwards recovered from the wrecks; and most of them, being of brass, were sold, and the sums, with other monies arising from the head-money granted by Parliament for the battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael prize, were proportioned in shares to the garrison and Marine Brigade.—See Appendix.

of the same day, the gun and mortar-boats advanced in two divisions from Algeziras, and, when half-bay over, were joined by a third division of five from Cabrita Point, consisting in all of thirty-three. The centre-division of sixteen, principally mortar-boats, was warmly attacked by Sir Charles Knowles, with eleven of ours, whilst the northern division was as briskly annoyed from the King's-bastion. This division of twelve gun-boats had the boldness to approach within the range of grape, and suffered very considerably. One was undoubtedly sunk by an howitzer-shell, and others were greatly damaged. Two of the mortar-boats were also driven from the line, and several others were observed to be in confusion. The land-batteries, which had been silent since the Duke had visited the lines on the 2d of January, seconded the attack by sea with a very animated fire. The bay being calm, and little wind blowing to carry off the smoke, the appearance of this attack all together, from the extent of the front engaged, was tremendous. Lieutenant Holloway, of the engineers, aide-de-camp to General Greene, was wounded by a splinter of a shell, which fell opposite to General de la Motte's quarters at the southward, where the staff at the southward usually assembled upon these occasions. Two men were killed, and one wounded, in the garrison; but the seamen had no casualties. The St. Michael also on this occasion escaped; and it was remarked, not one shell fell near the hospital.

When the boats had expended eighty-three shot, and two hundred and six shells, they retired: from the Isthmus five hundred and seventy-eight shot, and a hundred and two shells, were discharged in this short period.

When our artillery had put the batteries in order, a party was detached, about eight in the evening, to the Old-mole; and upwards of a hundred rounds of *red-hot* shot, with large and small shells, were thrown into the enemy's camp: all appeared to answer, except the heavy shells, the fuses of which were too short for the range. The following morning, several pieces of a gun-boat, an oar, with some bread, garlick, &c. were seen floating in the bay, and gathered by our boats. This served to strengthen our conjecture of the preceding evening, that one of the gun-boats had been sunk in the action. In the evening, about nine o'clock, our northern guards were surprised with a sudden discharge of musquetry on the causeway, and in the neighbourhood of bay side: it was immediately returned from Land-port, and the lines, with a few rounds of grape from covert-port battery; after which there was a dead silence. The next morning, a bloody hat, with several shot-holes through it, was taken up near bay side. We could not otherwise account for this firing, than by supposing that some sentries, attempting to desert, had been observed and pursued. One or two of our own men in the Flèche were wound-

ed by the scattered grape-shot from the covert-port battery.

The evening of the 9th, the enemy paraded with only twenty-three boats, seemingly with an intention of renewing their attack upon the shipping and garrison; but Sir Charles appearing with his small force, his opponents thought proper to retire. We were however alarmed, early the next morning, by their firing upon the garrison: they approached very cautiously, and directed their fire towards the New-mole. Sir Charles Knowles had his boats soon manned; but had not been long out, before one of them was unfortunately sunk by a splinter from one of our shells which burst in the air. The crew were instantly taken up by their friends, and the boat towed in. The land-batteries opened as before, and continued firing until the boats retreated. Our shipping received no damage, nor were any seamen hurt; but in the garrison, we had one killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, besides a Jew, an inhabitant. One of their shells fell into the north pavilion of the south barracks, and burst upon the second floor: the officers were luckily out; for the rooms, above and below, were totally destroyed. When the smoke had sufficiently dispersed, we numbered thirty-eight boats, but could not distinguish (as their sterns were towards us) how many carried mortars. The Governor saluted their camp in the evening from the Old-mole. A boat arrived on the 11th from Faro, with dispatches to the Go-

vernor. The Brilliant frigate was ordered soon afterwards to be prepared for sea.

The enemy's cannonade from the land, except when the gun-boats fired, was at this time so trifling, that it scarce deserved the name of a continuation. Our engineers were therefore employed in repairing the curtain of the Grand battery, the north face and flank of Montague's bastion, with the adjoining curtain; and though the men were much exposed in this duty, the enemy seldom if ever molested them. Their parties continued bringing various materials from the parallel to the post at the Devil's-tower. We never allowed them to pass, or even appear, without a tremendous volley of shells, and grape, and fragments of stones, discharged from the summit of the rock. But our artillery were not solely engaged with the enemy in this quarter; every annoyance that could be devised was directed against them in all quarters. The ordnance, since the arrival of the last dispatches from Faro, were kept in as quick action as the metal would permit. A party of Corsicans were also stationed in the lines, to punish their patrols, who frequently had the audacity to approach within a few yards of the extremity. The evenings of the 18th and 19th, the enemy played off a number of rockets and other fireworks at Algeziras, accompanied with several discharges of cannon. They likewise saluted us from the lines with a volley of shells, and twenty-one rounds of shot. We could not

divine the cause of these rejoicings. On the 25th, some sparks of fire communicating to an ammunition-box at Middle-hill guard, the contents blew up, and carried away great part of the wall and guard-house, bruising and burning several of the guard. The engineers were immediately ordered to repair the breach, and not quit the post till the works were in their original state. A reinforcement of a subaltern from the line, with a drum and twenty-one rank and file, was ordered likewise to join that guard every evening; and other regulations relative to it were established.

On the 29th, Lieut. Angelo Raffaeli, of the Corsican company, was slightly wounded in the lines. In the evening, the gun and mortar-boats, in number twenty-eight, fired upon our shipping and the camp. They took their stations off Europa and Rosia, apparently determined to avoid the fire from the KING'S BASTION, (which they had found so *fatal* to their enterprises) and directed their fire principally against the Brilliant frigate, which was then at anchor off Buena-Vista, and the St. Michael in the New-mole. Their land-batteries opened at the same time, directing a furious cannonade into the town, and along our northern front. The garrison returned their fire with great vivacity, though not with their usual success. Our gun-boats were also unfortunate, one of them being damaged very early in the action, and obliged to be towed in. We had three men killed, and

eleven wounded; six of whom were of the 59th regiment. The enemy discharged from their boats two hundred and thirty-six shot, and two hundred and twenty-five shells; and from the Isthmus, five hundred and fifty-five shot, and two hundred and forty-five shells; after which, the former retired, and the latter were silent. The next day, four gun-boats fired upon the Brilliant, *en passant*, but soon retired. At night, a soldier of the artillery, who had been punished some time before, threw himself down the precipice from the Queen's battery at Willis's: he passed so quick by the men on duty, that he was scarcely seen; and was not known till he was missing the next morning. In the course of the month, one of the 25th regiment deserted, and another of the 58th (who had been entertained from the number that remained behind of the prisoners, who were taken in the battering-ships) was retaken in attempting to get off. Two boats came in also from Faro, and a third was intercepted in her passage.

February was introduced by an animated fire from the garrison. Every part of the enemy's works felt the effects of our artillery. Thus affairs were proceeding, when on the 2d, letters from the Duke de Crillon informed the Governor, that *the preliminaries* of a general PEACE had been signed between GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN. When the boats met, the Spaniards rose up with transports of joy, and cried out, "*We are all friends*;" delivering the letters with,

the greatest apparent satisfaction. They could not inform us what were the terms of the peace; which occasioned some anxiety in the garrison relative to the fate of Gibraltar. Previous to the boats meeting, the enemy discharged about thirty rounds, but never, after the letters were delivered, fired upon the garrison. Our artillery also ceased in the evening. The Spaniards, the succeeding day, advanced from their works, and conversed with our sentries in the lines, expressing their satisfaction that we were no longer at variance. This intercourse was however forbidden by the Governor, who ordered the guards to inform those who approached our works, that all correspondence of this nature was to be suspended till official accounts were received from England of the peace. General Eliott answered the Duke's letter on the 3d, and ordered the captain of artillery to fire an elevated shot, from Willis's, over any parties which might pass between their parallel and the Devil's tower. The Duke, on the 5th, informed the Governor that the BLOCKADE by sea was discontinued; in consequence of which, a placart was published in the garrison, signifying that the *port of Gibraltar* was again OPEN. About noon, an elevated gun was wantonly fired *over* their works, which was the last shot fired in this siege.

This return of tranquillity, this prospect of plenty, and relief from the daily vexations of so tedious a siege, could not fail to diffuse a general joy throughout the garrison. Indeed

such feelings are seldom experienced; they baffle all attempts to describe them: far beyond the pleasure resulting from private instances of success or good fortune, ours was a social happiness; and the benevolent sentiments acted upon the heart with additional energy, on the prospect of meeting those as friends, with whom we had been so long engaged in a succession of hostilities.

The Duke, on the 6th, informed the Governor that the preliminaries had been signed the 20th of January at Paris, and that GIBRALTAR was to remain in the possession of GREAT-BRITAIN. From this period, operations on both sides were suspended; each party anxiously waiting official accounts from England of the peace. Towards the close of the month, the Duke began to withdraw some of the ordnance from the advanced batteries, and to remove materials from the parallel to the camp. The garrison, on the other hand, were employed in making repairs, and in arranging various matters, which could not before be attended to. Several ships, and a number of boats, arrived from England and Portugal; so that provisions became every day more abundant, and consequently the prices of articles more moderate.

In the beginning of March, a schooner arrived from Barbary, with a letter accompanying a present of bullocks for the Governor. We were ignorant of the contents of the letter; but it was imagined the subject was, to request a renewal of our friendship. Two

officers and twenty-four Corsicans, who in their passage to Gibraltar had been chased ashore on the coast of Barbary by the Spaniards, arrived also in this boat. The former informed us, that upon the commencement of the attack of the battering-ships on the preceding 13th of September, the Moors at Tangier repaired to their mosques, imploring heaven in behalf of their *old allies*; and that, on receiving accounts of the defeat of the enemy, they made public rejoicing, and gave every demonstration of their affection for the English nation.

When the cessation of hostilities took place, parlies were almost daily passing between the Governor and the Duke; and the Spanish aide-de-camps never omitted expressing their surprise that the Governor had not yet heard from England. Their patience as well as ours was nearly exhausted, when the long-expected frigate arrived on the 10th of March: but for some time, even when she had got into the bay, she kept us in suspense, by steering close along the Spanish shore, and shewing no colours. At length, however, the British ensign was displayed, and the anxious garrison saluted her with a *general huzza*. She was the *Thetis* frigate, Captain Blankett; and soon after she anchored, Sir Roger Curtis (who had been knighted for his conduct on the 14th of September) landed with dispatches for the Governor. The Duke de Crillon sent a parley to the garrison in the evening, which was answered the succeeding day. The subject of

this correspondence probably was to appoint an interview between the generals, as on the 12th his Grace, attended by his suite, came down to the extremity of the western boyau, and sent an aide-de-camp to inform the Governor he was arrived. General Eliott, attended by Lieut. Koehler, his aide-de-camp, soon afterwards rode out by Lower Forbes's, and was met by the Duke on the beach, half-way between the works and bay-side barrier. Both instantly dismounted and embraced. When the salutations were over, they conversed about half an hour, and then returned to their respective commands. The cannon in the Spanish batteries were now all dismounted, and large parties were daily removing them, with ammunition, also various materials, from their post at the Devil's tower, to the lines and camp. As their guards were now considerably diminished, numbers of deserters were daily coming over to the garrison. They were principally foreigners; and the reason they gave, was a dislike to the service.

The Duke, the 18th, sent the Governor a present of a grey Andalusian horse. The 22d, the St. Michael man of war sailed for England, where she happily arrived safe. The day following, the Governor, accompanied by General Green the chief engineer, with their aide-de-camps, met the Duke in the Spanish works: they were conducted by his Grace through the whole, and afterwards to the cave at the Devil's tower. The Governor dined with the Duke at San Roque, and re-

turned in the evening. The 31st, the Duke de Crillon, accompanied by the Marquis de Sava, Prince de Mazarano, Counts de Jamaïque and de Serano, Don——, the Intendant, and Captain Tendon, returned the visit. The Governor received his Grace near Forbes's; and on entering the garrison, a salute was fired of seventeen pieces of cannon from the grand battery. When the Duke appeared within the walls, the soldiers saluted him with a general huzza; which being unexpected, it was said, greatly confused him. The reason however being explained, he seemed highly pleased with the old English custom; and, as he passed up the main street, where the ruinous and desolate appearance of the town attracted a good deal of his observation, his Grace behaved with great affability.

The officers of the garrison were introduced by corps to the Duke, at the convent. When the artillery were mentioned, he received them in the most flattering manner: "Gentlemen," said his Grace, addressing himself to them, "I would rather see you here as friends, than on your batteries as enemies, where," added he, "you never spared me." The Duke afterwards visited the batteries on the heights. At Willis's he made some remarks on the formidable appearance of the lower defences; observing, whilst he pointed towards the Old-mole battery, that, "had not his opinion been over-ruled, he should have directed all his efforts against that part of the garrison." The good taste

of our batteries in so short a period produced some compliments to the chief engineer; and, when conducted into the gallery above Farringdon's battery*, his Grace was particularly astonished, especially when he was informed of its extent, which at that time was between five and six hundred feet. Turning to his suite, after exploring the extremity, "These works," he exclaimed, "are worthy of the Romans." After dinner, (at which were present the generals and brigaders in the garrison, with their suites) he passed through the camp to Europa, each regiment turning out without arms, and giving three cheers. The youth and good appearance of the troops much engaged his attention. When his curiosity was gratified in that quarter, he returned, and was conducted about eight o'clock without Land-port, being saluted with seventeen cannon on his departure. His horse startled at the flash of the guns, and almost, if not entirely unhorsed him; but he escaped without being hurt. The Duke, in the course of the conversation at dinner, paid many handsome compliments to the Governor and garrison for their noble defence. "He had exerted himself (he said) to the utmost of his abilities; and, though he had not been successful, yet he was happy in having his sovereign's approbation of his conduct."

Before the Duke de Crillon entered the garrison, the Count de Ruffigniac, Colonel in the French service, (who, the reader may

* Now called Windsor.

remember, was very pressing for admittance into the garrison some few days after the defeat of the battering ships, and who, for the sole purpose of seeing the place, had remained behind) was admitted into the garrison without the Duke's knowledge; and being in the *flèche* at Land-port when the Duke was approaching from Forbes's, his Grace could not avoid seeing him. As he had entered without the Duke's permission, his Grace requested he might not see him at the convent; and the count being informed, withdrew into the garrison, apparently much chagrined at the Duke's particularity. When his Grace returned, it was said, orders were given, not to permit the count to go back by way of the lines. The following evening, however, after satisfying his curiosity in the garrison, he returned.

The 2d of April, the Duke de Crillon quitted the camp in his route to Madrid. He was succeeded in command by Lieut. General the Marquis de Saja, who had accompanied his Grace in the garrison, and (what was very singular) had served as an officer at the preceding siege of Gibraltar in 1727. Deserters still continued coming over to us, and the Spaniards were employed in removing materials from the neutral ground to the lines. Letters often passed between the Marquis and General Elliott; but though the latter requested to pay his compliments at San Roque, the etiquette observed by the former (orders having been received from Madrid to prevent all intercourse) would not, for some time, per-

mit him to receive the Governor. The 15th of April, Sir Roger Curtis sailed in the Brilliant frigate on an embassy to the Emperor of Morocco : he took with him, as a present, four brass twenty-six pounders (which had been weighed from the wreck of the battering-ships) with proportionable ammunition.

His Majesty having been pleased to confer upon the Governor the most Honourable Order of the Bath, as a mark of his Royal approbation for the defence of Gibraltar; and having signified his pleasure by Sir Roger Curtis, that Lieutenant General Boyd should act as his Majesty's representative in investing General Eliott with the insignia of the order, which ceremony was to be performed in as splendid and magnificent a manner as the state of the garrison would permit; the engineers, soon after the arrival of the Thetis, began to erect a COLONNADE upon the rampart of THE KING'S BASTION, that the honours might be conferred where the VICTORY was gained. By the 23d of April (St. George's day) the colonnade was finished; and every preparation for the ceremony being completed, the Governor commenced by communicating to the troops the thanks of their king and country for THEIR defence of Gibraltar. Detachments from all the regiments and corps, with all the Officers not on duty, were assembled in three lines on the red sands at eight o'clock in the morning; and the Governor taking post in the centre of the second line, and the usual compliments

being paid, his Excellency addressed himself to the Garrison as follows :

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ I have assembled you
 ‘ this day, in order that the officers and sol-
 ‘ diers may receive, in the most public man-
 ‘ ner, an authentic declaration transmitted
 ‘ to me by the Secretary of State, expressing
 ‘ the high sense his Majesty entertains of
 ‘ your meritorious conduct in defence of this
 ‘ garrison. The King’s satisfaction upon this
 ‘ event was soon divulged to all the world,
 ‘ by his most gracious speech to both houses
 ‘ of Parliament. The house of Lords and
 ‘ the house of Commons not only made the
 ‘ suitable professions in their addresses to the
 ‘ Throne, but have severally enjoined me to
 ‘ communicate their unanimous thanks by
 ‘ the following resolutions:’

‘ *Die Veneris, 13 Decembris, 1782.*

‘ Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, by the
 ‘ Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in
 ‘ Parliament assembled, that this house
 ‘ doth highly approve and acknow-
 ‘ ledge the services of the Officers,
 ‘ Soldiers, and Sailors, lately em-
 ‘ ployed in the defence of Gibraltar;
 ‘ and that General Eliott do signify
 ‘ the same to them.’

‘ *Die Jovis, 12 Decembris, 1782.*

‘ Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that
 ‘ the thanks of this house [Com-
 ‘ mons] be given to Lieut. General
 ‘ Boyd, Major General De la Motte,
 ‘ Major General Green chief engi-
 ‘ neer, to Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. and
 ‘ to the Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors,
 ‘ lately employed in the defence of
 ‘ Gibraltar.’

The Governor then proceeded:—‘ No
 ‘ army has ever been rewarded by higher na-
 ‘ tional honours; and it is well known how
 ‘ great, universal, and spontaneous were the
 ‘ rejoicings throughout the kingdom, upon
 ‘ the news of your success. These must
 ‘ not only give you inexpressible pleasure,
 ‘ but afford matter of triumph to your dearest
 ‘ friends and latest posterity. As a farther
 ‘ proof how just your title is to such flatter-
 ‘ ing distinctions at home, rest assured, from
 ‘ undoubted authority, that the nations in
 ‘ Europe, and other parts, are struck with
 ‘ admiration of your gallant behaviour: even
 ‘ our late resolute and determined antagonists
 ‘ do not scruple to bestow the commendations
 ‘ due to such valour and perseverance.

‘ I now most warmly congratulate you on
 ‘ these united and brilliant testimonies of ap-
 ‘ probation, amidst such numerous, such
 ‘ exalted tokens of applause: And FORGIVE
 ‘ ME, FAITHFUL COMPANIONS, IF I HUM-

‘ BLY CRAVE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF MY
 ‘ GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I
 ‘ ONLY PRESUME TO ASK THIS FAVOUR,
 ‘ AS HAVING BEEN A CONSTANT WITNESS
 ‘ OF YOUR CHEERFUL SUBMISSION TO THE
 ‘ GREATEST HARDSHIPS, YOUR MATCHLESS
 ‘ SPIRIT AND EXERTIONS, AND ON ALL
 ‘ OCCASIONS, YOUR HEROIC CONTEMPT OF
 ‘ EVERY DANGER.’

A grand *feu-de-joie* was then fired by the line, each discharge commencing with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Three cheers closed the ceremony. The commander in chief, general and field-officers, afterwards withdrew ; and the detachments (formed two deep) marched into town, and lined the streets leading from the convent, by the Spanish church and Grand-parade, to the King’s-bastion. About half past eleven o’clock, the procession began in the following order: ALL uncovered, and two deep, except the troops under arms.

MARSHAL.

Music, 12th Regiment,

Playing, “ *See the conquering Hero comes.*”

ARTILLERY.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, and ADJUTANT-GENERAL, TOWN-MAJOR, and DEPUTY;

With other STAFF OF THE GARRISON.

First Division of FIELD OFFICERS, youngest first.

Music, 58th Regiment,

THE COMMISSIONER’S SECRETARY,

Bearing on a crimson velvet cushion the commission.

THE COMMISSIONER'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BOYD, THE KING'S
COMMISSIONER.

THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY,
Bearing on a crimson velvet cushion, the Insignia of the
Order of the Bath.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS,
AS ESQUIRES.

GENERAL ELIOT T,
THE KNIGHT ELECT;

Supported by Generals DE LA MOTTE and GREEN.
Aide-de-camps to the Major Generals.

MAJOR GENERAL PICTON.

His Aide-de-camp.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS, eldest first.

Their Brigade Majors.

Musick, De La Motte's.

Second Division of FIELD OFFICERS, eldest first.

Musick, 56th Regiment.

The GRENADIERS of the GARRISON.

No compliment was paid to the knight elect; but, as the commissioner passed, each regiment, with the officers, saluted. When the procession arrived at the colonnade, the general and field officers placed themselves on each side of the throne; the artillery formed under the colonnade, and the grenadiers, fronting the bastion, along the line-wall. The proper reverences being made to the vacant throne, the commissioner desired his secretary to read the commission: which being done, he addressed the knight elect in a short complimentary speech, taking the ribband at the conclusion, and placing it over the Go-

vernor's shoulder, who inclined a little for that purpose: three reverences were then a second time made, and each took his seat on a crimson velvet chair on each side of the throne, the commissioner sitting on the right hand. The Governor was no sooner invested, than the music struck up, *God save the King*. The grenadiers fired a volley, and a grand discharge of a hundred and sixty pieces of cannon was fired from the sea-line. The procession then passed forwards through the colonnade, and returned in the same order. The detachments were afterwards dismissed, and each non-commissioned officer and private received a pound of *fresh* beef and a quart of wine. The generals, with their suites, and the field-officers, dined at the Convent. In the evening, the colonnade was illuminated with different-coloured lamps, and transparent paintings in the back scene: and Sir George Augustus Eliott, with the Lieutenant Governor, and principal officers of the garrison, assembling at the King's bastion about nine o'clock, there was a display of fire-works from the north and south bastions, and the Spanish church; the principal of which were fired from the latter, being opposite to the company.

Thus, in festivity and with honour, ended the labours of the garrison of Gibraltar. During a period of *three years seven months, and twelve days* (that is, from the commencement of the blockade to the cessation of arms) we had experienced a continued series of

watchfulness and fatigue, the horrors of famine, and every harrassing and vexatious mode of attack, which a powerful, obstinate, and revengeful enemy could devise. On reviewing the transactions of this period, two circumstances cannot fail to strike the attentive reader; viz. the very slow manner in which the enemy proceeded in their operations, and the impossibility of maintaining so strict a blockade, as to prevent all communication by sea. To evince these, and other circumstances not unimportant to military readers, I have been reduced to greater accuracy and minuteness than ordinary historians are obliged to observe; and instead of the acuteness of investigation, or a splendid sententiousness, I have been necessitated to pursue the narrative, almost uninterruptedly, in the tedious form of a journal. I have not presumed to intersperse many animadversions of my own: the only merit to which I can lay any claim, is that of a faithful narration of facts; and I confess, I would at any time rather walk in the beaten track of truth, than mislead the judgement of my readers in the wilds of fancy and conjecture.

A return of casualties is annexed; also the expenditure of ammunition, both by the enemy and the garrison. The papers, as well as the estimate of provisions, I thought better to throw into the form of an appendix, than to interrupt the narrative by their insertion.

A P P E N D I X.

A GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES.

REGIMENTS.	KILLED.			DEAD OF WOUNDS.			DISABLED BY WOUNDS.			WOUNDED, BUT RECOVERED.			DEAD BY SICKNESS.			DESERTED.		
	O.	S.	R.	O.	S.	R.	O.	S.	R.	O.	S.	R.	O.	S.	R.	O.	S.	R.
		D.	& F.		D.	& F.		D.	& F.		D.	& F.		D.	& F.		D.	& F.
Keya Artillery	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	105	1	0	34	1		
12th Regiment	1	3	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	4	7	89	0	0	32	3		
25th	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	13	1		
39th	1	3	16	1	1	6	0	0	0	5	1	44	0	0	37	5		
56th	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	0	0	2	0	59	0	1	34	3		
58th	1	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	2	61	0	1	53	11		
59th	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	33	0		
72d	0	2	31	0	2	21	0	0	0	3	11	109	0	0	47	9		
73d	0	0	30	0	1	13	0	1	1	2	9	77	0	0	58	2		
97th	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	33	1	0	16	1		
Reden's Regt.	0	2	16	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	42	2	0	10	5		
De la Motte's	0	3	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	2	69	0	0	7	7		
Syden's, formerly Hardenberg's	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	0	23	0		
Soldier-Artificer Company	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0		
Marine Brigade	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Corsican Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	19	2197	1	6	2101	3	13	2120	31	46	20773	7	22	2505	43		

ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE GARRISON.

Killed, and dead of wounds, 333
 Disabled by wounds, (discharged) 138
 Dead of sickness, exclusive of those who died of {
 the fever in 1779 and 1780, 536
 Discharged from incurable complaints, 181
 Defected, 43
 Total 1231

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION FROM THE GARRISON AND ENEMY.

Commencing the 12th of September, 1779, and ending the 3d of February, 1783.
Commencing the 12th of April, 1781, and ending the 2d of February, 1783.

MONTHS.	SHOT	SHELLS.	GRAPE	CAR- CASSES	LIGHT BALLS	MONTHS.	Agreeable to the La- boratory Accounts. SHOT. SHELLS.
1779.							
Sept. 12-30	1767	201					
October	372	1116			6		
November	57	183					
December	82	63			4		
1780.							
January	88	131	38				
February	2	6	3				
March	17	7	3				
April	6						
May	8		6				
June	123						
July	246						
August	56						
September	6						
October	85	243	73	1	160		
November	771	6004	510	63	64		
December	160	4242	250	79	54		
1781.							
January	33	875	63	22	8		
February	32	346	76	9			
March	23	221	17	13			
						1781.	

Enemy silent

Computed				Computed, exclusive of the Battering-ships			
20134	56760	April, 12, to } May 31.	2	26	2494	2672	
2643	8799	June	6	23	2782	804	
698	3036	July	35	104	2250	828	
184	1350	August	13	51	761	428	
760	9320	September	56	103	172	130	
2750	15754	October	58	213	6228	2614	
1120	2430	November	19	64	11515	1722	
1010	3378	December	33	82	3587	509	
		1782.	60	139	7119	632	
1012	4342	January	60	132	11052	722	
566	3046	February	21	177	7295	2617	
1313	5828	March	56	733	10362	3657	
938	3541	April		370	2768	2314	
856	2418	May	14	352	1609	2315	
653	2190	June	8	263	178	2052	
		July	13	100	37	228	
30	750	August	48	1047	1781	5441	
16993	36432	September	3	479	3262	13557	
10673	11312	October	14	735	6881	2604	
3243	2897	November	17	1157	5701	1937	
1958	1036	December	3	1422	12159	2896	
		1783.					
680	1067	January	25	3444	14176	2640	
144	55	February		414	1047	210	
68363	175741		679	12681	129151	57163	

Total 244,104 Rounds, all of a heavy nature
Spanish Gun-boats 14,283 Shot and Shells.

258,387

The number of barrels of powder expended by the enemy could never be ascertained, nor what ordnance were destroyed.

Total 200,600 Rounds
4,728 Shot

205,328

The garrison expended very near 8000 barrels of powder; and the number of ordnance damaged and destroyed during the siege, amounted to 53.

An Estimate of the Prices fixed upon Provisions by a Committee of Officers, at Gibraltar, October the 23d, 1782.

To which is annexed the Price of various articles, as they were sold at different Periods of the Blockade and Siege.

The sums are turned into sterling, at the average exchange of 39d. the dollar; though the Garrison-exchange fluctuated betwixt 40d. and 42d.

PRICES LIMITED BY THE COMMITTEE.

PRICES DURING THE BLOCKADE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fresh Beef, Veal & Mutton, per lb.	0	2	6	From 0	2	1 to 0 4 10½
Pork, ditto	0	1	3	From 0	2	1 — 0 4 1
Ducks and Fowls, per couple,	0	9	9	From 0	13	0 — 1 1 11½
A Goose,	0	11	0	—	—	— 1 10 4
A Turkey,	0	14	7½	—	—	— 2 8 9
A pair of Pigeons,	0	3	3	—	—	— 0 9 9
Corned Beef, per lb.	0	1	3	Round of Bf. per lb.	0	2 11
Corned Pork, ditto	0	0	10	Salt Beef and Pork	0	1 3
Ham, ditto	0	1	10½	—	0	4 1
Bacon, and dried Tongues, ditto	0	1	3	—	0	3 3
Cheese, ditto	0	1	3	—	0	4 1
Salt Butter, ditto	0	1	10½	From 0	2	6 — 0 4 1

An Egg	—	0	0	2½	per dozen	0	4	10½
Pickled Tripe, per lb.	—	0	1	3		0	0	0
Potatoes, ditto	—	0	0	7½		0	2	6
Loaf-Sugar, ditto	—	0	2	6		0	17	1
Powder Sugar, ditto	—	0	2	1		0	4	10½
Best Green Tea, ditto	—	1	1	11½		0	2	6
Bohea, or Souchong, ditto	—	0	13	0		2	5	6
Coffee, ditto	—	0	1	10½		0	5	9
Flour, ditto	—	0	0	7½		0	2	1
Mould Candles, ditto	—	0	1	0½		0	0	0
Common, ditto	—	0	0	10		0	2	6
A Hoghead of Porter	—	5	13	9½		0	0	0
Bottled Porter (with bottles) per d.	0	14	7½	0		0	0	0
A Hoghead of Port Wine	24	7	6	0		0	0	0
Port Wine, (with bottles) per doz.	1	12	5½	0		0	0	0
Good common Wine, per gallon	0	4	11	0		0	4	10½
Inferior ditto, ditto	0	3	8	0		0	2	6
Claret, (with Bottles) per dozen	1	17	4½	0		0	0	0
Best Fish, per lb.	0	1	3	0		0	0	0
Inferior kind, ditto	0	0	10	0		0	0	0
Small Fry, ditto	0	0	7½	0		0	0	0

Sold at an Auction for

From 0 2 6 —

From 1 8 0 —

From 0 1 3 —

Malaga Wine per B.

These articles were generally sold according to their size and quality at most exorbitant rates.

This estimate afterwards underwent some small alteration by the committee, the wines being fixed, they thought, at too low a price. Besides the articles mentioned under the head of the Blockade-price, the following fold in the course of the Siege for the sums annexed to them.

	£.	s.	d.
A Calf's head and feet	1	14	1½
A Calf's pluck	0	14	7½
Hind quarter, with the head and tail of an Algerine sheep	7	10	0
Head and feet of a sheep	0	14	7½
A Bullock's head, without tongue	1	5	4½
A Bullock's heart	0	9	9
A Goat's head	0	8	1½
Onions, per lb.	0	2	6
A Cabbage	0	1	7½
A bunch of Cabbage leaves	0	0	5
A bunch of Carrots and Turnips	0	1	0½
A small bunch of Radishes	0	0	5
A pint of Milk and Water	0	1	3
A Lemon	0	0	5
A Quill	0	0	6½
A living pig sold for	9	14	9

A large sow in pig sold for upwards of 29/. A goat, with a young kid, both of which had been purchased in England for 15s. sold in the garrison, when the latter was about twelve months old, for near 12/. An English Milch Cow was sold, in 1780, for fifty guineas; reserving to the seller a pint of milk each day whilst she gave milk: and another Cow was purchased by a Jew for sixty guineas; but the beast was in so feeble a condition, that she dropped down dead before she had been removed many hundred yards. If these *facts* were not thought sufficient to demonstrate the exorbitant prices of every article in the garrison, others could be adduced, of equally as surprizing a complexion.

The following are the proportions of the Prize-Money, as distributed to the Garrison of Gibraltar, from the sums arising from the Head-Money granted by Parliament for destroying the Battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael, man of war.

The subsequent Sums are proportions of 30,000*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor, 1-16	1875	0	0
Lieutenant Governor	937	10	0
Major General	468	15	0
Brigadier General	267	10	0
Colonel	156	1	0
Lieutenant Colonel	80	16	0
Major	57	15	6
Captain	43	10	1
Lieutenant	25	5	6
Second Lieut. and Ensign	22	0	6½
Serjeant	3	6	9
Corporal	2	0	11½
Private	1	9	1

A second Act of Parliament was afterwards passed, for granting to the Garrison whatever might be fished up from the wrecks of the Battering-ships; and those employed in this duty have already proceeded with such success, that brass and iron cannon, with other articles, have been recovered to a considerable

value. Since the first edition of this Work was published, a second distribution of Prize-money, proportionate of 16,000*l.* has been issued; and it is expected a third ere long will follow.

F I N I S.





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